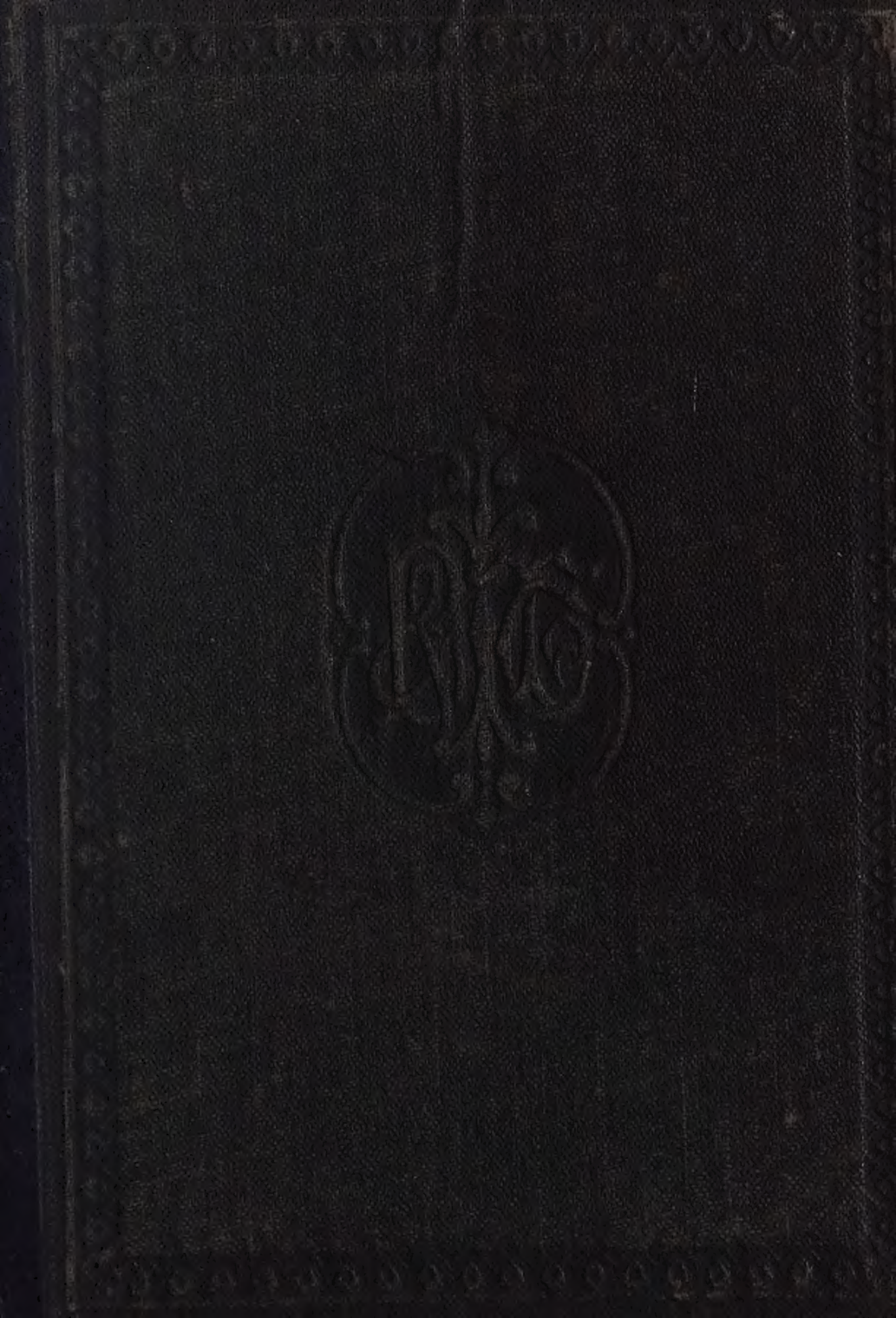

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A

PRIMARY SCHOOL DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE,

EXPLANATORY, PRONOUNCING, AND SYNONYMOUS.

WITH AN APPENDIX CONTAINING VARIOUS USEFUL TABLES.

MAINLY ABRIDGED FROM THE LATEST EDITION OF THE AMERICAN DICTIONARY OF

NOAH WEBSTER, LL.D.,

BY

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AND

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Illustrated with more than Two Hundred Engravings on Wood.

NEW YORK:
IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR, & CO.
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.: G. & C. MERRIAM.
1881.

Entered, according to Act of Congress, in the year 1867, by
G. & C. MERRIAM,
in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the District of Massachusetts.

PREFACE.

THIS little volume has been prepared with the design of furnishing the younger pupils in our schools with a Dictionary sufficiently full and complete to meet all their ordinary wants, yet small in size and of very moderate cost. Miscellaneous readers, however, will find it a convenient and serviceable manual for consultation, especially with respect to the pronunciation and spelling of the common words of our language. The general plan is the same as that of the "Common-School Dictionary," and though less comprehensive in its vocabulary, somewhat less copious in its explanations, and having fewer wood-cuts, it retains the most important and valuable features of that work. It has been brought within the limits it occupies by the omission of many derivatives in *er*, *ish*, *less*, *ly*, *ness*, *ship*, *in*, *out*, *over*, *un*, *under*, and the like, inasmuch as most words of this sort present no difficulty of orthography, pronunciation, or interpretation; by occasional retrenchment of definitions and synonyms; by leaving out or slightly abridging several of the Tables or Vocabularies of the Appendix; and by various typographical and other expedients for saving space.

The attention of instructors is called to the fact that this work may be advantageously used as a text-book for teaching spelling, the "Rules for Spelling" given in the introduction being unusually complete, and the words in the Vocabulary often having figures affixed to them referring to these rules. It will be seen, without

explanation, how, by means of these references, pupils can prepare classified lists of examples illustrating the various principles of orthography, and thus construct their own Spelling-book, as it were.

The PRIMARY DICTIONARY was originally prepared by Dr. Webster, and was first published in 1833. In 1857 it was carefully revised and much improved by his son, Mr. William G. Webster. In these two forms, the work has had a very extensive circulation and popularity, many impressions of it having been printed and distributed. Under the editorial care of Mr. William A. Wheeler, it has now been considerably enlarged and brought in all respects into conformity with the new edition of the Quarto Dictionary published in 1864. To the friends of education it is submitted in the hope that the alterations and improvements which have been made will secure for it an increased degree of favor.

DORCHESTER, MASS., *September 2d*, 1867.

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KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION.

VOWELS.

REGULAR LONG AND SHORT SOUNDS.

Ā, ā, *long*, as in . . Āle, Fāte, Grāy.
Ă, ă, *short*, as in . . Ădd, Făt, Răndom.
Ē, ē, *long*, as in . . Ēve, Mēte, Sēizure.
Ĕ, ĕ, *short*, as in . . Ĕnd, Mĕt, Lĕopard.
Ī, ī, *long*, as in . . . Īce, Fīne, Thrīve.
Ĭ, ĭ, *short*, as in . . . Ĭll, Fĭn, Trĭbute.
Ō, ō, *long*, as in . . . Ōld, Nōte, Depōse.
Ŏ, ŏ, *short*, as in . . Ŏdd, Nŏt, Tŏrrid.
Ū, ū, *long*, as in . . . Ūse, Tūbe, Feūdal.
Ŭ, ŭ, *short*, as in . . Ŭs, Tŭb, Stŭdy.
Ȳ, ȳ, *long*, as in . . . Flȳ, Stȳle, Edifȳ.
Y̆, y̆, *short*, as in . . Nym̆ph, Ly̆ric.

OCCASIONAL SOUNDS.

Â, â, as in . . . . . Âir, Shâre, Pâir.
Ä, ä, *Italian*, as in . . Ärm, Fäther, Fär.
Å, å, as in . . . . Åsk, Gråss, Dånce.
Ą, ą, *broad*, as in . . Ąll, Tąlk, Hąul.
Ạ, ạ, like short *o*, as in Whạt, Wạnder.

Ê, ê, like *â*, as in . . Êre, Thêre, Hêir.
E̱, e̱, like long *a*, as in E̱ight, Pre̱y, Obe̱y.
Ẽ, ẽ, as in . . . . Ẽrmine, Vẽrge.

Ï, ï, like long *e*, as in . Pïque, Machïne.
Ĭ, ĭ, like *e*, as in . . . Ĭrksome, Vĭrgin.

Ȯ, ȯ, like short *u*, as in Ȯther, Dȯne, Sȯn.
Ọ, ọ, like long *oo*, as in Prọve, Dọ, Mọve.
Ọ, ọ, like short *oo*, as in Bọsom, Wọman.
Ô, ô, like broad *a*, as in Ôrder, Fôrm, Stôrk.
O͞O, o͞o, as in . . . Mo͞on, Fo͞od, Bo͞oty.
O͝O, o͝o, as in . . . Wo͝ol, Fo͝ot, Go͝od.

Ụ, ụ, preceded by *r*, as in Rụde, Rụmor.
Ụ, ụ, like short *oo*, as in Bụll, Pụt, Pụsh.
Û, û, as in . . . . Ûrge, Bûrn, Fûrl.

e, *i*, *o*, (Italic) silent, Open, Basi*n*, Maso*n*.

REGULAR DIPHTHONGAL SOUNDS.

Oi, oi, or Oy, oy (unmarked), as in . . . . . Oil, Join, Moist, Oyster.
Ou, ou, or Ow, ow (unmarked), as in . . . . . Out, Hound, Owl, Vowel.

CONSONANTS.

Ç, ç, *soft*, like *s* sharp, as in . Çede, Accept.
Ċ, ċ, *hard*, like *k*, as in . . Ċall, Ċoneur.
Ch, ch (unmarked), as in . Child, Touch.
Çh, çh, *soft*, like *sh*, as in . Çhaise.
Ċh, ċh, *hard*, like *k*, as in . Ċhorus, Ecċho.
Ğ, ğ, *hard*, as in . . . . Ğet, Tiğer.
Ġ, ġ, *soft*, like *j*, as in . . Ġem, Enġine.
S, s, *sharp* (unmarked), as in Same, Rest.
S̱, s̱, *flat* or *vocal*, like *z*, as in Has̱, Amuse̱.
Th, th, *sharp* (unmarked) as in Thirtieth.
Th, th, *flat* or *vocal*, as in . Thither.
Ng, ng (unmarked), as in . Singing.
Ṉ, ṉ, as in . . . . . Anger, Ink.
X̱, x̱, like *gz*, as in . . . . Example.
Ph, ph, like *f* (unmarked), as in Seraphic.
Qu, qu, like *kw* (unmarked), as in Quantity.
Wh, wh, like *hw* (unmk'd), as in Awhile.
Zh, zh, as in . . . . Vision (vĭzh'un).

*** When one letter of an improper diphthong, or of a triphthong, is marked, it is to be taken as representing the sound of the combination, and the letter or letters which are not marked are to be regarded as silent; as in *āim*, *clēan*, *cēil*, *pēople*, *rọute*, *sōul*, *jo͞urnal*, *tōw*, &c. The combined letters *ce*, *ci*, *sci*, *se*, *si*, or *ti*, occurring before a vowel in a syllable immediately preceded by an accented syllable, are generally equivalent to *sh*; as in *o'cean*, *ceta'ceous*, *so'cial*, *logi'cian*, *auspi'cion*, *auspi'cious*, *con'science*, *nau'seous*, *controver'sial*, *dissen'sion*, *ini'tial*, *ora'tion*, *ficti'tious*, &c. Such syllables are not always respelled, as, in general, they will naturally be pronounced correctly by an English speaker. But in all exceptional, doubtful, or difficult cases, the appropriate respelling is used.

ACCENT. — The principal accent is denoted by a heavy mark; the secondary, by a lighter mark; as in Su'perintend'ent. In the division of words into syllables, these marks, besides performing their proper office, supply the place of the hyphen, except in some compound and derivative words.

RULES FOR SPELLING CERTAIN CLASSES OF WORDS.

FOUNDED ON THE ORTHOGRAPHY OF DR. WEBSTER, AS EXHIBITED IN THIS VOLUME.

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§ 1. The letters *f* and *l*, at the end of monosyllables, and standing immediately after single vowels, are generally doubled: as in *staff*, *cliff*, *doff*, *puff*; *all*, *bell*, *hill*, *toll*, *null*. The words *clef*, *if*, *of*, and *sol*, are exceptions.

§ 2. The letter *s*, at the end of a monosyllable, and standing immediately after a single vowel, is generally doubled, except when it is used to form the possessive case or plural of a noun, or the third person singular of a verb: as in *grass*, *press*, *hiss*, *moss*, *truss*. The only important exceptions are *as*, *gas*, *has*, *was*, *yes*, *his*, *is*, *thus*, and *us*.

§ 3. Besides *f*, *l*, and *s*, the only consonants that are ever doubled at the end of a word are *b*, *d*, *g*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *r*, *t*, and *z*. The following list contains all the important words in which these letters are doubled; namely, *ebb*; *add*, *odd*, *rudd*; *egg*; *inn*, *bunn*; *err*, *burr*, *purr*; *mitt*, *butt*; *fizz*, *fuzz*, *buzz*.

§ 4. A consonant standing at the end of a word immediately after a diphthong or double vowel is never doubled. The words *ail*, *peat*, *haul*, *door*, and *maim*, are examples.

§ 5. Monosyllables ending, as pronounced, with the sound of *k*, and in which *c* follows the vowel, have usually *k* added after the *c*: as in *black*, *fleck*, *click*, *knock*, and *buck*. The words *lac*, *sac*, *talc*, *zinc*, *roc*, *soc*, *arc*, *marc*, *orc*, and *fisc*, are exceptions.

Words of more than one syllable, ending in *ic* or *iac*, which formerly ended in *k*, also words derived from the Latin or Greek languages, or from other sources, and similar to these, or formed in an analogous manner, are now written without the *k*: as, *maniac*, *elegiac*, *cubic*, *public*. The word *derrick* is an exception. Words of more than one syllable, in which *c* is preceded by other vowels than *i* or *ia*, commonly end in *ck*: as, *arrack*, *barrack*, *hammock*, *hillock*, *wedlock*. The words *almanac*, *sandarac*, *limbec*, *xebec*, *maniac*, and *havoc*, are exceptions.

§ 6. In derivatives formed from words ending in *c*, by adding a termination beginning with *e*, *i*, or *y*, the letter *k* is inserted after the *c*, in order that the latter may not be inaccurately pronounced like *s* before the following vowel: as, *colic*, *colicky*; *traffic*, *trafficked*, *trafficking*, *trafficker*.

§ 7. In derivatives formed by adding a termination beginning with a vowel to monosyllables and words accented on the last syllable, when these words end in a single consonant (except *x*) preceded by a single vowel, that consonant is doubled: as, *plan*, *planned*, *planning*, *planner*; *hot*, *hotter*, *hottest*; *wit*, *witty*; *cabal'*, *cabal'ler*; *abet'*, *abet'ted*, *abet'ting*, *abet'tor*; *begin'*, *begin'ning*, *begin'ner*; *infer'*, *inferred'*, *infer'ring*.

The derivatives of the word *gas* (except *gassing* and *gassy*) are written with but one *s*: as, *gaseous*, *gaseity*, *gasify*. *Ex'cellence*, as being from the Latin *excellens*, retains the double *l*, though one *l* has been dropped from the termination of *excel'*. It is no exception to this rule that *chancellor*, and the derivatives of *metal* and *crystal*, as *metalloid*, *metallurgy*, *crystalline*, *crystallize*, and the like, are written with the *l* doubled, since they are derived respectively from the Latin *cancellarius* (through the French), and *metallum*, and the Greek κρύσταλλος. So also the word *tranquillity* retains the double *l* as being from the Latin *tranquillitas*, while the English derivatives of *tranquil*, though often written with two *l*'s, are more properly written with only one, as *tranquilize*, *tranquilizer*, and the like.

§ 8. When a diphthong, or a digraph representing a vowel sound, precedes the final consonant of a word, or the accent of a word ending in a single consonant falls on any other syllable than the last, or when the word ends in two different consonants, the final consonant is not doubled in derivatives formed by the addition of a termination beginning

with a vowel: as, *daub*, *daubed*, *daub'er*; *brief*, *brief'er*, *brief'est*; *trav'el*, *trav'eling*, *trav'eler*; *prof'it*, *prof'ited*; *act*, *act'ed*, *act'or*.

The final consonant is doubled in the derivatives of a few words ending in *g*, in order to diminish the liability to its being pronounced like *j*, before *e* or *i*: as *humbug*, *humbugged*, *humbugging*; *periwig*, *periwigged*. The word *woolen* is more generally thus written, in the United States, with one *l*; but in England it is written *woollen*.

NOTE. — There is a large class of words ending in a single consonant, and accented on some other syllable than the last, the final consonants of which are, by very many writers doubled in their derivatives, unnecessarily and contrarily to analogy. These words are chiefly those ending in *l*, with also a few of other terminations. The following list, the words in which are chiefly verbs, includes the most important of those in regard to which usage varies, namely, *apparel*, *barrel*, *bevel*, *bias*, *bowel*, and its compounds, *cancel*, *carburet* (and all similar words ending in *uret*), *cavil*, *carol*, *channel*, *chisel*, *compromit*, *counsel*, *cudgel*, *dial*, *dishevel*, *dowel*, *drivel*, *duel*, *empanel*, *enamel*, *equal*, *funnel*, *gambol*, *gravel*, *grovel*, *handsel*, *hatchel*, *imperil*, *jewel*, *kennel*, *kidnap*, *label*, *laurel*, *level*, *libel*, *marshal*, *marvel*, *medal*, *metal*, *model*, *panel*, *parallel*, *parcel*, *pencil*, *peril*, *pistol*, *pommel*, *quarrel*, *ravel*, *revel*, *rival*, *rowel*, *shovel*, *shrivel*, *snivel*, *tassel*, *tinsel*, *trammel*, *travel*, *tunnel*, *unravel*, *vial*, *victual*, *worship*. In this Dictionary, the derivatives of these words are made to conform to the rule, as recommended by Walker, Lowth, Perry, and other eminent scholars.

§ 9. Derivatives formed from words ending in a double consonant, by adding one or more syllables, commonly retain both consonants: as, *ebb*, *ebbing*; *odd*, *oddly*; *stiff*, *stiffness*; *skill*, *skillful*, *skillfulness*; *will*, *willful*, *willfullness*; *dull*, *dullness*; *full*, *fullness*. So also the double *l* is retained in the words *installment*, *inthrallment*, *thralldom*, and *enrollment* (from *install*, *inthrall*, *thrall*, and *enroll*), in order to prevent the false pronunciation they might receive if spelled with one *l*. Many writers, especially in England, omit one *l* in these words, as also in the derivatives of *skill*, *will*, *dull*, and *full*, formed by adding the syllables *ly* and *ness*.

The derivatives of *pontiff* are exceptions to the rule, being written with only one *f*; as, *pontific*, *pontifical*, *pontificial*, and the like. One *l* also is dropped in a few words formed by adding the termination *ly* to words ending in *ll*, in order to prevent the concurrence of three *l's*: as, *dull*, *dully*; *full*, *fully*.

§ 10. In derivatives formed from words ending with silent *e*, the *e* is generally retained when the termination begins with a consonant; as, *pale*, *paleness*; *hate*, *hateful*; *chaste*, *chastely*, *chasteness*; *move*, *movement*. When, however, the *e* is immediately preceded by another vowel (except *e*), it is often dropped from the derivative: as, *due*, *duly*; *argue*, *argument*; *true*, *truly*; *awe*, *awful*; and the derivatives and compounds of these words.

The words *wholly*, *nursling*, *wisdom*, *abridgment*, *acknowledgment*, *lodgment*, *judgment*, and the compounds of some of these, are exceptions. The last four, however, are written by many authors, *abridgement*, *acknowledgement*, *lodgement*, *judgement*.

§ 11. In derivatives formed from words ending with silent *e*, when the termination begins with a vowel, the *e* is generally omitted, except in the cases mentioned in the next paragraph: as, *bride*, *bridal*; *guide*, *guidance*; *plume*, *plumage*; *use*, *usage*; *grieve*, *grievance*; *come*, *coming*; *shape*, *shaping*; *move*, *movable*; *sale*, *salable*; *fleece*, *fleecy*; *force*, *forcible*; *true*, *truism*.

The *e* is retained in the word *hoeing*, *shoeing*, and *toeing* (from *hoe*, *shoe*, and *toe*), in order to prevent a doubt as to the pronunciation, that might arise in case it were omitted. It is retained, also, in the words *dyeing*, *singeing*, *springeing*, *swingeing*, *tingeing* (from *dye*, *singe*, *springe*, *swinge*, *tinge*), to distinguish them from *dying*, *singing*, *springing*, *swinging*, *tinging* (from *die*, *sing*, *spring*, *swing*, *ting*). The *e*, standing, in a derivative, before a termination beginning with *a* or *o*, and immediately after *c* or *g*, is retained in order to preserve the soft sounds of these consonants: as, *peace*, *peaceable*; *manage*, *manageable*; *outrage*, *outrageous*.

§ 12. In derivatives formed from words ending in *ie*, by adding the termination *ing*, the *e* is dropped, and the *i* changed to *y*, in order to prevent two *i's* from coming together: as, *die*, *dying*; *hie*, *hying*; *lie*, *lying*; *tie*, *tying*; *vie*, *vying*.

§ 13. In derivatives of words ending in *y*, preceded by a consonant, and formed by ap-

pending any termination except one beginning with *i*, the *y* is usually changed into *i*; as, *mercy, merciless; tidy, tidiness; modify, modifies; pity, pitiful.*

The derivatives of adjectives of one syllable ending in *y*, preceded by a consonant, are exceptions, and usually retain the *y*: as, *shy, shyness; sly, slyest; dry, dryly; spry, spryer, spryest; wry, wryness.* But the adjectives *drier* and *driest*, from *dry*, are commonly written with *i* instead of *y*. Derivatives formed by adding the termination *ship*, as *secretaryship, suretyship, ladyship*, and the like, also retain the *y*. The words *babyhood* and *ladykin*, are likewise exceptions.

§ 14. Derivatives formed by affixing a termination to words ending in *y*, preceded by a vowel, generally retain the *y* unchanged: as *gay, gayety, gayly; sway, swayed; obey, obeying; buy, buying.*

The words *daily, laid, paid, said, saith, slain*, and *staid* (from *day, lay, pay, say, slay*, and *stay*), with their compounds, are exceptions. *Staid*, however, is sometimes written *stayed.*

§ 15. Derivatives formed by appending a syllable beginning with a vowel to words ending with a vowel sound, generally retain the letter or letters representing such sound; as, *huzza, huzzaed; agree, agreeable, agreeing; echo, echoed; bow, bowed; beau, beauish.*

Derivatives of words of this class ending in silent *e*, as also those formed from words ending in double *e*, by adding a termination beginning with *e*, drop the final *e*; as, *hoe, hoed; owe, owed; free, freer, freest; agree, agreed.* The cases mentioned in sections 11, 12, and 13 are also exceptions.

§ 16. Derivatives formed by prefixing one or more syllables to words ending in a double consonant commonly retain both consonants: as, *befall, inthrall, disinthrall, foretell, undersell, fulfill, enroll, emboss* (from *fall, thrall, tell, sell, fill, roll, boss*).

The word *until* is an exception, being always written with one *l*. The words *distill* and *instill* should be written with the *l* doubled, though they are often written *distil* and *instil*, with only one *l*.

§ 17. Compound words formed by joining two or more words commonly retain all the letters of the simple words: as, *stiff-necked, well-bred, dull-eyed, save-all, wide-mouthed.*

There are numerous exceptions to this rule, many of them compounds which by long use have acquired the force of single words. They are the following: namely, some compounds of *all* and *well*; as, *almighty, almost, alone, already, also, although, altogether, always, withal, therewithal, wherewithal, welcome, welfare*; — compounds of *mass*; as, *Candlemas, Christmas, Lammas, Michaelmas*, &c.; — words of which the second part is the adjective *full*; as, *artful, hateful, rueful, woeful*; — also, the words *chilblain, fulfill, namesake, neckerchief, numskull, pastime, standish*, and *wherever.*

§ 18. The plural of nouns regularly ends in *s*, or, in certain classes of words, in *es.*

When the noun in the singular ends with such a sound that the sound of *s* can unite with it, and be pronounced without forming a separate syllable, *s* only is added in forming the plural: as, *sea, seas; tree, trees; canto, cantos; claw, claws; cab, cabs; bead, beads; chief, chiefs; lock, locks; bell, bells; cup, cups; act, acts.* A few plurals from nouns ending in *o* preceded by a consonant, end in *es*; as, *echo, echoes; cargo, cargoes; embargo, embargoes; motto, mottoes; potato, potatoes.* Other nouns of this class generally form their plurals regularly, though usage differs with regard to some of them. Those in which final *o* is preceded by a vowel form their plurals regularly. With regard to nouns ending in *i*, usage differs, though they are more properly written with the termination *is.*

When the noun in the singular ends with such a sound (as that of *ch, sh, j, s, x*, or *z*) that the sound of *s* can not unite with it in pronunciation, but must form a separate syllable, *e* is inserted before *s* in forming the plural, unless the word ends with silent *e*, in which case the latter serves to form a separate syllable with *s*, as, *church, churches; rush, rushes; age, ages; lace, laces; gas, gases; case, cases; loss, losses; box, boxes; maze, mazes.*

To express the plural of a letter, figure, or any character or sign, or of a word mentioned without regard to its meaning, the letter *s*, generally preceded by the apostrophe, is appended, as in the phrases, "The two *l*'s in *all*;" "the two 0's in 400;" "The *why*'s and *wherefore*'s of the question."

§ 19. Nouns ending in *y* preceded by a

consonant form their plural by adding *es* and changing *y* into *i*: as, *mercy, mercies; lady, ladies; sky, skies; army, armies; pity, pities.* This rule includes words ending in *quy*, in which *u*, being pronounced like *w*, is strictly a consonant: as *colloquy, colloquies.* The plural of proper nouns ending in *y* preceded by a consonant, is formed by changing *y* into *ies*, according to the rule: as, "The three *Maries.*"

When the singular of a noun ends in *y* preceded by a vowel (except *u* having the power of *w*), the plural is regularly formed by adding *s* only: as, *day, days; key, keys; money, moneys; alloy, alloys; guy, guys.*

§ 20. The plurals of a few nouns ending in *f* or *fe* are irregularly formed by changing *f* or *fe* into *ves.* The following words, with their compounds, are the principal examples: namely, *life, lives; sheaf, sheaves; calf, calves; self, selves; wolf, wolves.* The plural of *staff* is sometimes written *staffs*, but more commonly *staves*, except when it means a corps of officers, either military or civil, in which sense it is always written *staffs.* The plural of *wharf* is generally written *wharfs* in England; in the United States it is more commonly, but improperly, written *wharves.*

§ 21. In the following nouns, the plural is distinguished from the singular only by a change of the vowel or vowel sound of the word: namely, *man, men; woman, women; goose, geese; foot, feet; tooth, teeth; brother, brethren; louse, lice; mouse, mice.* Words which end in the syllable *man*, and are not compounds, form their plurals regularly, by adding *s* only: as, *cayman, caymans; desman, desmans; firman, firmans; talisman, talismans; German, Germans; Mussulman, Mussulmans.*

§ 22. A few plurals end in *en*: namely, *brother, brethren; child, children; ox, oxen.*

§ 23. The words *brother, die, pea*, and *penny*, have each two plurals of different forms and with different significations: as, *brothers*, male children of the same parent, also, members of the same society, association, class, or profession; *brethren*, members of the same religious or ecclesiastical body, the word in this form being rarely used except in religious writings, or in scriptural language, where it also has the same meaning that *brother* has in ordinary language; *dies*, implements for making impressions by stamping, or for making screws, also the cubical parts of pedestals; *dice*, the cubical blocks used in games of chance; *peas*, seeds of the pea-plant, when a definite number is mentioned; *pease*, the same in bulk, or spoken of collectively; *pennies*, the coins, especially when a definite number is mentioned; *pence*, the amount reckoned by these coins.

§ 24. A few words, mostly names of animals, have the same form in the plural as in the singular; as, *deer, sheep, trout*, and the like.

§ 25. Many words adopted from foreign languages retain their original plurals; as, *datum, data; genus, genera; larva, larvæ; crisis, crises; focus, foci; monsieur, messieurs.*

Many words of this class, while retaining the original plurals, have also a second, formed after the analogy of English words of similar termination: as, *formula, formulæ* or *formulas; beau, beaux* or *beaus; index, indices* or *indexes; stratum, strata* or *stratums; bandit, banditti* or *bandits; cherub, cherubim* or *cherubs; seraph, seraphim* or *seraphs.* The plurals of the last two words are sometimes incorrectly written *cherubims* and *seraphims*, with double plural terminations.

§ 26. In certain loose compounds consisting of a noun followed by an adjective or other qualifying expression, the plural is commonly formed by making the same change in the noun as when it stands alone; as, *court-martial, courts-martial; cousin-german, cousins-german; son-in-law, sons-in-law.* When, however, the adjective is so closely joined to the noun that the compound has the force of a simple word, the plural of the compound is commonly formed like that of any other word of the same termination: as, *cupful, cupfuls; handful, handfuls.*

§ 27. There are many words, besides those mentioned in the preceding paragraphs, in respect to which usage, even that of the best authors, is variable. The most important of these words are mentioned in this and the succeeding sections.

The derivatives of the word *villain*, as *villainous, villainy*, &c., though often written *villanous, villany*, &c., properly retain the *i*, like those of other words similarly

ending in *ain:* as, *mountainous*, from *mountain*.

The words *connection*, *deflection*, *inflection*, and *reflection*, follow the spelling of the words *connect*, *deflect*, *inflect*, and *reflect*, though often written, especially in England, *connexion*, *deflexion*, *inflexion*, and *reflexion*.

The word *woe*, though often written without the final *e*, should retain it, like most other nouns of one syllable and of similar form: as, *doe*, *floe*, *foe*, *hoe*, *sloe*, *toe*, and the like. Monosyllables other than nouns, and words of more than one syllable, having a similar termination, omit the *e:* as, *do*, *go*, *no*, *so*, *canto*, *motto*, *potato*.

The words *defense*, *expense*, *offense*, and *pretense*, are properly written thus, though often spelled with *c* instead of *s;* for the *s* belongs to the words from which they are derived, and is also used in all their derivatives.

The words *drought* and *height* were formerly written *drouth* and *hight*, and are still very often thus written in America.

The verb *practice* is thus written like the noun, in preference to the form *practise*, though the latter spelling is used by many writers, especially in England. The difference in spelling between the noun and the verb is properly observed, in words of this kind, only in such as are accented on the last syllable, as *device*, *devise*.

§ 28. There is a class of words beginning with *en* or *in* — as, *enclose* or *inclose*, *enquire*, or *inquire*, *ensure*, or *insure*, and the like — many of which take either form of the prefix indifferently. They are chiefly derived from the Latin, either directly or through the French, the prefix *in* belonging to the former language, and *en* to the latter. In some of these words, *en* is to be preferred; in others, *in;* in many of them, either may be used indifferently. See the different words of this class in the Dictionary.

§ 29. There is a class of words ending in *er*, some of which are written by most authors with the termination *re* — as, *center*, *meter*, *theater*, &c. — which are often written *centre*, *metre*, *theatre*, &c. *Acre*, *chancre*, *lucre*, *nacre*, *massacre*, and *ogre*, retain the termination *re*, in order to preserve the hard sound of the *c* and *g*.

§ 30. There are two classes of chemical words ending respectively, as more commonly written, in *ide* and *ine*, in regard to which usage has been variable. Most of them were formerly written without the final *e*, but it is now the almost universal practice to retain it: as, *bromide*, *chloride*, *chlorine*, *fluorine*, and the like. The word *tannin* is always written without the final *e*. *Oxide* is now generally written with the termination *ide*, though formerly by many written *oxyd*, from the supposition that the *y* of the last syllable represented the *υ* of the Greek ὀξύς, from which the word is derived; whereas the last syllable is simply the same as the termination of the words *bromide*, *sulphide*, and the like.

§ 31. There is a class of words ending, as pronounced, with the sound of long *i*, followed by *z*, some of which are differently written, by different authors, with either *ise* or *ize* to represent this sound: as, *criticize*, or *criticise;* *civilize*, or *civilise;* *naturalize* or *naturalise;* *patronize* or *patronise*. These words are mostly verbs, and are chiefly derived from Greek words ending in ιζω, or from French words ending in *iser* or *ise*. There are a few from other sources, but formed in analogy with those derived from these languages. Those formed from Greek words have the termination *ize:* as, *anathematize*, *characterize*, *dramatize*, *tantalize*. The words *catechise* and *exorcise* are exceptions. Those formed in an analogous manner from English words are likewise written with *ize:* as, *albumenize*, *bastardize*, *memorize*, *sensitize*. Those derived from the French verb *prendre* (participle *pris*, or *prise*) end in *ise:* as, *apprise*, *comprise*, *emprise*, *enterprise*, *surprise*. Of those formed from French words other than *prendre*, or which have corresponding forms in the French, a majority end in *ize*, though in respect to some of them usage is variable. The following are the principal English verbs ending in *ise:* namely, *advertise*, *advise*, *affranchise*, *apprise*, *catechise*, *chastise*, *circumcise*, *comprise*, *compromise*, *criticise*, *demise*, *despise*, *devise*, *disenfranchise*, *disfranchise*, *disguise*, *divertise*, *emprise*, *enfranchise*, *enterprise*, *exercise*, *franchise*, *manumise*, *misprise*, *premise*, *reprise*, *revise*, *supervise*, *surmise*, *surprise*. It may be remarked that most of those in respect to which usage varies are more frequently written in England with the ter-

mination *ise*, and in the United States with the termination *ize*.

§ 32. The words *mold* and *molt*, and their compounds and derivatives, are written in this Dictionary with *o* instead of *ou*, in analogy with the words *bold*, *bolt*, *colt*, *gold*, &c., from which the *u* has been dropped. Most authors, however, write these words *mould* and *moult*, and their derivatives in like manner.

§ 33. There is a numerous class of words, almost universally written, in the United States, with the termination *or*, many of which are written, in England, with the termination *our:* as *candor*, *favor*, *honor*, *labor*, *rumor*, *vigor*. English usage, however, is not uniform with respect to these words, many of them being written with *or* in English books.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS WORK.

a. adjective.	*Gram.* Grammar.	*p. p.* participle past.
adv. adverb.	*imp.* imperfect.	*p. pr.* participle present.
Amer. America.	*interj.* interjection.	*prep.* preposition.
colloq. colloquially.	*m.* masculine.	*pron.* pronoun; pronounced.
compar. comparative.	*Mus.* Music.	*sing.* singular.
conj. conjunction.	*n.* noun.	SYN. Synonyms.
Eng. England, English.	*obs.* obsolete.	*v.* verb.
esp. especially.	*p. a.* participial adjective.	*v. i.* verb intransitive.
f. feminine.	*pl.* plural.	*v. t.* verb transitive

*** Compound words, which, in ordinary writing and printing, have their constituent parts separated by a hyphen, are here distinguished from those which are usually and properly written and printed without one, by the use of a longer hyphen than that employed for the mere division of words into syllables; as, Able–bodied. Words having prefixes or initial syllables which are commonly separated from the other syllables by a hyphen, are distinguished in the same way; as, Re–enforce, Electro–magnetism.

*** For the "KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION," see page vi. It is desirable that those who use this Dictionary should make themselves familiar with the Key, as they will then find it easy to understand the notation by which the pronunciation of every word is expressed.

*** The figures which immediately follow certain words in the Vocabulary refer to corresponding sections in the Rules for Spelling on pp. vii.–xii.

A

DICTIONARY

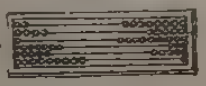
OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

A, called the indefinite article, used before words beginning with the sound of a consonant: any; one.

A-băck', *adv.* Backward.

Ăb'a-cus, *n.* An instrument for performing arithmetical calculations.



A-bâft', *adv.* Toward the stern; astern.

Ab-ăl'ien-ate (-yen-), *v. t.* To transfer the title of.

A-băn'don, *v. t.* To forsake wholly; to renounce.

A-băn'doned, *a.* Given up entirely; very wicked. — SYN. Forsaken; profligate; depraved; reprobate.

A-băn'don-ment, *n.* Entire desertion; a final giving up.

A-bāse', *v. t.* To bring low; to humble.

A-bāse'ment (10), *n.* State of being brought low; humiliation; degradation.

A-băsh', *v. t.* To make ashamed; to confuse.

A-bāt'a-ble (11), *a.* Capable of being abated.

A-bāte', *v. t.* To lessen; to diminish in price. — *v. i.* To grow less; to decrease.

A-bāte'ment, *n.* Decrease.

Ăb'a-tĭs, *n.* Branches of trees turned outward for defense.

Ăb'bā, *n.* Father; religious superior.

Ăb'ba-çy, *n.* Condition or privileges of an abbot.

Abbé (ăb'bā), *n.* An ecclesiastic without office or rights.

Ăb'bess, *n.* Governess of a nunnery.

Ăb'bey, *n.* (*pl.* Ăb'beys.) A monastery or convent.

Ăb'bot, *n.* Head of a society of monks: chief of an abbey.

Ab-bre'vi-āte, *v. t.* To shorten; to abridge; to contract.

Ab-brē'vi-ā'tion, *n.* Act of shortening; contraction.

Ab-brē'vi-ā'tor, *n.* One who abbreviates or shortens.

Ăb'di-cāte, *v. t.* To relinquish; to resign. — *v. i.* To give up an office.

Ăb'di-cā'tion, *n.* Act of abdicating.

Ab-dō'men, *n.* The belly, or upper part of the belly.

Ab-dŏm'i-nal, *a.* Pertaining to the abdomen.

Ab-dŭct' *v. t.* To kidnap.

Ab-dŭc'tion, *n.* Act of carrying away.

Ā'be-çe-dā'ri-an, *n.* A teacher or a learner of the alphabet.

A-bĕd', *adv.* In bed; on the bed.

Ab-ĕr'rançe, *n.* A straying from the right way.

Ab-ĕr'rant, *a.* Wandering.

Ăb'er-rā'tion, *n.* Act of wandering from the right way.

A-bĕt', *v. t.* To encourage; to help.

A-bĕt'tor, *n.* One who abets.

A-bey'ançe, *n.* A state of suspense.

Ab-hôr' (7), *v. t.* To dislike or hate bitterly; to detest.

Ab-hŏr'rençe, *n.* Extreme hatred; detestation.

Ab-hŏr'rent, *a.* Inconsistent; detesting; odious.

A-bīde', *v. i.* or *t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ABODE.] To stay or dwell in a place; to wait for.

A-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Power; means; skill; (*pl.*) mental powers.

Ăb'ject, *a.* Mean; worthless; base; despicable.

Ăb'jĕct-ness, *n.* Meanness of spirit: baseness.

Ăb'ju-rā'tion, *n.* Act of abjuring.

Ab-jūre', *v. t.* To renounce upon oath; to retract.

Ăb'la-tĭve, *a.* Denoting what takes away.

Ā'ble (ā'bl), *a.* Having power; capable.

Ā'ble-bŏd'ied, *a.* Having strength of body.

Ab-lū'tion, *n.* Act of washing.

Ā'bly, *adv.* With ability.

Ăb'ne-gā'tion, *n.* Self-denial.

Ab-nôr'mal, *a.* Irregular.

A-bōard', *adv.* On board; in a ship or boat. — *prep.* On board of.

A-bōde', *n.* Place of residence. — SYN. Dwelling; habitation; domicile. — *v.*, *imp.* and *p. p.* of *Abide*.

A-bŏl'ish, *v. t.* To repeal; to make void; to annul.

Ăb'o-lĭ'tion (-lĭsh'un), *n.* The act of abolishing.

Ăb'o-lĭ'tion-ĭşm (-lĭsh'un-), *n.* Principles or measures of abolitionists.

Ăb'o-lĭ'tion-ĭst (-lĭsh'un-), *n.* One who favors abolitionism.

A-bŏm'i-na-ble, *a.* Detesta-

A-bŏm′i-nāte, *v. t.* To hate utterly; to abhor.
A-bŏm′i-nā′tion, *n.* Great hatred; object of hatred.
Ăb′o-rĭg′i-nal, *a.* First, or primitive. — *n.* Original inhabitant.
Ăb′o-rĭg′i-nēs, *n. pl.* First inhabitants of a country.
A-bôr′tion, *n.* An intentional miscarriage.
A-bôr′tĭve, *a.* Unsuccessful; untimely; premature.
A-bound′, *v. i.* To be in great plenty.
A-bout′, *prep.* Round; on every side of; near to; concerning. — *adv.* Around; here and there; every way.
A-bŏve′ (a-bŭv′), *prep.* Higher than; more than. — *adv.* In a higher place.
A-brāde′, *v. t.* To rub off; to grate.
A-brā′şion, *n.* A rubbing off.
A-brĕast′, *adv.* Side by side.
A-brĭdġe′, *v. t.* To make shorter; to contract; to cut short; to abbreviate.
A-brĭdġ′ment (10), *n.* A work abridged; a summary; epitome; compendium.
A-brōach′, *adv.* In a posture to let out liquor.
A-broad′ (a-brawd′), *adv.* At large; out of doors; in another country.
Ăb′ro-gāte, *v. t.* To repeal; to annul.
Ăb′ro-gā′tion, *n.* Act of repealing.
Ab-rŭpt′, *a.* Sudden; broken.
Ab-rŭp′tion, *n.* Violent separation of bodies.
Ab-rŭpt′ness, *n.* An abrupt manner; suddenness.
Ăb′sçess, *n.* A tumor filled with purulent matter.
Ab-sçĭnd′, *v. t.* To cut off.
Ab-sçĭş′şion (-sĭzh′un), *n.* Act of cutting off; removal; separation.
Ab-sc͡ond′, *v. i.* To secrete one's self; to hide.
Ab-sc͡ond′er, *n.* One who absconds.
Ăb′sençe, *n.* State of being absent.
Ăb′sent, *a.* Not present; inattentive.
Ăb-sĕnt′, *v. t.* To keep away.
Ăb′sen-tee′, } *n.* One who
Ab-sĕnt′er, } absents himself.
Ăb′so-lūte, *a.* Not limited; unconditional; complete; arbitrary; despotic; positive; peremptory.
Ăb′so-lūte-ly, *adv.* Positively; arbitrarily.
Ăb′so-lūte-ness, *n.* Completeness; arbitrary power.
Ăb′so-lū′tion, *n.* Act of absolving; forgiveness.
Ăb′so-lū′tişm, *n.* Principles of absolute government.
Ab-şolve′ (-zŏlv′), *v. t.* To free from; to pardon.
Ab-sôrb′, *v. t.* To suck up; to imbibe.
Ab-sôrb′ent, *n.* A substance that absorbs. — *a.* Sucking or drying up; imbibing.
Ab-sôrp′tion, *n.* Act of absorbing; sucking up.
Ăb-sôrp′tĭve, *a.* Having power to absorb.
Ab-stāin′, *v. i.* To refrain; to forbear.
Ăb-stē′mi-oŭs, *a.* Temperate in diet; abstinent.
Ab-stē′mi-oŭs-ly, *adv.* Temperately.
Ab-stē′mi-oŭs-ness, *n.* A sparing use of food, &c.
Ab-stĕrġe′, *v. t.* To cleanse by wiping; to purify.
Ab-stĕr′ġent, *a.* Having a cleansing quality.
Ab-stĕr′sion, *n.* The act of cleansing.
Ab-stĕr′sĭve, *a.* Serving to cleanse.
Ăb′sti-nençe, *n.* A refraining from food, or from any action.
Ăb′sti-nent, *a.* Practicing abstinence.
Ab-străct′, *v. t.* To draw from; to separate; to remove; to purloin.
Ăb′stract, *a.* Separate; existing in the mind only; abstruse; difficult. — *n.* An abridgment or epitome.
Ab-străc′tion, *n.* Act of abstracting; separation; absence of mind.
Ab-străct′ĭve, *a.* Having the power of abstracting.
Ăb′stract-ly, *adv.* By itself.
Ab-strŭse′, *a.* Difficult to be understood; obscure.
Ab-strŭse′ly, *adv.* Obscurely.
Ab-sûrd′, *a.* Contrary to reason or to manifest truth. — Syn. Foolish; irrational; ridiculous.
Ab-sûrd′i-ty, } *n.* The quality
Ab-sûrd′ness, } of being absurd.
A-bŭn′dançe, *n.* Great plenty; exuberance.
A-bŭn′dant, *a.* Very plentiful; ample; exuberant.
A-būşe′ (-būz′), *v. t.* To treat or use ill.
A-būse′, *n.* Ill use of any thing.
A-bū′sĭve, *a.* Marked by abuse. — Syn. Reproachful; injurious; opprobrious.
A-bŭt′, *v. i.* To end or border upon.
A-bŭt′ment, *n.* That which borders upon or adjoins; the solid part of a bridge next the land.
A-bŭt′tal, *n.* The butting or boundary of land.
A-bўss′, *n.* A bottomless gulf.
Ăc′a-dē′mi-an, } *n.* A
Ăc′a-dĕm′ic, } member
Ăc′a-de-mĭ′cian, } of
A-căd′e-mĭst, } an academy; an academic philosopher.
Ăc′a-dĕm′ic, } *a.* Pertaining
Ăc′a-dĕm′ic-al, } to an academy.
A-căd′e-my, *n.* A school of arts and sciences; a school holding a place intermediate between the common school and the college.
Ac-çēde′, *v. i.* To be added to; to assent; to agree.
Ac-çĕl′er-āte, *v. t.* To hasten the motion of; to quicken.
Ac-çĕl′er-ā′tion, *n.* Act of hastening.
Ac-çĕl′er-a-tĭve, *a.* Increasing the speed.
Ăc′çent, *n.* Modulation of voice; superior stress of voice on a syllable; a mark to regulate pronunciation, distinguish magnitudes, &c.

Ac-çĕnt′, *v. t.* To express or note the accent.

Ac-çĕnt′u-al, *a.* Relating to accent.

Ac-çĕnt′u-ate, *v. t.* To mark or pronounce with an accent.

Ac-çĕnt′u-ā′tion, *n.* Mode of uttering or marking accents.

Ac-çĕpt′, *v. t.* To receive; to admit; to subscribe, and become liable for.

Ac-çĕpt′a-ble, *a.* Likely to be accepted; agreeable; welcome; pleasing.

Ac-çĕpt′a-bĭl′i-ty, } *n.*
Ac-çĕpt′a-ble-ness, } Quality of being acceptable.

Ac-çĕpt′a-bly, *adv.* Agreeably.

Ac-çĕpt′ançe, *n.* Reception with approbation; a bill accepted.

Ăc′çep-tā′tion, *n.* Acceptance; the commonly received meaning of a word.

Ac-çĕpt′er, *n.* One who accepts.

Ac-çĕss′, or Ăc′çess, *n.* Approach; admission; increase; augmentation.

Ac-çĕs′sa-ry, *a.* Additional; acceding. — *n.* One who accedes to an offense.

Ac-çĕss′i-ble, *a.* Capable of being approached.

Ac-çĕs′sion (-sĕsh′un), *n.* The act of acceding to; addition; increase.

Ăc′çes-sō′ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to an accessory.

Ac-çĕs′so-ry, *n.* One who helps to commit a crime; an accomplice. — *a.* Contributing; aiding.

Ăc′çi-dençe, *n.* An elementary grammar.

Ăc′çi-dent, *n.* An unforeseen or unexpected event; chance; casualty; contingency.

Ăc′çi-dĕnt′al, *a.* Happening by chance; not essential. — Syn. Casual; fortuitous.

Ăc′çi-dĕnt′al-ly, *adv.* By accident.

Ac-clāim′, } *n.* A shout
Ăc′cla-mā′tion, } of applause.

Ac-clăm′a-to-ry, *a.* Expressing joy or applause.

Ac-clī′māte, *v. t.* To habituate to a climate not native.

Ăc′cli-mā′tion, *n.* Process or state of being acclimated.

Ac-clĭv′i-ty, *n.* Ascending slope or inclination.

Ac-cŏm′mo-dāte, *v. t.* To supply with conveniences; to adapt; to suit; to adjust.

Ac-cŏm′mo-dā′ting, *a.* Disposed to oblige; kind.

Ac-cŏm′mo-dā′tion, *n.* Provision of conveniences; fitness; reconciliation; — (*pl.*) conveniences.

Ac-cŏm′pa-ni-ment (13), *n.* That which accompanies, or is added as ornament.

Ac-cŏm′pa-nĭst, *n.* The performer in music who takes the accompanying part.

Ac-cŏm′pa-ny (-kŭm′-), *v. t.* To go or be with; to attend.

Ac-cŏm′plĭçe, *n.* An associate in a crime; an accessary.

Ac-cŏm′plish, *v. t.* To finish entirely; to bring to pass. — Syn. To execute; effect; fulfill.

Ac-cŏm′plished (-plĭsht), *p. a.* Finished; completed; refined.

Ac-cŏm′plĭsh-ment, *n.* A completion; an acquirement which adds grace.

Ac-compt′ant (-kount′-), *n.* See Accountant.

Ac-côrd′, *n.* Agreement; concurrence; consent; union. — *v. i.* To agree; to harmonize.

Ac-côrd′ançe, *n.* Agreement; harmony.

Ac-côrd′ant, *a.* Corresponding; agreeing; consonant; agreeable.

Ac-côrd′ing to. In accordance with.

Ac-côrd′ing-ly, *adv.* Agreeably; suitably; consequently.

Ac-côr′di-on, *n.* A small musical instrument.

Ac-cōst′, *v. t.* To speak first to: to address.

Ac-cōst′a-ble, *a.* Easy of access: affable; familiar.

Ac-count′, *v. t.* To reckon; to compute; to esteem; to assign the causes of. — *n.* Computation; estimation; regard; explanation; narration.

Ac-count′a-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* Liability to give account.

Ac-count′a-ble, *a.* Liable to be called to account.

Ac-count′a-ble-ness, *n.* A being liable to answer for; accountability.

Ac-count′ant, *n.* One employed, or skillful, in keeping accounts.

Ac-cou′ter } (ak-kōō′ter), *v.*
Ac-cou′tre } *t.* To equip; to furnish.

Ac-cou′ter-ments } (-kōō′-
Ac-cou′tre-ments } ter-), *n.* Equipage; trappings; ornaments.

Ac-crĕd′it, *v. t.* To furnish with credentials; to give credit to.

Ac-crē′tion, *n.* The act of growing to; increase.

Ac-crē′tĭve, *a.* Increasing by growth.

Ac-crue′, *v. i.* To arise; to be added: to increase.

Ac-cŭm′ben-çy, *n.* State of reclining.

Ac-cŭm′bent, *a.* Reclining; leaning.

Ac-cū′mu-lāte, *v. t.* To heap together. — *v. i.* To increase; to be augmented.

Ac-cū′mu-lā′tion, *n.* Act of accumulating; a heap.

Ac-cū′mu-lā′tĭve, *a.* Causing accumulation.

Ac-cū′mu-lā′tor, *n.* One who accumulates.

Ăc′cu-ra-çy, } *n.* Exactness; correctness; closeness.
Ăc′cu-rate-ness, }

Ăc′cu-rate, *a.* Done with care; without error. — Syn. Correct; precise; just.

Ăc′cu-rate-ly, *adv.* Exactly; correctly; nicely.

Ac-cûrse′, *v. t.* To doom to misery; to curse.

Ac-cûrs′ed, *p. p.* or *a.* [*p. p.* pron. *ak-kurst′*, and *a. ak-kurs′ed.*] Cursed; execrable.

Ăc-cūs′ant, *n.* An accuser.

Ac'cu-sā'tion, *n.* Act of accusing; charge of a crime.
Ac-cū'sa-tīve, *a.* Accusing; — applied to a case in grammar.
Ac-cūse', *v. t.* To charge with a crime; to blame; to censure.
Ac-cūs'er, *n.* One who accuses.
Ac-cūs'tom, *v. t.* To make habitual or familiar by use.
Āce, *n.* A unit on cards or dice.
A-çĕph'a-loŭs, *a.* Without a head.
A-çĕrb'i-ty, *n.* Bitterness of taste or of spirit.
A-çĕs'çent, *a.* Tending to sourness.
A-çĕt'i-fy, *v.* To turn acid.
Ac'e-tim'e-try, *n.* Art of ascertaining the strength of acids.
A-çē'toŭs, *a.* Having the quality of vinegar; sour.
Ache (āk), *v. i.* To be in pain. — *n.* A continued pain.
A-chiēv'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being achieved.
A-chiēve', *v. t.* To do; to perform; to obtain.
A-chiēve'ment, *n.* A performance; an action
Āch'ing (āk'ing), *n.* Continued pain.
Āch'ro-măt'ic, *a.* Destitute of color.
Āç'id (ās'id), *a.* Sour; like vinegar. — *n.* A sour substance; a substance by which salts are formed.
A-çĭd'i-fy, *v. t.* To convert into acid.
A-çĭd'i-fī'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being acidified.
A-çĭd'i-fi-cā'tion, *n.* Act of acidifying.
A-çĭd'i-ty, } *n.* Acid taste;
Āç'id-ness, } sourness.
A-çĭd'u-late, *v. t.* To tinge with acids.
A-çĭd'u-loŭs, *a.* Slightly sour.
Ac-knŏwl'edge (ak-nŏl'ej), *v. t.* To own; to confess; to avow.
Ac-knŏwl'edg-ment (-nŏl'ej-ment), *n.* The owning of a thing; avowal; thanks.
Ăc'me, *n.* The highest point; summit; crisis of a disease.
Ā'cŏrn, *n.* Fruit or seed of an oak.
A-cou'stic (-kow'-), *a.* Pertaining to hearing.
A-cous'tics, *n. pl.* The theory or science of sounds.
Ac-quāint', *v. t.* To inform; to make familiar with.
Ac-quāint'ançe, *n.* Knowledge; familiarity; one well known.
Ăc'qui-ĕsçe' (ăk'wĭ-ĕss'), *v. i.* To assent; to be satisfied with; to comply.
Ăc'qui-ĕs'çençe, *n.* Consent; compliance.
Ăc'qui-ĕs'çent, *a.* Disposed to submit.
Ac-quīr'a-ble (11), *a.* Capable of being acquired.
Ac-quīre', *v. t.* To gain; to obtain; to attain.
Ac-quīre'ment, *n.* That which is acquired; gain.
Ăc'qui-sĭ'tion (-zĭsh'un), *n.* Act of acquiring; the thing acquired.
Ac-quĭs'i-tĭve, *a.* Disposed to make acquisitions.
Ac-quĭs'i-tĭve-ness, *n.* Desire of possession.
Ac-quĭt', *v. t.* To discharge; to set free; to absolve.
Ac-quĭt'tal (7), *n.* Formal release from a charge.
Ac-quĭt'tançe, *n.* A receipt in full for debt; discharge.
A'cre (ā'ker), *n.* A piece of land containing 160 square rods.
Ăc'rid, *a.* Hot and biting to the taste; pungent.
Ăc'ri-mō'ni-oŭs, *a.* Full of acrimony; bitter; sarcastic; censorious; severe.
Ăc'ri-mo-ny, *n.* Bitterness of feeling or language. — SYN. Asperity; sharpness; severity; harshness.
Ăc'ri-tūde, *n.* An acrid taste.
Ăc'ro-băt, *n.* One who practices high-vaulting, rope-dancing, &c.
A-crŏn'y-cal, *a.* Rising at sunset, and setting at sunrise.
A-crŏp'o-lĭs, *n.* A citadel.
A-crŏss', *prep.* From side to side of; athwart; over.
A-crŏs'tic, *n.* A poem in which certain letters taken successively, one in each line, form a name.
A-crŏs'tic-al, *a.* Pertaining to acrostics.
Ăct, *v. t.* To perform; to do; to move; to feign. — *v. i.* To be in action; to imitate; to conduct or behave. — *n.* A deed; exploit; division of a play.
Ăct'ing, *n.* Act of performing; action.
Ăc'tion, *n.* Deed; feat; battle; suit at law; gesture; gesticulation.
Ăc'tion-a-ble, *a.* Admitting an action at law.
Ăct'ive, *a.* Causing or communicating action or motion; engaged in action; transitive. — SYN. Brisk; alert; nimble; quick.
Ăct'ive-ly, *adv.* In an active manner.
Ac-tĭv'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being active; nimbleness.
Ăct'or, *n.* One who acts; a stage-player.
Ăct'ress, *n.* A female actor.
Ăct'u-al, *a.* Existing in act; real; certain.
Ăct'u-al-ly, *adv.* In act or fact.
Ăct'u-a-ry, *n.* A register or clerk.
Ăct'u-āte, *v. t.* To put in action; to excite.
A-cū'le-ate, *a.* Prickly.
A-cū'men, *n.* Quickness of perception; acuteness.
A-cū'mi-nate, *a.* Sharp; pointed.
A-cū'mi-nate, *v. i.* To rise to a point.
A-cū'mi-nā'tion, *n.* Act of sharpening; a sharp point; quickness.
A-cūte', *a.* Sharp; ingenious; penetrating; keen.
A-cūte'ness, *n.* Sharpness; quickness of intellect.
Ăd'age, *n.* A proverb; maxim; an old saying.
Ad-ā'gio, *n.* (*Mus.*) A mark of slow time.
Ăd'a-mant, *n.* A very hard stone; a diamond.

Ăd'a-mant-ē'an, } *a.* Extremely hard; hard as adamant.
Ăd'a-măn'tĭne, }
A-dăpt', *v. t.* To fit; to suit.
A-dăpt'a-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of adaptation.
A-dăpt'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being adapted.
Ăd'ap-tā'tion, *n.* Act of adapting or fitting; suitableness; fitness.
A-dăpt'ed-ness, *n.* State of being adapted.
Ădd, *v. t.* To join; to increase.
Ad-dĕn'dum, *n.* (*pl.* Addĕn'dȧ.) Thing added.
Ăd'der, *n.* A kind of venomous serpent.
Ăd'di-ble, *a.* Capable of being added.
Ad-dĭct', *v. t.* To give up habitually; to apply. — Syn. To devote; to dedicate.
Ad-dĭc'tion, *n.* State of being addicted.
Ad-dĭ'tion (-dĭsh'un), *n.* Act of adding; thing added; part of arithmetic which treats of adding numbers.
Ad-dĭ'tion-al (-dĭsh'un-), *a.* Added.
Ăd'dle, *v. t.* To make addle or corrupt. — *a.* Diseased, as eggs; putrid; corrupt; barren; empty.
Ad-drĕss', *v. t.* To speak or apply to; to prepare for; to direct; to make love to. — *n.* Application; petition; dexterity; skill; courtship; direction of a letter.
Ad-dūçe', *v. t.* To bring forward; to allege.
Ad-dū'çent, *a.* Bringing forward.
Ad-dū'çi-ble, *a.* Capable of being adduced.
Ad-dŭc'tion, *n.* Act of adducing, or bringing forward.
A-dĕpt', *n.* A person skilled in any art. — *a.* Well-versed; skillful.
Ăd'e-qua-çy, *n.* State of being adequate; sufficiency.
Ăd'e-quate, *a.* Fully sufficient; equal; proportionate; correspondent
Ad-hēre', *v. i.* To stick close; to remain fixed.
Ad-hēr'ençe, } *n.* Quality or
Ad-hēr'en-çy, } state of adhering; tenacity; fidelity.
Ad-hēr'ent, *a.* United with or to; sticking to.
Ad-hēr'ent, } *n.* One who
Ad-hēr'er, } adheres; a follower; a partizan.
Ad-hē'şion, *n.* Act or state of sticking; adherence.
Ad-hē'şĭve, *a.* Sticking; tenacious.
Ad-hē'şĭve-ly, *adv.* With adhesion.
Ad-hē'şĭve-ness, *n.* Quality of sticking; tenacity.
A-dieū' (a-dū'), *adv.* Farewell; good-by. — *n.* Act of taking leave.
Ăd'i-po-çēre', *n.* A waxy substance into which fat is sometimes converted.
Ăd'i-pōse, *a.* Consisting of fat; fat; fatty.
Ăd'it, *n.* A horizontal entrance into a pit.
Ad-jā'çen-çy, *n.* State of lying close to.
Ad-jā'çent, *a.* Lying near; contiguous.
Ăd'jec-tī'val, *a.* Pertaining to, or partaking of, an adjective.
Ăd'jec-tĭve, *n.* A word added to a noun to express some quality, attribute, or property.
Ăd'jec-tĭve-ly, *adv.* In the manner of an adjective.
Ad-join', *v. t.* To join or unite to. — *v. i.* To be contiguous.
Ad-join'ing, *a.* Joining; adjacent; near; contiguous.
Ad-joûrn', *v. t.* To put off to another time. — Syn. To postpone; delay; defer.
Ad-joûrn'ment, *n.* Act of adjourning; postponement; delay.
Ad-jŭdġe', *v. t.* To sentence; to decide judicially.
Ad-jū'di-cāte, *v. t.* To determine by law.
Ad-jū'di-cā'tion, *n.* Judicial trial or sentence.
Ăd'junct, *n.* Something joined to another. — *a.* Added to, or united with.
Ad-jŭnc'tion, *n.* Act of adjoining.
Ad-jŭnct'ĭve, *n.* That which is joined. — *a.* Tending to join.
Ăd'ju-rā'tion, *n.* Act of charging solemnly; form of oath.
Ad-jūre', *v. t.* To charge on oath; to enjoin earnestly or solemnly.
Ad-jŭst', *v. t.* To make exact or conformable; to set right. — Syn. — To adapt; suit; fit.
Ad-jŭst'ment, *n.* A setting in order; regulation; settlement.
Ăd'ju-tan-çy, *n.* Office of an adjutant.
Ăd'ju-tant, *n.* A military officer who assists a superior officer.
Ăd'ju-vant, *a.* Helping; helpful. — *n.* A helper; an assistant.
Ad-mĕaş'ūre-ment, (-mĕzh'-jŭr-), *n.* Act or result of measuring; measurement.
Ad-mĕn'su-rā'tion, *n.* Act of measuring; mensuration.
Ad-mĭn'is-ter, *v. t.* To manage; to direct; to supply; to settle, as an estate. — *v. i.* To contribute; to act as administrator.
Ad-mĭn'is-tē'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to administration.
Ad-mĭn'is-trā'tion, *n.* Act of administering; executive part of government.
Ad-mĭn'is-trā'tĭve, *a.* Administering.
Ad-mĭn'is-trā'tor, *n.* A man who manages an intestate estate.
Ad-mĭn'is-trā'tor-shĭp, *n.* Office of an administrator.
Ad-mĭn'is-trā'trix, *n.* A woman who administers an estate.
Ăd'mi-ra-ble, *a.* Worthy of admiration. — Syn. Wonderful; rare; excellent.
Ăd'mi-ra-bly, *adv.* Wonderfully; excellently.
Ăd'mi-ral, *n.* Principal officer of a fleet or navy.
Ăd'mi-ral-shĭp, *n.* Office of admiral.
Ăd'mi-ral-ty, *n.* The power or the court for administering naval affairs.

Ăd′mi-rā′tion, *n.* Astonishment; wonder; esteem.
Ad-mīre′, *v. t.* To regard with wonder or love. — *v. i.* To wonder.
Ad-mīr′er, *n.* One who admires; a lover.
Ad-mĭs′si-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* Quality of being admissible.
Ad-mĭs′si-ble, *a.* Capable of being admitted.
Ad-mĭs′sion (-mĭsh′un), *n.* Act of admitting; admittance; allowance.
Ad-mĭt′, *v. t.* To let in; to receive as true; to allow.
Ad-mĭt′tançe (7), *n.* Act or power of entering.
Ad-mĭx′, *v. t.* To mingle.
Ad-mĭx′tion (-mĭkst′yun), *n.* A mingling.
Ad-mĭxt′ūre (-mĭkst′yŭr), *n.* Act of mixing; the substance mixed.
Ad-mŏn′ish, *v. t.* To warn; to reprove gently; to advise.
Ad-mŏn′ish-er, *v.* One who admonishes.
Ăd′mo-nĭ′tion (-nĭsh′un), *n.* Gentle reproof; counsel; warning.
Ad-mŏn′i-tĭve, } *a.* Con-
Ad-mŏn′i-to-ry, } taining admonition; monitory; warning. [admonishes.
Ad-mŏn′i-tor, *n.* One who
Ad-năs′çent, *a.* Growing to something else.
A-do′, (-dōō′), *n.* Trouble; difficulty; bustle; stir.
Ăd′o-lĕs′çençe, *n.* State of growing; youth.
Ăd′o-lĕs′çent, *a.* Growing; advancing to manhood.
A-dŏpt′, *v. t.* To take as one's own.
A-dŏp′tion, *n.* Act of adopting.
A-dŏpt′ĭve, *a.* Adopting; adopted.
A-dōr′a-ble, *a.* Worthy of adoration; divine.
Ăd′o-rā′tion, *n.* Divine worship; homage; profound reverence.
A-dōre′, *v. t.* To worship; to venerate; to reverence; to revere; to love intensely.
A-dōr′er, *n.* One who adores; a lover.
A-dôrn′, *v. t.* To deck; to embellish; to decorate. [ment.
A-dôrn′ment, *n.* Embellish-
A-drĭft′, *a.* or *adv.* Floating at random.
A-droit′, *a.* Skillful; expert; dexterous; ingenious.
A-droit′ly, *adv.* Ingeniously.
A-droit′ness, *n.* Dexterity; skill.
Ăd′sçi-tĭ′tioŭs (-tĭsh′us), *a.* Additional; supplemental.
Ăd′u-lā′tion, *n.* Excessive or servile flattery. [to excess.
Ăd′u-lā′to-ry, *a.* Flattering
A-dŭlt′, *n.* A person grown. — *a.* Grown to maturity.
A-dŭl′ter-ant, *n.* A person or thing that adulterates.
A-dŭl′ter-āte, *v. t.* To debase or corrupt by mixture.
A-dŭl′ter-ate, *a.* Debased; corrupted; tainted with adultery.
A-dŭl′ter-ā′tion, *n.* Act of adulterating.
A-dŭl′ter-ess, *n.* A woman guilty of adultery.
A-dŭl′ter-oŭs, *a.* Guilty of adultery; spurious; corrupt.
A-dŭl′ter-y, *n.* A violation of the marriage bed.
A-dŭlt′ness, *n.* State of being adult. [out faintly.
Ad-ŭm′brāte, *v. t.* To shadow
Ăd′um-brā′tion, *n.* A shadow or faint resemblance.
Ad-ŭn′çi-ty, *n.* A bending in the form of a hook.
A-dŭst′, *a.* Burnt or scorched, or looking so.
A-dŭs′tion (-dŭst′yun), *n.* The act of burning up.
Ad-vançe′, *n.* A going forward; promotion; payment beforehand. — *v. t.* To bring forward or higher; to raise; to promote; to pay beforehand. — *v. i.* To go on; to improve; to rise in rank.
Ad-vançe′ment, *n.* Act of advancing or moving forward; progress; promotion; preferment.
Ad-vân′tage, *n.* Favorable circumstances; superiority; gain; benefit; profit. — *v. t.* To benefit; to promote.
Ăd′van-tā′ġeoŭs, *a.* Being of advantage; profitable; useful.
Ăd′van-tā′ġeoŭs-ly, *adv.* Profitably; conveniently.
Ăd′vent, *n.* A coming; the season of four weeks before Christmas.
Ăd′ven-tĭ′tioŭs (-tĭsh′us), *a.* Added; accidental; incidental; not essentially inherent. [the advent.
Ad-vĕnt′u-al, *a.* Relating to
Ad-vĕnt′ūre (-vĕnt′yŭr), *n.* An extraordinary event; an enterprise; chance; hazard. — *v. t.* To try the chance; to risk. — *v. i.* To venture.
Ad-vĕnt′ūr-er, *n.* One who adventures.
Ad-vĕnt′ūr-oŭs (11), *a.* Daring; bold; enterprising; venturesome.
Ăd′vĕrb, *n.* A word used to modify a verb, adjective, or other adverb.
Ad-vĕr′bi-al, *a.* Relating to, or like, an adverb.
Ad-vĕr′bi-al-ly, *adv.* In the manner of an adverb.
Ăd′ver-sa-ry, *n.* An opponent; enemy; antagonist.
Ad-vĕr′sa-tĭve, *a.* Expressing contrariety or opposition.
Ăd′vĕrse, *a.* Contrary; calamitous; afflictive.
Ăd′vĕrse-ly, *adv.* In an adverse manner; unfortunately.
Ad-vĕr′si-ty, *n.* Misfortune; affliction; calamity.
Ad-vĕrt′, *v. i.* To turn the mind. — SYN. To attend; regard; observe; refer.
Ad-vĕrt′ençe, } *n.* Direc-
Ad-vĕrt′en-çy, } tion of the mind; attention; heed.
Ad-vĕrt′ent, *a.* Attentive.
Ăd′ver-tīse′, *v. t.* To inform; to give public notice of.
Ad-vĕr′tīse-ment, or Ăd′ver-tīse′ment, *n.* A public notice; information.
Ăd′ver-tīs′er, *n.* One who advertises.

Ad-vīçe′, *n.* Counsel; instruction; notice; tidings.
Ad-vīş′a-ble, *a.* Fit to be advised or done; prudent; proper; expedient.
Ad-vīş′a-ble-ness, *n.* Fitness; propriety; expediency.
Ad-vīşe′, *v. t.* To give advice to; to counsel; to inform; to apprise. — *v. i.* To consider.
Ad-vīş′ed-ly, *adv.* With deliberation or advice; prudently.
Ad-vīşe′ment, *n.* Caution; advice; counsel.
Ad-vīş′er, *n.* One who advises.
Ad-vī′şo-ry, *a.* Having power to advise; giving advice.
Ăd′vo-ca-çy, *n.* Act of pleading; intercession.
Ăd′vo-cate, *n.* One who pleads for another; a defender.
Ăd′vo-cāte, *v. t.* To plead in favor of; to support.
Ăd′vo-cā′tion, *n.* Act of pleading; a plea.
Ăd′vow-ee′, *n.* One who has the right of advowson.
Ad-vow′şon, *n.* The right of presenting a priest to a vacant benefice.
Ā′dў-năm′ic, *a.* Pertaining to debility; weak; feeble.
Ădz, **Ădze**, *n.* A tool with an arching blade for chipping.

Adze.

Æ-ō′li-an, *a.* Pertaining to, or produced by, the wind. — *Æolian harp*, a stringed instrument played on by the wind.
Ā-ē′ri-al, *a.* Belonging to the air; high.
Aē′rie (ē′rў *or* a′rў), *n.* The nest of an eagle or other bird of prey.
Ā′er-i-fi-cā′tion, *n.* Act of aërifying.
Ā′er-i-fôrm, *a.* Having the form of air, as gas.
Ā′er-i-fў, *v. t.* To combine or fill with air.
Ā′er-ŏg′ra-phy, *n.* Description of the air.
Ā′er-o-līte, *n.* A meteoric stone.
Ā′er-ŏl′o-ġy, *n.* The science which treats of the air.
Ā′er-o-măn′çy, *n.* Divination by means of the air, or of substances found in it.
Ā′er-ŏm′e-try, *n.* Art or science of ascertaining the mean bulk of gases.
Ā′er-o-naut′, *a.* An aërial navigator; a balloonist.
Ā′er-o-naut′ic, *a.* Pertaining to, or practicing, aërial sailing.
Ā′er-o-naut′ics, *n. sing.* The art of sailing in the air.
Ā′er-o-stăt′ic, **Ā′er-o-stăt′ic-al**, *a.* Relating to aërostatics.
Ā′er-o-stăt′ics, *n. sing.* The science that treats of the equilibrium of elastic fluids.
Ā′er-os-tā′tion, *n.* Aërial navigation; aëronautics.
Æs-thĕt′ic, *a.* Pertaining to æsthetics.
Æs-thĕt′ics, *n. sing.* Theory or philosophy of taste; science of the beautiful.
A-fär′, *adv.* At a great distance; far.
A-fēard′, *a.* Affected with fear.
Ăf′fa-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* Readiness to converse; civility.
Ăf′fa-ble, *a.* Easy of manners or conversation; courteous.
Ăf′fa-bly, *adv.* In an affable manner; courteously.
Af-fâir′, *n.* Business; a partial or minor engagement.
Af-fĕct′, *v. t.* To act upon; to influence; to dispose or incline; to aim at; to make a show of.
Ăf′fec-tā′tion, *n.* False show; artificial appearance; insincerity; pretense.
Af-fĕct′ed, *a.* Disposed; full of affectation.
Af-fĕct′ing, *a.* Moving the feelings; pathetic.
Af-fĕc′tion, *n.* Love; fondness; inseparable attribute or quality; disease.
Af-fĕc′tion-ate, *a.* Fond; tender; loving; kind.
Af-fī′ançe, *n.* A marriage contract; confidence; trust. — *v. t.* To betroth; to trust.
Af-fī′an-çer, *n.* One who affiances.
Af-fī′ant, *n.* One who makes an affidavit.
Ăf′fi-dā′vit, *n.* A sworn statement in writing.
Af-fĭl′i-āte, *v. t.* To adopt; to receive as a member.
Af-fĭl′i-ā′tion, *n.* Adoption.
Ăf′fi-nage, *n.* Art of refining metals by the cupel.
Af-fĭn′i-ty, *n.* Relation by marriage; close agreement; chemical attraction.
Af-fĭrm′, *v. t.* To establish or ratify; to declare positively. — SYN. To aver; protest; assert; asseverate.
Af-fĭrm′a-ble, *a.* Capable of being affirmed.
Af-fĭrm′ançe, *n.* Confirmation; declaration.
Af-fĭrm′ant, *n.* One who affirms.
Ăf′fir-mā′tion, *n.* A solemn declaration; confirmation; ratification.
Af-fĭrm′a-tĭve, *a.* Affirming; declaratory; confirmative; — *n.* That which contains an affirmation.
Af-fĭx′, *v. t.* To attach; to fasten to the end; to annex.
Ăf′fĭx, *n.* A syllable or letter joined to the end of a word.
Af-flā′tion, *n.* A blowing or breathing upon.
Af-flā′tus, *n.* Breath; blast; inspiration.
Af-flĭct′, *v. t.* To give pain to; to trouble; to distress.
Af-flĭct′ed, *a.* Troubled; suffering distress.
Af-flĭct′ing, *a.* Grievous; distressing.
Af-flĭc′tion, *n.* State of being afflicted; sorrow; calamity; distress.
Af-flĭct′ive, *a.* Distressing; painful.
Ăf′flu-ençe, *n.* Abundance; wealth; riches.
Ăf′flu-ent, *a.* Wealthy; rich; plentiful; abundant.
Ăf′flux, **Af-flŭx′ion**, *n.* The act of flowing to; that which flows to.
Af-fōrd′, *v. t.* To yield; to confer; to supply; to be able to sell, exchange, or expend.
Af-frăn′chĭşe (-chĭz), *v. t.*

To make free; to enfranchise.

Af-frāy', *n.* A tumultuous quarrel; brawl.

Af-frīght' (-frīt'), *v. t.* To frighten; to terrify; to alarm. — *n.* Sudden fear.

Af-frŏnt' (-frŭnt'), *n.* Open disrespect or ill treatment. — *v. t.* To insult; to offend.

Af-fūse', *v. t.* To pour upon.

Af-fū'şion, *n.* Act of pouring upon.

A-fiēld', *adv.* To, in, or on, the field.

A-flōat', *adv.* or *a.* Swimming; in a floating state.

A-fo͝ot', *adv.* On foot; in action.

A-fōre', *adv.* or *prep.* Before.

A-fōre'said (-sĕd), *a.* Named before.

A-fōre'tīme, *adv.* In time past.

A-frāid', *a.* Struck with fear. — SYN. Fearful; apprehensive; timid; alarmed; frightened; appalled.

A-frĕsh', *adv.* Anew; again.

Aft, *adv.* or *a.* Near the stern; astern; abaft.

Aft'er, *prep.* Later in time; behind; in search or imitation of; concerning. — *a.* Subsequent; more aft. — *adv.* Subsequently in time or place.

Aft'er-clăp, *n.* An unexpected subsequent event.

Aft'er-crŏp, *n.* A second crop.

Aft'er-măth, *n.* Second crop of grass.

Aft'er-mōst, *a.* Hindmost; nearest the stern.

Aft'er-nōon', *n.* The time from noon to evening.

Aft'er-pāiņs, *n. pl.* Pains succeeding childbirth.

Aft'er-piēçe, *n.* A piece performed after a play.

Aft'er-thŏught (-thawt), *n.* Reflection after an act.

Aft'er-ward, } *adv.* In time
Aft'er-wards, } subsequent.

A-gain' (-gĕn'), *adv.* Another time; once more; in return.

A-gainst' (-gĕnst'), *prep.* Opposite to; in opposition to; in provision for.

A-gāpe', *adv.* With the mouth wide open; with staring surprise.

Ăg'ate, *n.* A kind of quartz; a kind of type; thus,

☞ Agate type.

Ag̣e, *n.* Any period of time; a particular period; decline of life; mature years; a generation; a century.

Ā'ged, *a.* Advanced in age; old.

Ā'gen-çy, *n.* Quality of acting or state of action; office of an agent or factor.

Ā'gent, *n.* One who acts as a deputy; an active cause or power.

Ag-glŏm'er-āte, *v. t.* To gather into a ball or mass.

Ag-glŏm'er-ate, *a.* Collected into a ball or heap.

Ag-glŏm'er-ā'tion, *n.* Act of gathering into a ball; close collection.

Ag-glū'ti-nant, *a.* Uniting as glue; causing adhesion. — *n.* Any viscous or adhesive substance.

Ag-glū'ti-nāte, *v. t.* To cause to adhere or unite.

Ag-glū'ti-nā'tion, *n.* Act of uniting, as by glue; adhesion.

Ag-glū'ti-na-tĭve, *a.* Tending to unite.

Ăg'grand-īze, *v. t.* To make great; to enlarge; to exalt.

Ag-grăn'dīze-ment, or **Ăg'gran-dīze'ment**, *n.* Act of aggrandizing, or state of being aggrandized; exaltation.

Ăg'gran-dīz'er, *n.* One who aggrandizes.

Ăg'gra-vāte, *v. t.* To make worse; to exaggerate; to enhance; to provoke.

Ăg'gra-vā'tion, *n.* The act of aggravating.

Ăg'gre-gāte, *v. t.* To collect.

Ăg'gre-gate, *a.* Formed of parts collected. — *n.* A sum or assemblage of particulars.

Ăg'gre-gā'tion, *n.* The act of collecting into a mass.

Ăg'gre-gā'tĭve, *a.* Causing aggregation; collective.

Ag-grĕs'sion (-grĕsh'un), *n.* First attack, invasion, or encroachment.

Ag-grĕss'ive, *a.* Making the first attack.

Ag-grĕss'or, *n.* One who begins to attack, or injure.

Ag-griēv'ançe, *n.* Injury.

Ag-griēve', *v. t.* To afflict; to oppress or injure; to harass.

Ag-group' (-gro͞op'), *v. t.* To bring together; to group.

A-ghăst', *adv.* Amazed; stupefied with horror.

Ăġ'ile, *a.* Quick of motion. — SYN. Nimble; active; lively; brisk.

Ăġ'ile-ness, } *n.* Activity;
A-ġil'i-ty, } quickness.

Ăġ'i-ta-ble, *a.* Capable of being agitated.

Ăġ'i-tāte, *v. t.* To disturb; to perturb; to discuss.

Ăġ'i-tā'tion, *n.* Disturbance. discussion.

Ăġ'i-tā'tor, *n.* One who agitates.

Ăg'let, *n.* A tag; a point at the end of a fringe.

Ăg'nāil, *n.* A disease of the nails; a whitlow.

Ăg'nāte, *a.* Related or akin by the father's side.

Ag-nā'tion, *n.* Relation by the father's side.

Ag-nō'men, *n.* An added name.

A-gō', *adv.* In time past;

A-gŏg', *adv.* In a state of eager desire or curiosity.

A-gō'ing, *p. pr.* In motion.

Ăg'o-nĭşm, *n.* Contention for a prize.

Ăg'o-nĭst'ic, } *a.* Relating
Ăg'o-nĭst'ic-al, } to any violent contest, bodily or mental.

Ăg'o-nīze, *v. i.* To writhe with agony. — *v. t.* To cause to suffer agony; to torture.

Ăg'o-ny, *n.* Excessive pain. — SYN. Anguish; pang.

A-grā'ri-an, *a.* Relating to an equal division of lands.

A-grā'ri-an-ĭşm, *n.* An equal division of land or property.

A-gree', *v. i.* To be of one mind; to harmonize; to yield assent; to suit; to correspond in gender, number, case, or person.

A-gree'a-ble (lē), *a.* Agreeing

or suitable; in conformity; pleasing to the mind or senses.

A-gree'a-bly, *adv.* In an agreeable manner; conformably.

A-gree'ment, *n.* Act or state of agreeing; concord; harmony; bargain; compact.

Ăg'ri-cŭlt'ūr-al, *a.* Relating to agriculture.

Ăg'ri-cŭlt'ūre, *n.* Art of cultivating the ground; husbandry; tillage.

Ăg'ri-cŭlt'ūr-ist, *n.* A farmer.

A-ground', *adv.* On the ground; stranded.

Ā'gūe (ā'gū), *n.* Chilliness; an intermitting fever.

Ā'gu-ĭsh (11), *a.* Shivering; chilly; partaking of ague.

Ā'gu-ĭsh-ness, *n.* A shivering as with cold.

Ah, *interj.* An exclamation expressive of surprise, triumph, &c.

Ä-hä', *interj.* An exclamation denoting triumph, &c.

A-hĕad', *adv.* Further on; forward; in advance.

Āid, *v. t.* To help; to succor; to assist. — *n.* Help; support; assistance; succor.

Āid'-de-camp, Āide-de-camp, (ād'-de-kong) *n.* (*pl.* Āids-de-camp, or Āides-de-camp) An officer who assists a general.

Āil, *n.* Disorder; indisposition. — *v. t.* To affect with pain or uneasiness; to trouble; to be the matter with.

Āil'ment, *n.* Illness; morbid affection.

Āim, *n.* Direction; endeavor; design; purpose; intention. — *v. i.* & *t.* To point, or direct as a weapon.

Āim'less, *a.* Without aim.

Âir, *n.* The fluid we breathe; atmosphere; a tune; peculiar manner or appearance; mien; show of pride. — *v. t.* To expose to the air; to ventilate; to dry by air and warmth.

Âir'-çĕlls, *n. pl.* Cavities containing air.

Âir'-gŭn, *n* A gun discharged by means of compressed air.

Âir'-hōle, *n.* A hole to admit or discharge air.

Âir'i-ly, *adv.* Gayly; merrily.

Âir'i-ness, *n.* Openness to the air; gayety; levity.

Âir'ing, *n.* An excursion in the open air; exposure to air.

Âir'less, *a.* Void of air; close.

Âir'-pŭmp, *n.* A machine for exhausting the air for a closed vessel.

Âir'y, *a.* Open to the air; gay; unsubstantial.

Aĭsle (īl), *n.* Wing of a building; a passage in a church.

A-jär', *adv.* Partly open.

A-kĭm'bo, *adv.* With a crook or bend.

A-kĭn' *a.* Related by blood; allied by nature.

Ăl'a-băs'ter, *n.* A soft, translucent variety of sulphate or carbonate of lime.

A-lăck', *interj.* An exclamation expressive of sorrow.

A-lăc'ri-ty, *n.* Cheerful readiness or willingness.

Ăl'a-mōde', *adv.* In the fashion. — *n.* A kind of thin glossy black silk.

A-lärm', *n.* A notice of danger; sudden surprise and fear. — *v. t.* To give notice of danger; to disturb; to terrify.

A-lärm'ist, *n.* One who intentionally excites alarm.

A-lăs', *interj.* An exclamation expressive of sorrow.

Ălb, *n.* A vestment of white linen worn by Roman Catholic priests.

Al-bē'it, *adv.* Although.

Ăl'ber-tȳpe, *n.* A picture printed from a gelatine plate produced by means of a photographic negative.

Al-bĕs'çent, *a.* Becoming white or whitish.

Al-bī'no, *n.* (*pl.* Al-bī'nōs.) A person or animal preternaturally white.

Ăl'bum, *n.* A blank book for autographs, &c.

Al-bū'men, *n.* A peculiar animal substance found nearly pure in the white of an egg.

Al-bûr'num, *n.* White, soft part of wood.

Ăl'ca-hĕst, Ăl'ka-hĕst, *n.* A universal solvent.

Al-cāid', *n.* A Spanish governor or warden.

Al-chĕm'ic-al, *a.* Relating to, or produced by, alchemy.

Ăl'che-mĭst, *n.* One who practices alchemy.

Ăl'che-my, *n.* Occult chemistry; the art of changing base metals into gold.

Ăl'co-hŏl, *n.* Pure or highly rectified spirit.

Ăl'co-hŏl'ic, *a.* Pertaining to, or partaking of, alcohol.

Ăl'co-răn, *n.* The sacred book of the Mohammedans.

Ăl'cove, or Al-cōve', *n.* A recess in a library or other room.

Al'der, *n.* A tree of several varieties.

Ăl'der-man (21), *n.* A magistrate ranking below a mayor.

Āle, *n.* A fermented malt liquor.

A-lĕm'bic, *n.* Chemical vessel used in distilling.

Alembic.

A-lērt', *a.* On the watch; vigilant; brisk; prompt.

A-lērt'ness, *n.* Watchfulness; briskness; activity.

Āle'wīfe (20), *n.* A kind of fish resembling the herring.

Ăl'ge-brȧ, *n.* A branch of mathematics that investigates the relations of numbers by means of letters and other symbols.

Ăl'ge-brā'ic, Ăl'ge-brā'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to, or performed by, algebra.

Ăl'ge-brā'ist, *n.* One who is skilled in algebra.

Ā'li-as, *adv.* Otherwise. — *n.* A second writ; an assumed name.

Ăl'i-bī, *n.* Elsewhere; another place.

Āl'ien (āl'yen), *a.* Foreign; adverse. — *n.* A foreigner.

Āl'ien-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being alienated.

Ā'lien-āte, *v. t.* To transfer to another; to estrange.
Ā'lien-ā'tion, *n.* Transfer; legal conveyance; estrangement.
Ā'lien-ā'tor, *n.* One who [alienates.
Ā'lien-ee', *n.* One to whom the title of property is transferred
A-līght' (a-līt'), *v. i.* To get down; to dismount; to fall; to descend and settle.
A-līgn'ment (-līn'-), *n.* The adjusting of a line; the line of adjustment; ground-plan of a road.
A-līke', *adv.* In the same manner. — *a.* Similar; without difference.
Ăl'i-ment, *n.* That which nourishes. — SYN. Food; nourishment; nutriment.
Ăl'i-mĕnt'al, } *a.* Pertain-
Ăl'i-mĕnt'a-ry, } ing to, or supplying, food; nutritious.
Ăl'i-mĕnt'ive-ness, *n.* The organ of appetite for food.
Ăl'i-mo-ny, *n.* A separate maintenance allowed a wife out of her husband's estate, on her divorce or separation from him.
Ăl'i-quănt, *a.* Not dividing without a remainder.
Ăl'i-quŏt, *a.* Dividing without a remainder.
A-līve', *a.* Having life; living; active; lively; susceptible. [universal solvent.
Ăl'ka-hĕst, *n.* A pretended
Ăl'ka-lĕs'çent, *a.* Tending to become alkaline.
Ăl'ka-lī, or Ăl'ka-lī, *n.* (*pl.* Ăl'ka-lies, -līz *or* -līz.) A caustic substance which neutralizes acids.
Ăl'ka-line (-līn *or* -līn), *a.* Having the qualities of alkali. [alkaline.
Ăl'ka-līze, *v. t.* To make
Ăl'ka-loid, *a.* A vegetable principle possessing alkaline properties.
All, *a.* Every one; comprising the whole number. — *n.* The whole; every thing; the total. — *adv.* Wholly; completely; entirely; quite.
Al-lāy', *v. t.* To make quiet; to put at rest or bring down. — SYN. To check; appease; calm; pacify; assuage; mitigate; repress.
Ăl'le-gā'tion, *n.* Positive affirmation or assertion.
Al-lĕġe' (al-lĕj'), *v. t.* To assert positively; to declare; to plead in excuse; to cite.
Al-lē'ġiançe, *n.* The duty of fidelity which a subject owes to his government; loyalty; fealty.
Ăl'le-gŏr'ic, } *a.* In the
Ăl'le-gŏr'ic-al, } manner of allegory; figurative.
Ăl'le-gŏr'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In an allegorical manner.
Ăl'le-go-rīze, *v. t.* To form or turn into allegory. — *v. i.* To use allegory.
Ăl'le-go-ry, *n.* A figurative sentence or discourse; a parable.
Al-lē'gro, *adv.* Quick; lively. — *n.* A quick, sprightly movement in music.
Ăl'le-lū'ia (-lū'yȧ), } *n.* Praise
Ăl'le-lū'iah, } Jehovah; a song or ascription of praise to God.
Al-lē'vi-āte, *v. t.* To make light; to ease; to lessen.
Al-lē'vi-ā'tion, *n.* Act of alleviating or making light.
Ăl'ley (19), *n.* A narrow walk or passage. [of April.
All-fōōls'-dāy, *n.* The first
All-hāil', *interj.* All health; a phrase of salutation.
Al-lī'ançe, *n.* Union by treaty or marriage; confederacy; parties allied.
Ăl'li-gā'tion, *n.* A rule of arithmetic.
Ăl'li-gā'tor, *n.* A large amphibious reptile; the American crocodile.

Alligator.

Al-lĭt'er-ā'tion *n.* Repetition of the same letter at the beginning of two or more successive words.
Ăl'lo-eā'tion, *n.* A putting one thing to another.
Ăl'lo-eū'tion, *n.* Act or manner of addressing; address.
Al-lō'di-al, *a.* Free of rent or service; freehold.
Al-lō'di-um, *n.* Land which is the absolute property of the owner; freehold estate.
Al-lŏt' (7), *v. t.* To give by lot; to distribute.
Al-lŏt'ment, *n.* Act of allotting; share allotted.
Al-low', *v. t.* To permit; to grant; to yield; to make abatement.
Al-low'a-ble, *a.* Proper to be allowed; permissible.
Al-low'ançe, *n.* Act of allowing; that which is allowed; permission; abatement. — *v. t.* To limit to a certain quantity of food or drink.
Al-loy', *n.* A compound of two or more metals; a baser metal mixed with a fine. — *v. t.* To debase by mixing.
All-sāints'-dāy, *n.* The first day of November.
All-sōuls'-dāy, *n.* The second day of November.
All'spīçe, *n.* The berry of the pimento.
Al-lūde', *v. i.* To refer to without direct mention. — SYN. To hint; to insinuate.
Al-lūre', *v. t.* To attempt to draw to. — SYN. To entice; decoy; seduce.
Al-lūre'ment, *n.* That which allures or entices.
Al-lūr'ing (11), *a.* Having power to allure; enticing.
Al-lū'sion, *n.* Reference; properly, indirect reference.
Al-lū'sīve, *a.* Having allusion.
Al-lū'vi-al, *a.* Pertaining to, or composed of, alluvium.
Al-lū'vi-on, } *n.* (*pl.* Al-lū'-
Al-lū'vi-um, } vi-ȧ.) Earth deposited by water.
Al-lȳ' (19), *n.* One united to another by treaty or by any tie; a confederate. — *v. t.* To unite by compact.
Al'ma-nae, *n.* A book or table containing a calendar of months, weeks, days, &c.
Al-mīght'y (-mīt'-), *a.* All-

powerful; omnipotent. — *n.* The omnipotent God.

Ăl'mond (ä'mund), *n.* The fruit of the almond-tree, a tree much resembling the peach; one of two glands in the throat; tonsil.

Ăl'mon-er, *n.* A distributer of alms for another.

Ăl'mon-ry, *n.* Place for distributing alms.

Ąl-mōst' (17), *adv.* Nearly; for the most part.

Älms (ämz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* Any thing given to relieve the poor. [of charity.

Älms'-deed (ämz'-), *n.* Act

Älms'-house, *n.* A house for the use of the poor.

Ăl'ōe (ăl'ō), *n.* (*pl.* Ăl'ōes.) A tree of several species; the inspissated juice of the tree, used as a drug.

A-lŏft', *adv.* On high; above.

A-lōne', *a.* Single; solitary. — *adv.* Separately.

A-lŏng', *adv.* Lengthwise; onward; forward; together. — *All along*, the whole way; throughout. — *prep.* By the length of. [side.

A-lŏng-sīde', *adv.* Side by

A-lōof', *adv.* At or from a distance; apart — *prep.* At a distance from; away from.

A-loud', *adv.* Loudly.

Al-păe'ä (18), *n.* The Peruvian sheep, or llama, and the cloth made of its wool.

Ăl'phȧ, *a.* First letter of the Greek alphabet, answering to A in English; the beginning.

Ăl'pha-bet, *n.* The letters of a language arranged in order. — *v. t.* To arrange in the order of an alphabet.

Ăl'pha-bĕt'ic, } *a.* Per-
Ăl'pha-bĕt'ic-al, } taining to, or in the order of, an alphabet.

Ăl'pha-bĕt'i-cal-ly, *adv.* In alphabetic order.

Ăl'pine, *a.* Pertaining to the Alps, or to any lofty mountain; very high.

Ąl-rĕad'y, *adv.* At or before this time; now.

Ąl'so, *adv.* or *conj.* In the same manner; likewise; too.

Ąl'tar, *n.* A place for offerings to some deity; communion table.

Altar.

Ąl'tar-piēçe, *n.* A painting or piece of sculpture over or behind the altar.

Ąl'ter, *v. t.* To make some change in. — *v. i.* To change; to vary.

Ąl'ter-ant, *a.* Producing a gradual change. — *n.* An alterative.

Ąl'ter-ā'tion, *n.* Act of altering; change.

Ąl'ter-a-tĭve, *a.* Causing alteration. — *n.* A medicine that gradually produces a change in the habit or constitution. [in words.

Ăl'ter-eāte, *v. i.* To contend

Ăl'ter-eā'tion, *n.* Warm contention in words; controversy; wrangle; dispute.

Al-tĕr'nate, *a.* Being by turns.

Ăl'ter-nāte, or Al-tĕr'nāte, *v. t.* To perform by turns. — *v. i.* To happen or to act by turns. [turns.

Ąl-tĕr'nate-ly, *adv.* By

Ăl'ter-nā'tion, *n.* Reciprocal succession.

Al-tĕr'na-tĭve, *n.* Choice of two things. — *a.* Offering a choice of two things.

Al-thē'ȧ (18), *n.* A shrub.

Ąl-thōugh' (ąl-thō'), *conj.* Grant; allow or admit that; notwithstanding.

Al-tĭm'e-try, *n.* Art of measuring heights.

Ăl'ti-tūde, *n.* The height of an object; elevation.

Ăl'to, *adv.* High. — *n.* The counter tenor.

Ąl'to-gĕth'er, *adv.* Wholly; without exception; conjointly.

Ăl'um, *n.* A peculiar astringent mineral substance.

Ą-lū'mi-nȧ, } *n.* One of the
Ăl'u-mĭne, } earths. When pure it is called sapphire.

Ăl'u-mĭn'i-ŭm, } *n.* A light,
Ą-lū'mi-num, } white metal, the metallic base of alumina.

Ą-lū'mi-noŭs, *a.* Containing or resembling alum.

Ą-lŭm'nus, *n.* (*pl.* Ą-lŭm'nī.) A pupil; a graduate.

Ăl've-o-late, *a.* Pitted like a honey-comb. [belly.

Ăl'vĭne, *a.* Belonging to the

Ąl'wāy (17), *adv.* For-
Ąl'wāys } ever; perpetually; constantly.

Ăm. The first person of *To be.*

A-māin', *adv.* With all force; suddenly.

A-măl'gam, *n.* A compound of quicksilver with another metal.

A-măl'gam-āte, *v. t.* To combine with quicksilver.

A-măl'gam-ā'tion, *n.* The act of amalgamating.

A-măn'u-ĕn'sis, *n.* (*pl.* A-măn'u-en'sēs.) A writer of what another dictates; a copyist.

Ăm'a-rănth, *n.* An ornamental plant with showy flowers; an imaginary flower that never fades.

Ăm'a-rănth'ĭne, *a.* Like amaranth; unfading.

A-mȧss', *v. t.* To collect into a heap; to accumulate.

Ăm'a-teur' (-tŭr'), *n.* A lover of any one of the fine arts.

Ăm'a-tĭve-ness, *n.* Propensity to love.

Ăm'a-to-ry, *a.* Relating to, or induced by, love.

A-māze' *v. t.* To astonish; to confound. — *n.* A mingled feeling of surprise and wonder; astonishment.

A-māze'ment (10), *n.* Astonishment; confusion.

Ą-māz'ing, *a.* Wonderful.

Ăm'a-zon, *n.* A warlike woman; a virago.

Ăm'a-zō'ni-an, *a.* Relating to, or resembling, an Amazon. [bassador.

Ąm-băs'sa-dor, *n.* See *Em-*

Ăm'ber, *n.* A yellowish fossil resin, used for ornamental purposes, varnishes, &c.

Ăm'ber-grĭs, *n.* A fragrant waxy secretion of the sperm whale.

Ăm'bi-dĕx'ter, *n.* One who uses both hands with equal dexterity; a double-dealer.

Ăm'bi-dex-tĕr'i-ty, *n.* Power of using both hands with equal ease; double-dealing.

Ăm'bi-dĕx'troŭs, *a.* Using both hands with equal facility.

Ăm'bi-ent, *a.* Encompassing; surrounding.

Ăm'bi-gū'i-ty, *n.* Doubtfulness of meaning.

Am-bĭg'u-oŭs, *a.* Of uncertain meaning; doubtful; equivocal.

Am-bĭg'u-oŭs-ly, *adv.* Equivocally; doubtfully.

Am-bĭ'tion (-bĭsh'un), *n.* An eager desire of fame or power.

Am-bĭ'tious (-bĭsh'us), *a.* Controlled by, or indicating, ambition; desirous of superiority.

Ăm'ble, *v. t.* To move with an amble. — *n.* A peculiar gait of a horse in which the two legs on the same side move together.

Ăm'bler, *n.* A horse which ambles or paces.

Am-brō'şiȧ (-brō'zhȧ), *n.* The imaginary food of the gods: a genus of plants.

Am-brō'şial, } *a.* Having
Am-brō'şian, } the qualities of ambrosia; delicious.

Ăm'bro-tȳpe, *n.* A photographic picture taken on a plate of prepared glass.

Ăm'bu-lançe, *n.* A kind of moving hospital; a four-wheeled vehicle for conveying the wounded from a battle-field.

Ăm'bu-lā'tion, *n.* Act of walking about.

Ăm'bu-la-to-ry, *a.* Able to walk; walking; movable. — *n.* A place for walking.

Ăm'bus-cāde', *n.* A concealed place in which troops lie hid to attack an enemy; the troops themselves.

Ăm'bush, *n.* The act or place of lying in wait; troops posted in a concealed place to attack an enemy; an ambuscade.

A-mēl'io-rāte, *v. t.* To make better. — *v. i.* To grow better; to meliorate.

A-mēl'io-rā'tion, *n.* Act of making or growing better; improvement; melioration.

Ā'mĕn', So be it; verily; truly. — *n.* Truth; one who is true.

A-mē'na-ble, *a.* Liable to give account; responsible.

A-mĕnd', *v. t.* To change in any way for the better. — *v. i.* To grow better. — Syn. To correct; reform; rectify; improve.

A-mĕnd'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being amended.

A-mende' (a-mŏngd'), *n.* A pecuniary fine; reparation; retraction.

A-mĕnd'ment, *n.* A change for the better; improvement.

A-mĕnds', *n. sing.* and *pl.* Compensation; recompense; satisfaction.

A-mĕn'i-ty, *n.* Pleasantness; agreeableness of situation.

A-mērçe', *v. t.* To punish with a fine.

A-mērçe'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being amerced; liable to a fine.

A-mērçe'ment, *n.* Arbitrary fine.

A-mēr'çer, *n.* One who amerces, or imposes a fine.

A-mĕr'i-can-ĭşm, *n.* A word, phrase, or idiom peculiar to America.

A-mĕr'i-can-īze, *v. t.* To render American.

Ăm'e-thȳst, *n.* A precious stone of a violet-blue color.

Ăm'e-thȳst'ine, *a.* Pertaining to, or like, amethyst.

Ā'mi-a-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Amiableness.

Ā'mi-a-ble, *a.* Worthy of love; lovely; lovable.

Ā'mi-a-ble-ness, *n.* Quality of being amiable.

Ā'mi-a-bly, *adv.* In an amiable manner.

Ăm'i-ăn'thus, *n.* An incombustible fibrous mineral substance; earth-flax.

Ăm'i-ca-ble, *a.* Friendly; peaceable; harmonious.

A-mĭd', } *prep.* In the
A-midst', } midst or middle of; among.

A-mĭss', *a.* Wrong; improper. — *adv.* Improperly.

Ăm'i-ty, *n.* Friendship; harmony; agreement; goodwill.

Am-mō'ni-a, *n.* A volatile alkali.

Am-mō'ni-ăc, *n.* A peculiar concrete juice used in medicine.

Ăm-mō'ni-ăc, } *a.* Per-
Ăm'mo-nī'ac-al, } taining to ammonia.

Ăm'mu-nĭ'tion (-nĭsh'un), *n.* Military stores, as powder, balls, bombs, &c.

Ăm'nes-ty, *n.* An act of general pardon.

A-mòng', } *prep.* Mingled or
A-mòngst', } associated with.

Ăm'o-roŭs, *a.* Pertaining to love; inclined to love; enamored; passionate.

A-môr'phoŭs, *a.* Having no determinate form.

A-mount', *v. i.* To come in the aggregate; to be equivalent. — *n.* The sum total; aggregate.

A-mour', *n.* A love intrigue; an affair of gallantry.

Am-phĭb'i-an, *n.* An animal that lives on land or in water.

Am-phĭb'i-oŭs, *a.* Living in two different elements.

Ăm'phi-bŏl'o-gy, *n.* Discourse or proposition of doubtful meaning.

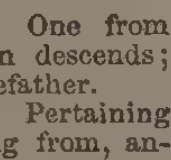
Ăm'phi-thē'a-ter, } *n.* An
Ăm'phi-thē'a-tre, } edifice of a circular or oval form, used for public sports.

Ăm'phi-the-ăt'ric-al, *a.* Pertaining to an amphitheater.

Ăm'ple, *a.* Large; extended; liberal; diffusive; wide.

Ăm'pli-fi-cā'tion, *n.* En-

largement; diffuse description. [amplifies.
Ăm'pli-fī'er, *n.* One who
Ăm'pli-fȳ, *v. t.* To enlarge; to treat copiously. — *v. i.* To become large; to dilate.
Ăm'pli-tūde, *n.* Largeness; extent; capacity. [erally.
Ăm'ply, *adv.* Largely; lib-
Ăm'pu-tāte, *v. t.* To cut off, as a limb.
Ăm'pu-tā'tion, *n.* Act of cutting off a limb.
Ăm'u-let, *n.* Something worn to prevent evil; a charm.
A-mūse', *v. t.* To entertain agreeably; to delude. — SYN. To divert; entertain.
A-mūse'ment, *n.* That which amuses. [amusement.
A-mūs'ing, *a.* Affording
A-mū'sĭve, *a.* Having power to amuse.
A-mȳg'da-late, *a.* Pertaining to, or made of, almonds.
A-mȳg'da-lĭne, *a.* Pertaining to, or like, almonds.
Ăm'y-lā'ceoŭs, *a.* Pertaining to starch.
Ăn. One; any; — the same as *a*, the indefinite article.
Ăn'a-băp'tist, *n.* One who holds that infant baptism is not valid.
A-năch'ro-nĭsm (-năk'-), *n.* An error in chronology.
Ăn'a-cŏn'da (18), *n.* A large serpent of the Boa family.
A-năc'rc-ŏn'tic, *a.* Pertaining to Anacreon, a Greek poet; amatory; convivial.
Ăn'a-grăm, *n.* Transposition of the letters of a name or word. [ing to analogy.
Ăn'a-lŏg'ic-al, *a.* Accord-
A-năl'o-gīze, *v. t.* To explain by analogy.
A-năl'o-goŭs, *a.* Having analogy or resemblance.
A-năl'o-gy, *n.* Agreement between things which are in most respects entirely unlike; proportion.
A-năl'y-sĭs, *n.* (*pl.* A-năl'y-sēs.) Resolution of any thing into its constituent elements.
Ăn'a-lȳst, *n.* One who analyzes.
Ăn'a-lȳt'ic, } *a.* Pertain-
Ăn'a-lȳt'ic-al, } ing to analysis; resolving into elements.
Ăn'a-lȳt'ics, *n. sing.* The science of analysis.
Ăn'a-lȳze, *v. t.* To resolve into first principles or elements.
Ăn'a-lȳz'er, *n.* One who analyzes.
Ăn'a-pest, *n.* A metrical foot of one long and two short, or one accented and two unaccented, syllables.
Ăn'a-pĕst'ic, *a.* Pertaining to the anapest.
A-nărch'ic, } *a.* Being
A-nărch'ic-al, } without government; lawless; disorderly.
Ăn'arch-y, *n.* Want of government; lawlessness.
A-năth'e-mà (18), *n.* An ecclesiastical curse and excommunication.
A-năth'e-ma-tīze, *v. t.* To pronounce an anathema against.
Ăn'a-tŏm'ic-al, *a.* Belonging to anatomy or dissection. [in anatomy.
A-năt'o-mĭst, *n.* One skilled
A-năt'o-mȳ, *n.* Art of dissection; doctrine of the structure of the body learned by dissection; thing dissected.
Ăn'bu-ry, *n.* Soft tumor on horses and cows; excrescence on the roots of turnips, &c.
Ăn'çes-tor, *n.* One from whom a person descends; progenitor; forefather.
An-çĕs'tral, *a.* Pertaining to, or descending from, ancestors.
Ăn'çes-try, *n.* Series of ancestors; lineage; honorable descent.
Ăn̄ch'or, *n.* An iron instrument for holding a ship at rest. — *v. t.* To place at anchor. — *v. i.* To cast anchor.


Anchor.

Ăn̄ch'or-aġe, *n.* Ground for anchoring.
Ăn̄ch'o-ress, *n.* A female anchoret
Ăn̄ch'o-rĕt, } *n.* A religious
Ăn̄ch'o-rīte, } solitary; a hermit; a recluse.
An-chō'vy, *n.* A small sea-fish used in seasoning.
Ān'cient (ān'shent), *a.* Of former times; not modern; old. [times.
Ān'cient-ly, *adv.* In old
Ān'cients (ān'shents), *n. pl.* Men of former times; old men.
Ăn'çil-la-ry, *a.* Subservient or subordinate, like a handmaid.
Ănd, *conj.* A particle expressing the relation of addition, and serving to connect words or sentences.
An-dăn'te, *a.* (*Mus.*) Rather slow; moderate. — *n.* A movement or piece in *andante* time.
Ănd'ī-ron (-ī-urn), *n.* A utensil for supporting wood in a fireplace.
An-drŏġ'y-nal, } *a.* Hav-
An-drŏġ'y-noŭs, } ing the characteristics of both sexes.
Ăn'ec-dōte, *n.* A short story or incident.
Ăn'ec-dŏt'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to anecdotes. [flower.
A-nĕm'o-ne, *n.* The wind-
Ăn'eū-rĭsm, *n.* A soft pulsating tumor formed by a morbid enlargement of an artery.
A-new', *adv.* Afresh; newly; over again.
Ān'ġel, *n.* A divine messenger; a ministering spirit; a beautiful person.
An-ġĕl'ic, } *a.* Belonging
An-ġĕl'ic-al, } to, or resembling, angels.
Ān'ġel-ŏl'o-ġy, *n.* The doctrine respecting angels.
Ăn̄'ger, *n.* A strong passion excited by injury; resentment; rage; wrath. — *v. t.* To make angry; to provoke.

CAE, right angle; DAE, acute angle; BAE, obtuse angle.

Ăn'gle, *n.* A point where two lines meet; a corner; difference of direction of two lines or planes; fishing tackle. — *v. i.* To fish with a line and hook.

Ăn'gler, *n.* One who angles or fishes.

Ăn'gli-can, *a.* English.

Ăn'gli-çĭşm, *n.* An English idiom.

Ăn'gli-çīze, *v. t.* To render [into English.

Ăn'gling, *n.* Act of fishing with a line and hook.

Ăn'gri-ly (13), *adv.* With anger.

Ăn'gry, *a.* Moved with anger; exasperated; provoked.

Ăn'guish, *n.* Excessive pain.

Ăn'gu-lar, *a.* Having angles.

Ăn'gu-lăr'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being angular.

Ăn'gu-lā'ted, *a.* Formed with angles.

Ăn'īle, *a.* Old womanish; imbecile.

A-nĭl'i-ty, *n.* Old age of a woman; dotage.

Ăn'i-mad-vẽr'sion, *n.* Remarks by way of criticism or reproof. — SYN. Strictures; comment; blame.

Ăn'i-mad-vẽrt', *v. i.* To turn the mind; to remark by way of criticism.

Ăn'i-mal, *n.* An organized living being, endowed with sensation and voluntary motion; an irrational being. *a.* — Pertaining to animals.

Ăn'i-măl'cu-lar, *a.* Relating to, or resembling, animalcules.

Ăn'i-măl'cūle (18), *n.* An invisible or very minute animal.

Ăn'i-măl'cu-lĭne, *a.* [malcular.

Ăn'i-măl'cu-lum, *n.* (*pl.* Ăn'i-măl'cu-lâ.) An animalcule.

Ăn'i-mal-ĭşm, *n.* Animal nature; brutishness; sensuality.

Ăn'i-măl'i-ty, *n.* Animal existence or nature.

Ăn'i-mal-īze, *v. t.* To give animal life to.

Ăn'i-māte, *v. t.* To give life to; to quicken; to enliven.

Ăn'i-mate, *a.* Possessing animal life.

Ăn'i-māt'ed, *a.* Full of life or spirit.

Ăn'i-mā'tion, *n.* Quality of being animated; life; spirit; vigor.

Ăn'i-mā'tor, *n.* One who [gives life.

Ăn'i-mŏs'i-ty, *n.* Extreme hatred; malevolence; malignity.

Ăn'ise, *n.* An aromatic plant.

Ăn'kle (ăn'k'l), *n.* The joint between the foot and the leg.

Ăn'nal-ĭst, *n.* A writer of [annals.

Ăn'nals, *n. pl.* A chronological history; chronicles.

Ăn'nats, *n. pl.* First fruits or profits of a spiritual preferment.

An-nēal', *v. t.* To temper, as glass or metals, by first heating and then cooling.

An-nĕx', *v. t.* To join at the end; to subjoin; to add.

Ăn'nex-ā'tion, *n.* Conjunction; addition; union.

An-nī'hi-lāte, *v. t.* To reduce to nothing; to destroy the specific form of a thing.

An-nī'hi-lā'tion, *n.* Act of annihilating, or reducing to nothing.

Ăn'ni-vẽr'sa-ry, *a.* Returning with the year; annual; yearly. — *n.* A day celebrated as it returns each year.

Ăn'no-tāte, *v. i.* To make [comments or notes.

Ăn'no-tā'tion, *n.* An explanatory note.

Ăn'no-tā'tor, *n.* A writer of notes; a commentator.

An-nŏt'to, *n.* A kind of reddish dyeing material.

An-nounçe', *v. t.* To give notice of; to proclaim; to publish.

An-nounçe'ment, *n.* A declaration or advertisement; publication.

An-noy', *v. t.* To incommode; to vex; to molest; to pester.

An-noy'ançe, *n.* That which [annoys.

Ăn'nu-al (ăn'u-al), *a.* Coming yearly. — *n.* A plant whose root dies yearly; a yearly publication.

Ăn'nu-al-ly, *adv.* Year by [year.

An-nū'i-tant, *n.* A person who has an annuity.

An-nū'i-ty, *n.* A yearly allowance of money.

An-nŭl' (7), *v. t.* To make void; to abrogate; to abolish; to nullify.

Ăn'nu-lar } (ăn'u-), *a.*
Ăn'nu-la-ry } Having the form of a ring; round.

Ăn'nu-lĕt, *n.* A little ring.

An-nŭl'ment, *n.* Act of annulling.

Ăn'nu-lōse', *a.* Furnished with, or composed of, rings.

An-nŭn'ci-āte (-shĭ'āt), *v. t.* To announce.

An-nŭn'ci-ā'tion (-shĭ-ā'-shun), *n.* Act of announcing; thing announced.

Ăn'o-dyne, *n.* Medicine to assuage pain. — *a.* Mitigating pain.

A-noint', *v. t.* To rub, as with oil; to consecrate by the use of oil.

A-noint'ed, *n.* The Messiah.

A-noint'ment, *n.* Act of anointing.

A-nŏm'a-lĭşm, *n.* A deviation from rule; anomaly.

A-nŏm'a-lĭs'tic, *a.* Irregular.

A-nŏm'a-loŭs, *a.* Deviating from rule or analogy; irregularity.

A-nŏm'a-ly, *n.* That which deviates from rule; irregular.

A-nŏn', *adv.* Soon; quickly.

A-nŏn'y-moŭs, *a.* Wanting a name; nameless.

An-ŏth'er, *a.* Some other; one more; any other.

Ăn'ser-īne, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a goose.

Ăn'swer (ăn'ser), *v. t.* To speak in reply to; to refute; to face; to suit; to atone for. — *v. i.* To reply; to account; to suit. — *n.* A re-

ply; something done in consequence of something else; a solution.

Ăn'swer-a-ble (ăn'ser-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being answered; liable to answer; accountable; suitable.

Ăn'swer-er (ăn'ser-er), *n.* One who answers. [pismire.

Ant, *n.* A small insect; a

An-tăg'o-nĭsm, *n.* Opposition of action; contest.

An-tăg'o-nĭst, *n.* An opponent; a competitor; a contender. — *a.* Counteracting; opposing. [ing.

An-tăg'o-nĭst'ic, *a.* Opposing

An-tăg'o-nīze, *v. i.* To act in opposition; to strive against.

An-tăl'gic, *a.* Alleviating pain. — *n.* Medicine to relieve pain.

Ant-ärc'tic, *a.* Opposite to the arctic zone; relating to the southern polar region.

Ănt'ar-thrĭt'ic, *a.* Counteracting the gout.

Ăn'te, in compound words, signifies *before*.

Ănt'-ēat'er, *n.* A tropical animal that lives on ants.

Ăn'te-çēd'ençe, *n.* Act of preceding in time

Ăn'te-çēd'ent, *n.* That which goes before. — *a.* Going before in time. — Syn. Prior; preceding; previous; anterior; foregoing.

Ăn'te-çĕs'sor, *n.* One who goes before; predecessor.

Ăn'te-chām'ber, *n.* A room leading into the chief apartment.

Ăn'te-dāte, *v. t.* To date before the true time; to anticipate. — *n.* A prior date; anticipation.

Ăn'te-dĭ-lū'vi-al, } *a.* Being
Ăn'te-dĭ-lū'vi-an, } before the flood in Noah's days.

Ăn'te-dĭ-lū'vi-an, *n.* One who lived before the flood.

Ăn'te-lōpe, *n.* A genus of animals, between the goat and the deer.

Antelope.

Ăn'te-me-rĭd'i-an, *a.* Being before noon.

Ăn'te-mŭn'dāne, *a.* Being before the creation.

An-tĕn'nà, *n.* (*pl.* An-tĕn'næ.) One of the feelers of an insect.

Ăn'te-nŭp'tial (-nŭp'shal). *a.* Being before marriage.

Ăn'te-păs'chal, *a.* Pertaining to the time before Easter. [ticipation.

Ăn'te-pàst, *n.* Foretaste; an-

Ăn'te-pe-nŭlt', *n.* The last syllable of a word but two.

Ăn'te-pe-nŭlt'i-mate, *a.* Relating to the last syllable but two.

An-tē'ri-or, *a.* Before in time or place; previous.

An-tē'ri-ŏr'i-ty, *n.* State of being anterior, or before in time or place.

Ăn'te-rōōm, *n.* A room leading to the principal apartment.

Ăn'them, *n.* Church music adapted to passages from the Scriptures.

Ăn'ther, *n.* Tip of the stamen, containing the pollen.

Ăn'tho-lŏg'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to anthology.

An-thŏl'o-gy, *n.* A collection of flowers or of poems.

Ăn'tho-ny's-fīre (ăn'to-), *n.* The erysipelas.

Ăn'thra-çīte, *n.* A hard kind of mineral coal.

Ăn'thra-çĭt'ic, *a.* Pertaining to anthracite.

Ăn'thro-pŏl'o-gy, *n.* Natural history of man; science of man considered in his entire nature.

Ăn'thro-po-môr'phĭsm, *n.* Representation of God under a human form.

Ăn'thro-pŏph'a-gy, *n.* The feeding on human flesh; cannibalism.

Ăn'tĭ. A Greek preposition signifying *against*, *opposite*, *contrary*, or *in place of*; — used in composition.

Ăn'tic, *a.* Odd; fanciful; fantastic. — *n.* A buffoon, or merry-andrew.

Ăn'tĭ-chrĭst, *n.* A great adversary of Christ.

Ăn'tĭ-chrĭs'tian (-krĭst'yan), *a.* Opposing Christianity.

An-tĭç'i-pāte, *v. t.* To take or do before; to foretaste.

An-tĭç'i-pā'tion, *n.* Act of anticipating; foretaste.

An-tĭç'i-pā'tor, *n.* One who anticipates.

Ăn'tĭ-elī'max, *n.* A sentence in which the ideas become less striking at the close.

Ăn'tĭ-dō'tal, } *a.* Efficacious
Ăn'tĭ-dō'ta-ry, } against poison. [poison.

Ăn'tĭ-dōte, *n.* A remedy for

Ăn'tĭ-fĕb'rĭle (*or* -fē'bril), *a.* Good against fever.

Ăn'tĭ-mā'son (-sn), *n.* One opposed to freemasonry.

Ăn'tĭ-mo-närch'ic-al, *a.* Opposed to monarchy.

Ăn'tĭ-mō'ni-al, *a.* Pertaining to, or composed of, antimony. — *n.* A preparation of antimony.

Ăn'tĭ-mo-ny, *n.* A brittle white metal, and an ore of the same.

Ăn'tĭ-nō'mi-an, *n.* One who holds good works to be not necessary to salvation. — *a.* Pertaining to the Antinomians.

Ăn'tĭ-nō'mi-an-ĭsm, *n.* Tenets of the Antinomians.

Ăn'tĭ-no-my, or An-tĭn'o-my, *n.* Contradiction between two laws. [the Pope.

Ăn'tĭ-pā'pal, *a.* Opposing

Ăn'tĭ-păr'a-lĭt'ic, *a.* Good against paralysis.

Ăn'tĭ-pa-thĕt'ic, *a.* Having antipathy. [dislike.

An-tĭp'a thy, *n.* Aversion or

An-tĭph'o-nal, *n.* Book of antiphons. — *a.* Relating to, or consisting of, alternate singing.

Ăn'tĭ-phon, } *n.* Alternate
An-tĭph'o-ny, } or responsive singing.

An-tĭph'ra-sĭs, *n.* Use of words in a sense opposite to the true one.

An-tĭp'o-dal, *a.* Pertaining to the antipodes.

Ăn′ti-pōde, *n.* (*pl.* An-tĭp′o-dēs.) One living on the opposite side of the globe.

Ăn′tĭ-quā′ri-an, *a.* Relating to antiquity. — *n.* Antiquary. [in antiquities.

Ăn′tĭ-qua-ry, *n.* One versed

An′tĭ-quāt′ed, *p. a.* Grown old; obsolete.

An-tĭque′, *a.* Ancient; old. — *n.* A remnant of antiquity.

An-tĭq′ui-ty, *n.* Old times; a relic of old times.

Ăn′tĭ-scor-bū′tic, } *a.*
Ăn′tĭ-scor-bū′tic-al, } Good against the scurvy.

Ăn′tĭ-scrĭpt′ūr-al, *a.* Not according to the Scriptures.

Ăn′tĭ-sĕp′tic, *a.* Counteracting putrefaction.

Ăn′tĭ-slāv′er-y, *n.* Opposition to slavery.

An-tĭth′e-sĭs, *n.* (*pl.* An-tĭth′e-sēs.) Opposition of words or sentiments.

Ăn′tĭ-thĕt′ic, } *a.* Per-
Ăn′tĭ-thĕt′ic-al, } taining to, or containing, antithesis.

Ăn′tĭ-tȳpe, *n.* That which is prefigured by the type.

Ăn′tĭ-tȳp′ic-al, *a.* Relating to an antitype. [horn.

Ănt′ler, *n.* Branch of a stag's

Ăn′vil, *n.* An iron block for hammering metals on.

Anx-ī′e-ty (ang-zī′e-tȳ), *n.* Trouble of mind; solicitude; concern; disquietude.

Anx′ioŭs (ăngk′shus), *a.* Greatly solicitous.

Anx′ioŭs-ly (ăngk′shus-), *adv.* With solicitude.

A′ny (ĕn′y), *a.* One, indefinitely; every; whoever.

A-ôr′tȧ, *n.* The great artery.

A-pāce′, *adv.* Quickly; hastily; fast; with speed.

A-pärt′, *adv.* Separately; aside; asunder; to pieces.

A-pärt′ment, *n.* A room.

Ăp′a-thĕt′ic, *a.* Insensible.

Ăp′a-thy, *n.* Want of feeling; insensibility.

Āpe, *n.* A kind of tailless monkey; a mimic or imitator. — *v. t.* To imitate as an ape; to mimic.

Ape.

A-pē′ri-ent, *a.* Gently purgative; laxative. — *n.* A laxative. [a hole.

Ăp′er-tūre, *n.* An opening;

Ā′pex, *n.* (*pl.* Ā′pex-es, or Ăp′i-çēs.) The tip, point, or summit of a thing; top.

A-phēl′ion (a-fēl′yun), *n.* (*pl.* A-phē′li-à.) The point of a planet's orbit most distant from the sun.

Ăph′o-rĭsm, *n.* A precept or principle expressed in a few words. — SYN. Axiom; maxim; adage; apothegm.

Ăph′o-rĭst′ic, } *a.* Having
Ăph′o-rĭst′ic-al, } the form of an aphorism.

Ā′pi-a-ry, *n.* A place for bees.

A-piēçe′, *adv.* To each one's share; each by itself.

Āp′ish, *a.* Like an ape.

A-pŏc′a-lŷpse, *n.* The book of Revelation.

A-pŏc′a-lŷp′tic, } *a.* Re-
A-pŏc′a-lŷp′tic-al, } lating to the Apocalypse; containing revelation; mysterious.

A-pŏc′o-pe, *n.* Omission of the last letter or syllable of a word.

A-pŏc′ry-phȧ, *n.* Books of doubtful authenticity, appended to the Old Testament.

A-pŏc′ry-phal, *a.* Not authentic; doubtful.

Ăp′o-gee, *n.* The point in the moon's orbit most distant from the earth.

A-pŏl′o-gĕt′ic, } *a.* Said
A-pŏl′o-gĕt′ic-al, } by way of defense or excuse.

A-pŏl′o-gĭst, *n.* One who makes an apology. [excuse.

A-pŏl′o-gīze, *v. i.* To make

Ăp′o-lôgue (-lôg), *n.* A moral fable. [an excuse.

A-pŏl′o-gy, *n.* A defense;

Ăp′oph-thĕgm (ăp′o-thĕm). See *Apothegm.* [apoplexy.

Ăp′o-plĕc′tic, *a.* Relating to

Ăp′o-plĕx′y, *n.* A disease characterized by sudden loss of sense and motion.

A-pŏs′ta-sy, *n.* A departure from professed principles.

A-pŏs′tate, *n.* One who forsakes his principles or religion. — *a.* Falling from faith.

A-pŏs′ta-tīze, *v. i.* To abandon one's faith or party.

A-pŏs′tle (a-pŏs′sl), *n.* A messenger sent on important business; one of the 12 disciples sent forth by Christ to preach the gospel.

Ăp′os-tŏl′ic, } *a.* Relating
Ăp′os-tŏl′ic-al, } to an apostle; taught by the apostles.

A-pŏs′tro-phe, *n.* A turning from real auditors to an imagined one; contraction of a word, or the mark [’] used to denote such contraction.

A-pŏs′tro-phīze, *v. t.* To address.

A-pŏth′e-ca-ry, *n.* A compounder of medicines.

Ăp′o-thĕgm } (ăp′o-
Ăp′oph-thĕgm } thĕm), *n.* A remarkable saying; a maxim; aphorism.

Ăp′o-thē′o-sĭs, *n.* Act of placing among the gods; deification. [deify.

Ăp′o-thē′o-sīze, *v. t.* To

Ap-pall′, *v. t.* To smite with terror. — SYN. To dismay; daunt; terrify; intimidate.

Ăp′pa-nage, *n.* Portion of land assigned by a prince to support a younger son.

Ăp′pa-rā′tus, *n.* (*pl.* Ăp′pa-rā′tus *or* Ăp′pa-rā′tus-es.) Collection of implements or organs; furniture; utensils.

Ap-păr′el, *n.* Clothing; dress; equipment. — *v. t.* To dress; to clothe.

Ap-pâr′ent, *a.* Visible to the eye; seeming. — SYN. Obvious; clear; evident.

Ap-pâr′ent-ly, *adv.* Plainly; clearly; in appearance.

Ăp′pa-rĭ′tion (-rĭsh′un), *n.* Appearance; thing appearing; ghost; specter.

Ap-păr′i-tor, *n.* A messenger of a spiritual court.

Ap-pēal′, *n.* Removal of a cause to a higher court; reference to another as witness; recourse. — *v. t.* To remove to a higher court. —

v. i. To remove a cause to a higher tribunal; to refer to another for decision.

Ap-pēar′, *v. i.* To be or become visible; to seem.

Ap-pēar′ançe, *n.* A coming in sight; things seen; semblance; mien; a coming into court.

Ap-pēase′, *v. t.* To quiet; to pacify.

Ap-pēl′lant, *n.* One who appeals.

Ap-pĕl′late, *a.* Relating to appeals.

Ăp′pel-lā′tion, *n.* A name by which a thing is called.

Ap-pĕl′la-tĭve, *a.* Relating to a common or general name. — *n.* A common, as distinguished from a proper, name.

Ăp′pel-lee′, *n.* The defendant in an appeal.

Ăp′pel-lôr′, *n.* One who prosecutes another for a crime.

Ap-pĕnd′, *v. t.* To hang or attach to; to add; to annex.

Ap-pĕnd′aġe, *n.* An addition; adjunct; concomitant.

Ap-pĕnd′ant, *a.* Hanging to; annexed; appended by prescription. — *n.* Something incidental or subordinate belonging to a thing.

Ap-pĕn′dix, *n.* (*pl.* Ap-pĕn′dix-ēs, *or* Ap-pĕn′di-çēs.) Something annexed; literary matter added to a book.

Ăp′per-tāin′, *v. i.* To belong; to relate.

Ăp′pe-tençe, } *n.* Strong
Ăp′pe-ten-çy, } natural desire.

Ăp′pe-tīte, *n.* Desire, esp. of food or drink.

Ăp′pe-tīze, *v. t.* To whet the appetite.

Ap-plaud′, *v. t.* To praise by clapping of hands, &c.

Ap-plauṣe′, *n.* Approbation loudly expressed; public praise; acclamation.

Ăp′ple, *n.* A tree and its fruit; pupil of the eye.

Ap-plī′ançe, *n.* Act of applying; thing applied.

Ăp′pli-ea-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* Quality of being applicable.

Ăp′pli-ea-ble, *a.* Capable of being applied.

Ăp′pli-eant, *n.* One who applies.

Ăp′pli-eā′tion, *n.* Act of applying; entreaty; persevering industry; assiduity.

Ap-plȳ′, *v. t.* To lay or place; to put or bring; to devote; to address. — *v. i.* To suit; to agree; to make request.

Ap-point′, *v. t.* To fix, establish or ordain; to designate; to direct.

Ăp′point-ee′, *n.* A person appointed.

Ap-point′ment, *n.* Act of appointing.

Ap-pōr′tion, *v. t.* To divide and assign fairly; to allot.

Ap-pōr′tion-ment, *n.* A dividing into just shares or proportions.

Ăp′po-ṣīte, *a.* Very applicable; proper; suitable.

Ăp′po-ṣĭ′tion (-zĭsh′un), *n.* State of two nouns put in the same case without a connecting word.

Ap-prāiṣ′al, *n.* Valuation by authority; appraisement.

Ap-prāiṣe′, *v. t.* To set a price on.

Ap-prāiṣe′ment, *n.* Act of appraising.

Ap-prāiṣ′er, *n.* A person appointed to appraise.

Ap-prē′cia-ble (-prē′shĭ-), *a.* Capable of being estimated.

Ap-prē′ci-āte (-shĭ-), *v. t.* To value; to raise the value of. — *v. i.* To rise in value.

Ap-prē′ci-ā′tion (-shĭ-ā′-shun), *n.* Act of appreciating; a just estimate.

Ăp′pre-hĕnd′, *v. t.* To seize; to conceive by the mind; to fear.

Ăp′pre-hĕn′si-ble, *a.* Capable of being apprehended.

Ăp′pre-hĕn′sion, *n.* Act of apprehending; conception of ideas; fear; distrust.

Ăp′pre-hĕn′sĭve, *a.* Quick to apprehend; fearful.

Ap-prĕn′tiçe, *n.* One bound by indentures to learn a trade or art. — *v. t.* To bind as an apprentice.

Ap-prĕn′tiçe-shĭp, *a.* The time an apprentice serves.

Ap-prīṣe′, *v. t.* To inform.

Ap-prīze′, *v. t.* See *Appraise.*

Ap-prōach′, *v. t.* To draw near to; to approximate. — *v. i.* To draw near. — *n.* Act of drawing near; access; advance; admittance.

Ap-prōach′a-ble, *a.* Capable of being approached.

Ăp′pro-bā′tion, *n.* Act of approving; liking; support.

Ăp′pro-bā′tĭve, } *a.* Ap-
Ăp′pro-bā′to-ry, } proving.

Ap-prō′pri-āte, *v. t.* To set apart; to assign.

Ap-prō′pri-ate, *a.* Belonging peculiarly. — SYN. Fit; adapted; suitable.

Ap-prō′pri-ate-ly, *adv.* Fitly; properly.

Ap-prō′pri-ate-ness, *n.* Peculiar fitness.

Ap-prō′pri-ā′tion, *n.* Act of appropriating; any thing set apart.

Ap-prov′al, *n.* Approbation.

Ap-prōve′, *v. t.* To like or allow of; to commend.

Ap-prŏx′i-māte, *v.* To bring or draw near.

Ap-prŏx′i-mate, *a.* Near; nigh.

Ap-prŏx′i-mā′tion, *n.* Approach.

Ap-prŏx′i-mā′tĭve, *a.* Approaching.

Ap-pŭlse′, or Ap-pŭlse′, *n.* Act of striking against.

Ap-pûr′te-nançe, *n.* That which belongs to something else.

Ap-pûr′te-nant, *a.* Belonging by right.

Ā′pri-cŏt, *n.* A kind of plum, very delicious.

Ā′pril, *n.* Fourth month of the year.

Ā′pron (ā′purn *or* ā′prun), *n.* A part of dress worn in front.

Ăp′ro-pōs′ (-pō′), *adv.* By the way.

Ăpt, *a.* Fit; suitable; liable; ready; qualified.

Ăp′ter-oŭs, *a.* Without wings.

Ăpt′i-tūde, *n.* Fitness; adaptation; tendency.

Ăpt′ly, *adv.* Properly; fitly.

Ăpt′ness, *n.* Fitness; readiness; tendency.

Ā′quà-fôr′tis, *n.* Nitric acid.

Ā-quăt′ie, *a.* Living in water.

Ăq′ue-dŭct (ăk′we-dŭkt), *n.* An artificial channel for conveying water; conduit.

Ā′que-oŭs, *a.* Watery.

Ăq′ui-līne (ăk′wĭ-lĭn *or* -līn),

a. Like an eagle or its beak; hooked.

Ăr'ab, *n.* A native of Arabia.

Ăr'a-bĕsque (-bĕsk), *a.* Pertaining to Arabian architecture.

A-rā'bi-an, } *a.* Pertaining
Ăr'a-bi-c, } to Arabia.

Ăr'a-bi-c, *n.* The language of Arabians.

Ăr'a-ble, *a.* Fit for plowing.

Ăr'bi-ter, *n.* An umpire; a judge. [determinable.

Ăr'bi-tra-ble, *a.* Arbitrary;

Ar-bĭt'ra-ment, *n.* Will; determination; award.

Ăr'bi-tra-ry, *a.* Dictated by will; bound by no law; despotic. — SYN. Tyrannical; imperious; absolute.

Ăr'bi-trāte, *v. i.* or *t.* To hear and judge as an arbitrator; to determine.

Ăr'bi-trā'tion, *n.* A hearing and decision by arbitrators.

Ăr'bi-trā'tor, *n.* An umpire; arbiter.

Ăr'bor, *n.* A shady bower.

Ăr'bo-rĕs'çent, *a.* Growing like a tree. [a tree.

Ăr'bo-roŭs, *a.* Pertaining to

Arc, *n.* A segment or part of a circle.

Arc.

Ar-cāde', *n.* A series of arches and columns; a long arched building or gallery.

Ar-cā'num, *n.* (*pl.* Ar-cā'nà.) A secret.

Ärch, *a.* Chief; principal; waggish; sly. — *n.* A curved or vaulted structure. — *v. t.* To form into an arch. — *v. i.* To form an arch.

Är'chæ-ŏl'o-gy, *n.* The science of antiquities.

Ar-chā'ic, *a.* Ancient; antiquated; obsolete.

Är'cha-ĭşm, *n.* An obsolete word, expression, or style.

Ärch-ān'gel (ärk-), *n.* A chief angel. [bishop.

Ärch-bĭsh'op, *n.* A chief

Ärch-bĭsh'op-rĭc, *n.* Jurisdiction or office of an archbishop. [deputy.

Ärch-dēa'con, *n.* A bishop's

Ärch-dŭch'ess, *n.* A grand duchess of the house of Austria.

Ärch-dūke', *n.* A grand duke of the house of Austria.

Ärched (ärcht), *a.* In form of an arch. [with a bow.

Ärch'er, *n.* One who shoots

Ärch'er-y, *n.* Art of shooting with a bow.

Ärch'e-tўp'al, *a.* Belonging to an archetype; original.

Ärch'e-tўpe, *n.* An original; a pattern; a model. [fiends.

Ärch'fiĕnd, *n.* Chief of the

Är'chi-pĕl'a-go, *n.* A sea with many small islands in it. [the art of building

Är'chi-tĕct, *n.* One skilled in

Är'chi-tĕct'ūr-al, *a.* Pertaining to architecture.

Är'chi-tĕct'ūre, *n.* The art or science of building.

Är'chi-trāve, *n.* That part of the entablature resting immediately on the column.

Är'chīves, *n. pl.* Records, or a place where they are kept.

Ärch'ness, *n.* Sly humor.

Ärch'wāy, *n.* A passage under an arch.

Är'cĭc, *a.* Lying far north.

Är'dent, *a.* Hot; fervid; vehement; zealous.

Är'dor, *n.* Heat; warmth; affection; zeal.

Ärd'u-oŭs, *a.* High; lofty; hard to climb; laborious.

Ā're-à (18), *n.* Inclosed space; superficial contents.

A-rē'nà, *n.* An open space for combats; any place of public exertion.

Är'gal, *n.* Crude tartar.

Är'ġent, *a.* Silvery.

Är'ġent-ĭne, *a.* Relating to, or resembling, silver.

Är'ġil-lā'ceoŭs, *a.* Of the nature of clay; clayey.

Är'go-sў, *n.* A large ship for merchandise or for war.

Är'gūe, *v. i.* or *t.* To debate or discuss; to persuade.

Är'gu-ment, *n.* Reason alleged to induce belief; plea.

Är'gu-men-tā'tion, *n.* Act or process of reasoning.

Är'gu-mĕnt'a-tĭve, *a.* Consisting of argument.

Ā'ri-an, *n.* One who denies the deity of Christ.

Ā'ri-an-ĭşm, *n.* The doctrines of Arius, who denied the deity of Christ.

Ăr'id, *a.* Dry; parched.

A-rĭd'i-ty, *n.* Dryness; absence of moisture.

A-rīght' (-rīt'), *adv.* Rightly.

A-rīşe', *v. i.* [*imp.* AROSE; *p. p.* ARISEN.] To rise; to mount; to ascend.

Ăr'is-tŏc'ra-çy, *n.* Government by nobles; nobility.

A-rĭs'to-crăt, or Ăr'is-to-crăt, *n.* One who favors aristocracy.

Ăr'is-to-crăt'ic, } *a.* Re-
Ăr'is-to-crăt'ic-al, } lating to aristocracy. [numbers.

A-rĭth'me-tĭc, *n.* Science of

Ăr'ith-mĕt'ic-al, *a.* Relating to arithmetic.

A-rĭth'me-tĭ'cian, *n.* One skilled in arithmetic.

Ärk, *n.* A chest or coffer; a large vessel or boat.

Ärm, *n.* Limb from the shoulder to the wrist; branch; inlet of water. — *v. t.* To furnish with arms. — *v. i.* To take arms.

Ar-mā'dà (18), *n.* A large fleet of armed ships.

Är'ma-ment, *n.* A force equipped for war.

Är'ma-tūre, *n.* Armor; a piece of iron to connect the poles of a magnet.

Ärm'ful (26), *n.* As much as the arms can hold.

Är'mil-la-ry, *a.* Resembling a bracelet; consisting of rings.

Ar-mĭn'ian (-yan), *n.* One who denies predestination, and holds to universal redemption.

Ar-mĭn'ian-ĭşm, *n.* Tenets of Arminians. [in arms.

Är-mĭp'o-tent, *a.* Powerful

Är'mis-tĭçe, *n.* A cessation from arms; truce.

Ärm'let, *n.* A little arm; ornament for the arm.

Ärm'or (33), *n.* Defensive arms or covering.

Är'mo-rer, *n.* One who

makes, sells, or has the care of, arms. [armor.
Ar-mō'ri-al, *a.* Belonging to
Är'mo-ry, *n.* A repository for arms. [shoulder.
Ärm'pit, *n.* Cavity under the
Ärms, *n. pl.* Weapons; ensigns armorial.
Är'my, *n.* A large body of armed men; great number.
A-rō'mȧ, *n.* The fragrant principle of plants.
Är'o-măt'ic, *a.* Spicy.
Är'o-măt'ics, *n. pl.* Fragrant spices or perfumes.
A-rōse', *imp.* of *Arise.*
A-round', *prep.* On all sides of; about; from one part to another of. — *adv.* On every side; here and there.
A-rouse', *v. t.* To excite to action; to awaken suddenly; to animate. [hand-gun.
Är'que-bŭse, *n.* A sort of
Är'răck, *n.* A spirit obtained from the cocoanut, rice, or sugar-cane.
Ar-rāign' (ar-rān'), *v. t.* To call to answer in court; to call in question; to accuse.
Ar-rāign'ment (ar-rān'-), *n.* Act of arraigning.
Ar-rānge', *v. t.* To set in order; to adjust; to prepare.
Ar-rānge'ment, *n.* Act of arranging; adjustment.
Är'rant, *a.* Notoriously bad; infamous. [hangings.
Är'ras, *n.* Tapestry; figured
Ar-rāy', *n.* Order of battle; dress; raiment. — *v. t.* To put in order; to dress. — SYN. To dispose; arrange.
Ar-rēar'age (8), *n.* The part of a debt unpaid.
Ar-rēars', *n. pl.* That which remains unpaid.
Ar-rĕst', *v. t.* To seize by authority of law; to detain; to obstruct. — *n.* A seizure by legal authority; a staying or stopping after verdict, as of a judgment.
Ar-rīv'al (11), *n.* Act of arriving or coming; person or thing arriving. [reach.
Ar-rīve', *v. i.* To come; to
Är'ro-gançe, *n.* Insolence of bearing; proud contempt of others; haughtiness.
Är'ro-gant, *a.* Haughty; proud; insolent.
Är'ro-gāte, *v. t.* To claim unjustly; to assume. [bow.
Är'rōw, *n.* A weapon for a
Är'rōw-rōōt, *n.* A plant and a nutritive starch from it.
Är'se-nal, *n.* A magazine of arms and military stores.
Är'se-nic, *n.* A poisonous metal and a white oxide of it.
Ar-sĕn'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, arsenic.
Är'son, *n.* The malicious burning of a house.
Ärt, 2d person of *To be.* — *n.* Acquired skill; dexterity; system of rules; cunning; artifice.
Ar-tē'ri-al, *a.* Belonging to an artery.
Ar-tē'ri-al-īze, *v. t.* To communicate the qualities of arterial blood to.
Är'te-ry, *n.* A vessel conveying blood from the heart.
Ärt'ful (17), *a.* Skillful; cunning; sly; crafty.
Ar-thrĭt'ic, *a.* Pertaining to the joints or to the gout.
Är'ti-chōke, *n.* A garden vegetable.
Är'ti-cle, *n.* A particular item, condition, part, or thing; a certain part of speech. — *v. t.* To bind by articles.
Ar-tĭc'u-late, *a.* Having joints; distinctly uttered.
Ar-tĭc'u-lāte, *v.* To pronounce distinctly; to unite by means of joints.
Ar-tĭc'u-lā'tion, *n.* Connection by joints; a joint; distinct utterance.
Är'ti-fĭçe, *n.* Artful contrivance; device. — SYN. Stratagem; fraud; deceit; trick.
Ar-tĭf'i-çer, *n.* A skillful workman in some art.
Är'ti-fĭ'cial (är'ti-fĭsh'al), *a.* Made by art; not natural; factitious; fictitious.
Ar-tĭl'ler-ist, *n.* One skilled in gunnery.
Ar-tĭl'ler-y, *n.* Weapons for war; ordnance; troops who manage ordnance.
Är'ti-şan, *n.* A mechanic.
Ärt'ist, *n.* A practicer of one of the fine arts. [art.
Ar-tĭst'ic, *a.* Pertaining to
Ärt'less, *a.* Without art; simple; guileless. [art.
Ärt'less-ness, *n.* Want of
Ăs (ăz), *adv.* In like manner to; while; in the idea, character, or condition of; for example; thus.
Ăs'a-fĕt'i-dȧ, } *n.* A fetid
Ăs'a-fœt'i-dȧ, } inspissated sap, used in medicine.
As-bĕs'tus, *n.* A fibrous and incombustible mineral.
As-çĕnd', *v.* To move upward; to mount; to climb.
As-çĕnd'ant, *a.* Above the horizon; superior. — *n.* Superior influence; height.
As-çĕnd'en-çy, *n.* Controlling influence. — SYN. Authority; prevalence; control. [ascending.
As-çĕn'sion, *n.* The act of
As-çĕnt', *n.* Act of rising; an eminence; acclivity.
Ăs'çer-tāin', *v. t.* To make certain; to find out; to make confident.
Ăs'çer-tāin'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being ascertained.
As-çĕt'ic, *n.* A devout recluse; a hermit. — *a.* Austere; recluse. [ascetics.
As-çĕt'i-çĭşm, *n.* Practice of
As-crīb'a-ble (11), *a.* Capable of being ascribed.
As-crībe', *v. t.* To attribute; to assign; to impute.
As-crĭp'tion, *n.* Act of ascribing; thing ascribed.
Ăsh, *n.* A well-known tree and its wood. [shame.
A-shāmed', *a.* Covered with
Ăsh'en, *a.* Made of ash-wood; resembling ashes.
Ăsh'es, *n. pl.* Incombustible remains of what is burnt; a dead body that is burnt.
A-shōre', *adv.* On or to shore. [ashes.
Ăsh'y, *a.* Ash-colored; like
A-sīde', *adv.* On or to one side.

Ās'i-nīne, *a.* Pertaining to an ass; stupid.

Ask, *v. t.* or *i.* To make request; to question; to beg; to invite; to demand.

A-skance', } *adv.* Toward
A-skant', } one corner of the eye; sidewise; obliquely.

A-skew' (a-skū'), *adv.* Obliquely.

A-sleep', *a.* In a state of sleep or of death. — *adv.* In a sleeping state.

Asp, *n.* A small hooded and poisonous serpent of Egypt.

Asp.

As-păr'a-gŭs, *n.* A garden plant.

Ăs'pect, *n.* Look; countenance; appearance.

Ăsp'en, *n.* A kind of poplar.

As-pĕr'i-ty, *n.* Roughness; harshness; moroseness.

As-pērse', *v. t.* To attack with slander. — SYN. To calumniate; slander; vilify.

As-pēr'sion, *n.* A sprinkling; calumny; slander; censure.

As-phălt', } *n.* A bituminous substance.
As-phălt'um, }

As-phyx'i-à, } *n.* Suspended animation; fainting.
As-phyx'y, }

As-pīr'ant, *n.* One who aspires.

Ăs'pi-rate, *n.* A letter which is aspirated; a mark of aspiration; a whispered consonant. — *a.* Pronounced with a rough breathing.

Ăs'pi-rāte, *v. t.* To pronounce with a breathing.

Ăs'pi-rā'tion, *n.* Act of aspirating; ardent wish.

As-pīre', *v. i.* To desire eagerly; to ascend; to rise.

As-pīr'ing, *a.* Aiming at something great; ambitious.

A-squĭnt', *adv.* Obliquely.

Ass, *n.* A beast of burden; dolt.

Ass.

As-sāil', *v. t.* To attack; to assault.

As-sāil'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being assailed.

As-sāil'ant, *n.* One who assails.

As-săs'sin, *n.* One who kills by secret assault.

As-săs'sin-āte, *v. t.* To murder by secret assault.

As-săs'sin-ā'tion, *n.* The act of assassinating.

As-sault', *n.* Violent onset or attack. — *v. t.* To attack with violence; to storm.

As-say', *v. t.* To examine chemically, as metals. — *v. i.* To attempt; to try. — *n.* Attempt; examination, as of metals.

As-sĕm'blage, *n.* A collection of persons or things.

As-sĕm'ble, *v.* To bring or meet together.

As-sĕm'bly, *n.* A company assembled; a legislature.

As-sĕnt', *v. i.* To admit a thing as true. — *n.* The act of agreeing; consent.

As-sĕrt', *v. t.* To affirm positively; to maintain; to aver.

As-sĕr'tion, *n.* Act of asserting; declaration.

As-sĕrt'or, *n.* One who asserts.

As-sĕss', *v. t.* To tax; to value; to determine.

As-sĕss'ment, *n.* Act of assessing; the sum assessed.

As-sĕss'or, *n.* One appointed to apportion taxes.

Ăs'sets, *n. pl.* Effects of a deceased or insolvent person.

As-sĕv'er-āte, *v. t.* To affirm solemnly.

As-sĕv'er-ā'tion, *n.* Solemn affirmation.

Ăs'si-dū'i-ty, *n.* Closeness of application; diligence.

As-sĭd'u-oŭs, *a.* Constant in application; diligent; busy.

As-sīgn' (-sīn'), *v. t.* To mark out; to appropriate; to make over. — *n.* An assignee.

As-sīgn'a-ble (-sīn'-), *a.* Capable of being assigned.

Ăs'sig-nā'tion, *n.* Appointment for a meeting.

Ăs'sign-ee' (-sĭn-), *n.* One to whom something is assigned.

As-sīgn'er (-sīn'-), } *n.* One who assigns.
Ăs'sign-ôr' (-sĭn-), }

As-sīgn'ment (as-sīn'-), *n.* Act of assigning.

As-sĭm'i-lāte, *v.* To make or become similar.

As-sĭm'i-lā'tion, *n.* Act of assimilating.

As-sĭst', *v. t.* To help; to relieve; to aid.

As-sĭst'ançe, *n.* Help; aid; relief; succor; support.

As-sĭst'ant, *n.* One who assists. — *a.* Helping.

As-sīze', *n.* A court, or session of a court; (*pl.*) time or place of holding a court. — *v. i.* To fix the measure, rate, price, or weight of, by authority.

As-sō'çi-ate (-shĭ-āt), *v.* To join in company; to unite with. — *a.* Joined in interest; united. — *n.* A companion; partaker.

As-sō'ci-ā'tion (-shĭ-), *n.* Union; connection; society.

Ăs'so-nant, *a.* Having a resemblance of sounds without rhyme.

As-sôrt', *v. t.* To arrange in classes; to class.

As-sôrt'ment, *n.* Quantity selected or arranged; collection assorted.

As-suāge', *v. t.* To soften or reduce, as pain or grief. — SYN. To pacify; mitigate; alleviate; allay.

As-sūme', *v. t.* To take; to take for granted; to pretend to possess.

As-sūm'ing, *p. a.* Arrogant; haughty.

As-sŭmp'tion, *n.* Act of assuming; supposition; thing supposed.

As-sur'ançe (-shŭr'-), *n.* Certain expectation; confidence; boldness; insurance.

As-sure' (a-shŭr'), *v. t.* To make secure; to assert positively; to insure.

Ăs'ter, *n.* A plant.

Ăs'ter-ĭsk, *n.* The mark (*).

A-stērn', *adv.* In the hinder part of a ship; behind a ship; in the rear.

Ăs'ter-oid, *n.* One of the small planets between Mars and Jupiter.

Ăsth'mà (ăst'-, ăz'-, *or* ăs'-), *n.* Shortness of breath.

Asth-măt'ic (ast-, az-, *or* as-),

a. Pertaining to asthma; troubled with asthma.

As-tŏn'ish, *v. t.* To amaze; to surprise.

As-tŏn'ish-ing, *a.* Very wonderful.

As-tŏn'ish-ment, *n.* Emotion created by a sudden or extraordinary event.— SYN. Amazement; wonder.

As-tound', *v. t.* To astonish.

Ăs'tral, *a.* Belonging to the stars; starry.

A-strāy', *adv.* Out of the right way.

A-strīde', *adv.* Across; with the legs apart.

As-trĭn'ġen-çy, *n.* The power of binding or contracting.

As-trĭn'ġent, *a.* Binding. —*n.* A medicine which binds.

As-trŏl'o-ġer, *n.* One who foretells events by the stars.

Ăs'tro-lŏġ'ic, } *a.* Relat-
Ăs'tro-lŏġ'ic-al, } ing to astrology.

As-trŏl'o-ġy, *n.* The art of predicting events by the aspects of the stars.

As-trŏn'o-mer, *n.* One skilled in astronomy.

Ăs'tro-nŏm'ic-al, *a.* Belonging to astronomy.

As-trŏn'o-my, *n.* The science of the heavenly bodies.

As-tūte', *a.* Shrewd; sagacious; discerning; acute.

A-sŭn'der, *adv.* Apart; into parts.

A-sȳ'lum, *n.* A refuge; sanctuary; a charitable institution.

Ăt, *prep.* Near to; in; by; on; with; toward.

Āte, *imp.* of *Eat.*

Ā'the-ĭsm, *n.* Disbelief in the existence of a God.

Ā'the-ĭst, *n.* One who denies the existence of a God.

Ā'the-ĭst'ic, } *a* Pertain-
Ā'the-ĭst'ic-al, } ing to atheism; denying a God.

Ăth'e-nē'um } (25), *n.* A
Ăth'e-næ'um } literary or scientific association; a public reading-room.

A-thĭrst', *a.* Thirsty.

Ăth'lēte, *n.* A contender for a prize in public games.

Ăth-lĕt'ic, *a.* Belonging to wrestling; strong; vigorous.

A-thwart', *adv.* Sidewise; obliquely. — *prep.* Across; from side to side of.

Ăt'lan-tē'an, *a.* Resembling Atlas, a fabulous giant.

At-lăn'tic, *a.* Pertaining to the ocean, between Europe and America.

Ăt'las (18), *n.* A collection of maps.

Ăt'mos-phēre, *n.* The air that surrounds the earth.

Ăt mos-phĕr'ic, } *a.* Be-
Ăt'mos-phĕr'ic-al, } longing to the atmosphere.

Ăt'om, *n.* A minute particle.

A-tŏm'ic, } *a.* Of, or relat-
A-tŏm'ic-al, } ing to atoms.

A-tōne', *v. i.* To expiate; to make satisfaction for; to reconcile.

A-tōne'ment (10), *n.* Satisfaction; expiation; reconciliation.

A-trō'cioŭs, *a.* Wicked in a high degree; enormous; flagitious.

A-trŏç'i-ty, *n.* Horrible wickedness.

Ăt'ro-phy, *n.* A wasting away; emaciation.

At-tăch', *v. t.* To take by legal process; to win over.

Attaché (ăt'a-shā'), *n.* One attached to the suite of an embassador.

At-tăch'ment, *n.* Act of attaching; state of being attached; thing attached; seizure by legal process in a civil suit; affection.

At-tăck', *v. t.* To assault; to assail. — *n.* An assault; onset; invasion.

At-tāin', *v. i.* To reach by efforts; to arrive at. — SYN. To obtain; to acquire.

At-tāin'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being attained.

At-tāin'der, *n.* Act of attainting in law.

At-tāin'ment, *n.* Act of attaining; thing attained; acquisition.

At-tāint', *v. t.* To corrupt; to disgrace; to taint, as blood, when one is found guilty of treason. — *n.* A stain; spot; taint; a kind of writ.

At-tĕm'per, *v. t.* To qualify by mixture; to temper.

At-tĕmpt', *n.* A trial; effort; essay. — *v. t.* To try; to endeavor; to essay; to attack.

At-tĕnd', *v. t.* To wait on; to accompany. — *v. i.* To give heed; to be in waiting.

At-tĕnd'ançe, *n.* Act of waiting; service; retinue; train; attention.

At-tĕnd'ant, *a.* Accompanying; connected — *n.* One who attends or accompanies.

At-tĕn'tion, *n.* Act of attending or heeding; civility.

At-tĕnt'ĭve, *a.* Paying attention; heedful; regardful.

At-tĕn'u-āte, *v. t.* To thin; to subtilize; to make slender; to draw out.

At-tĕn'u-ā'tion, *n.* A making thin or slender.

At-tĕst', *v. t.* To bear witness to.

Ăt'tes-tā'tion, *n.* Official testimony; witness.

At-tĕst'or, *n.* One who attests.

Ăt'tic, *a.* Pertaining to Attica; pure; classical.— *n.* An upper story.

Ăt'ti-çĭsm, *n.* Elegant Greek.

At-tīre', *v. t.* To dress; to array.—*n.* Clothes; apparel; dress; habit.

Ăt'ti-tūde, *n.* Posture; position.

Ăt'ti-tūd'i-nīze, *v. t.* To assume affected attitudes.

At-tor'ney (-tûr'-, 19), *n.* One legally appointed by another to act for him.

At-trăct', *v. t.* To draw; to allure.

At-trăc'tion, *n.* Act or power of attracting; allurement.

At-trăct'ĭve, *a.* Drawing; alluring. — *n.* That which draws.

At-trăct'ĭve-ness, *n.* Quality which draws.

At-trĭb'u-ta-ble, *a.* Capable of being attributed.

At-trĭb'ute, *v. t.* To ascribe; to impute.

Ăt'tri-būte, *n.* An inherent quality.

Ăt'tri-bū'tion, *n.* The act of attributing.

At-trĭb'u-tĭve, *a.* Relating to, or expressing, an attri-

bute. — *n.* A word denoting an attribute.

At-trī′tion (-trĭsh′un), *n.* Act of wearing or rubbing.

At-tūne′, *v. t.* To put in tune.

Au′burn, *a.* Reddish brown.

Auc′tion, *n.* A public sale to the highest bidder.

Auc′tion-eer′, *n.* Manager of an auction.

Au-dā′cioŭs, *a.* Bold; impudent; presumptuous.

Au-dăç′i-ty, *n.* Boldness; presumptuous impudence.

Au′di-ble, *a.* Capable of being heard. [to be heard.

Au′di-bly, *adv.* In a manner

Au′di-ençe, *n.* A hearing; assembly of hearers.

Au′dit, *n.* An examination of accounts under authority. — *v. t.* To examine and adjust, as accounts.

Au′dit-or, *n.* A hearer; one who audits accounts.

Au′dit-o-ry, *n.* An assembly of hearers; audience. — *a.* Having the power of hearing.

Au′ger, *n.* A tool to bore holes. [any part.

Aught (awt), *n.* Any thing;

Aug-mĕnt′, *v. t.* To make larger; to increase. — *v. i.* To grow larger.

Aug′ment, *n.* Increase; enlargement; a sign of past time, in grammar.

Aug′men-tā′tion, *n.* Act of augmenting; thing added.

Aug-mĕnt′a-tĭve, *a.* Having the quality of augmenting.

Au′gur, *n.* A diviner by the flight of birds. — *v. t.* To predict by signs; to prognosticate. — *v. i.* To conjecture by signs or omens.

Au-gū′ri-al, *a.* Relating to augurs or augury.

Au′gu-ry, *n.* A prediction founded on the flight of birds, &c.; an omen; prognostication. [of the year.

Au′gust, *n.* Eighth month

Au-gŭst′, *a.* Impressing reverence or awe. — SYN. Grand; imposing; majestic.

Au′lic, *a.* Pertaining to a royal court.

Aunt, *n.* A father's or mother's sister.

Au-rē′o-là, } *n.* A halo of
Au′re-ōle, } light or luminous rays. [ear.

Au′ri-cle, *n.* The external

Au-rĭc′u-lar, *a.* Pertaining to the ear or the sense of hearing; recognized by the ear.

Au-rĭf′er-oŭs, *a.* Producing gold.

Au′rist, *n.* One skilled in disorders of the ear.

Au-rō′rà, *n.* The dawning light. — *Aurora borealis*, a luminous meteoric phenomenon; northern lights.

Au-rō′ral, *a.* Pertaining to the aurora.

Aus′cul-tā′tion, *n.* Mode of detecting lung-diseases by listening to sounds within the chest. [fluences.

Au′spi-çes, *n. pl.* Omens; in-

Au-spĭ′cioŭs (-spĭsh′us), *a.* Having omens of success. — SYN. Prosperous; propitious.

Au-stēre′, *a.* Severe; rigid.

Au-stēre′ly, *adv.* Severely; rigidly.

Au-stĕr′i-ty, *n.* Severity; harsh discipline; rigor.

Aus′tral, *a.* Southern.

Au-thĕn′tic, *a.* Genuine; original; not counterfeit.

Au-thĕn′ti-cāte, *v. t.* To establish by proof.

Au-thĕn′ti-cā′tion, *n.* Establishment by proof.

Au′then-tĭç′i-ty, *n.* State of being authentic; genuineness.

Au′thor, *n.* One who produces any thing; a writer.

Au′thor-ess, *n.* A female author. [authority.

Au-thŏr′i-ta-tĭve, *a.* Having

Au-thŏr′i-ty, *n.* Legal power; warrant; rule; support; testimony.

Au′thor-i-zā′tion, *n.* Establishment by authority.

Au′thor-īze, *v. t.* To give authority to; to make legal; to justify.

Au′thor-shĭp, *n.* The state of being an author.

Au′to-bī-ŏg′ra-pher, *n.* One who writes a history of his own life.

Au′to-bī-ŏg′ra-phy, *n.* The writing of one's own life.

Au′to-bī′o-grăph′ic-al, *a.* Relating to autobiography.

Au-tŏc′ra-çy, *n.* Supreme independent power.

Au′to-crăt, *n.* An absolute sovereign.

Au′to-crăt′ic, } *a.* Relat-
Au′to-crăt′ic-al, } ing to autocracy or to an autocrat.

Au′to-dā-fe′, *n.* Punishment of a heretic by burning; also, the sentence then read.

Au′to-grăph, *n.* A person's hand-writing; signature.

Au′to-grăph′ic, } *a.* Con-
Au′to-grăph′ic-al, } sisting in one's own hand-writing.

Au′to-măt′ic, *a.* Belonging to, or like, an automaton.

Au-tŏm′a-ton, *n.* (*pl.* Au-tŏm′a-tons; Lat. *pl.* Au-tŏm′a-tà.) A self-moving machine, especially one which imitates the motions of men or animals.

Au′tumn (aw′tum), *n.* Third season of the year; fall.

Au-tŭm′nal, *a.* Of, or belonging to, autumn.

Aux-ĭl′ia-ry, *a.* Helping. — *n.* A verb that helps form moods and tenses of other verbs; (*pl.*) troops assisting another nation.

A-vāil′, *v. t.* To turn to the advantage of; to profit; to assist; to promote. — *v. i.* To be of use or advantage. — *n.* Advantage; profit; (*pl.*) proceeds of property sold.

A-vāil′a-ble, *a.* Profitable; valid.

Ăv′a-lànçhe, *n.* Body of snow, earth, &c., sliding down a mountain. [of gain.

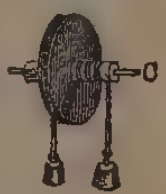
Ăv′a-rĭçe, *n.* Excessive love

Ăv′a-rī′cious (-rĭsh′us), *a.* Greedy of wealth. — SYN. Covetous; miserly; penurious; niggardly.

A-vàst′, *interj.* Cease; hold.

A-vàunt′, *interj.* Begone.

Ā've-Mā'ry, } *n.* A prayer
Ā've-Ma-rī'ȧ, } to the Virgin Mary. [to oats.
Ăv'e-nā'ceoŭs, *a.* Relating
A-vĕnġe', *v. t.* To take just satisfaction for; to take vengeance on.
A-vĕnġ'er, *n.* One who avenges.
Ăv'e-nūe (18), *n.* An entrance; passage: shaded alley in a garden; wide street.
A-vĕr', *v. t.* To declare positively; to affirm; to assert.
Ăv'er-ȧġe, *n.* A mean proportion; medium. — *a.* Relating to a mean. — *v. t.* To reduce to a mean. — *v. i.* To be or form a medial sum or quantity. [sertion.
A-vĕr'ment, *n.* Positive as-
A-vĕrse', *a.* Having a strong dislike; disinclined; unwilling; reluctant.
A-vĕr'sion, *n.* Hatred; dislike; the cause of aversion.
A-vĕrt', *v. t.* or *i.* To turn aside. [birds in.
Ā'vi-a-ry, *n.* A place to keep
A-vĭd'i-ty, *n.* Greediness; eagerness; intense desire.
Ăv'o-cā'tion, *n.* Business that calls away.
A-void', *v. t.* To keep at a distance from; to make void; to defeat or evade.
A-void'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being avoided. [ing.
A-void'ançe, *n.* Act of avoid-
A-void'er, *n.* One who avoids.
Ăv'oir-du-poiş' (ăv'er-), *n.* A weight which has sixteen ounces to the pound.
A-vouch', *v. t.* To declare positively; to maintain.
A-vow', *v. t.* To declare openly; to own and justify.
A-vow'al, *n.* A frank declaration.
A-vow'ed-ly, *adv.* In an open manner.
A-vow'er, *n.* One who avows. [asunder.
A-vŭl'sion, *n.* A tearing
A-wāit', *v. t.* To wait for; to expect.
A-wāke', *a.* Not sleeping. — *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* AWAKED or AWOKE.] To rouse from sleep; to wake. — *v. i.* To cease to sleep.
A-wāk'en, *v.* To awake.
A-ward', *v. t.* To adjudge; to decree. — *n.* A judgment.
A-wâre', *a.* Foreseeing; vigilant; watchful; apprised.
A-wāy', *adv.* At a distance.
Awe, *n.* Reverential fear. — *v. t.* To strike with awe.
Aw'ful (10), *a.* Striking awe.
Aw'ful-ness, *n.* Quality of striking with awe.
A-whīle', *adv.* For some time.
Awk'ward, *a.* Clumsy; unhandy; inelegant.
Awk'ward-ness, *n.* Ungracefulness; clumsiness.
Awl, *n.* A tool to pierce holes.
Awn, *n.* The beard of grasses and grain.
Awn'ing, *n.* A covering from the sun or weather.
A-wōke', *imp.* & *p. p.* from *Awake*.
A-wry' (-rī'), *a.* or *adv.* Oblique or obliquely; aside.
Ăx, } *n.* An iron tool with a
Axe, } steel edge, for hewing and chopping.
Ăx'i-al, *a.* Pertaining to an axis.
Ăx'i-fôrm, *a.* Having the shape of an axe.
Ăx'il-la-ry, *a.* Belonging to the armpit.
Ăx'i-om, *n.* A self-evident proposition or truth.
Ăx'i-om-ăt'ic, *a.* Pertaining to an axiom; of the nature of an axiom.
Ăx'is, *n.* (*pl.* Ăx'ēş.) The line on which a thing revolves; stem of a plant.
Ăx'le (ăks'l), } Ăx'le-tree, } *n.* A shaft on which a wheel turns.


C, Axle.

Āy, or Āye, *adv.* Yes.
Āye (ā), *adv.* Always; ever.
Āz'ure (ăzh'ur *or* ā'zhur), *a.* Blue; sky-colored; cerulean. — *n.* A light blue; the sky.

B.

BÄA, *n.* The cry or bleating of sheep. — *v. i.* To cry like a sheep.
Băb'ble, *v. i.* To talk idly, irrationally, or unintelligibly; to prattle. — *n.* Senseless prattle; idle talk.
Băb'bler, *n.* An idle talker; a prater.
Bābe, *n.* An infant; a young child; a baby.
Bab-ōōn', *n.* A large species of monkey.
Bā'by (19), *n.* An infant; a young child; a babe.
Bā'by-ĭsh, *a.* Like a baby; childish.
Băċ'ċa-lau're-ate, *n.* The degree of Bachelor of Arts.

Baboon.

Băċ'ċha-nal, *n.* A drunkard; a reveler.
Băċ'ċha-nā'li-an, *a.* Reveling in intemperance. — *n.* A drunken reveler.
Băch'e-lor, *n.* An unmarried man; one who has taken the first degree in any of the liberal arts.

Băck, *n.* The hinder part in man and the upper part in beasts; the rear; outward or upper part of a thing.—*adv.* To, in, or toward the rear; backward; behind; again. — *v. t.* To mount; to support; to furnish with a back.

Băck′bīte, *v. t* To slander in the absence of the person traduced.

Băck′bīt-er, *n.* A secret calumniator.

Băck′bōne, *n.* The bone of the back; the spine.

Băck-găm′mon, *n.* A game with dice, played on a kind of table or board.

Băck′ground, *n.* Ground or part behind; shade.

Băck′sīde, *n.* Hinder part.

Băck-slīde′, *v. i.* To fall off; to apostatize.

Băck′ward, } *a.* Unwilling;
Băck′wards, } slow; late; dull.

Băck′ward-ly, *adv.* Unwillingly.

Băck′ward-ness, *n.* State or quality of being backward.

Băck-wŏŏds′man (21), *n.* An inhabitant of the forest in new settlements

Bā′con (bā′kn), *n.* Hog's flesh salted, or pickled and dried.

Băd, *a* Wanting good qualities; ill; evil; wicked.

Bāde, *imp.* of *Bid.*

Bădge, *n.* A mark of distinction.

Băd′ger, *n.* A quadruped. — *v. t.* To tease; to worry.

Băf′fle, *v. t.* To elude or defeat by artifice. — SYN. To balk; frustrate; disappoint.

Băg, *n.* A sack; purse. — *v. t.* To put into a bag. — *v. i.* To swell like a bag.

Băg′a-tĕlle′, *n.* A trifle.

Băg′gage, *n.* Utensils and other necessaries of an army; clothing; luggage.

Băgn′io (băn′yo), *n.* A hot bath; brothel.

Băg′pīpe, *n.* A musical wind instrument.

Bāil, *n.* A surety for another's appearance; a handle. — *v. t.* To give security; to set free on security; to release by bail; to free from water.

Bāil′a-ble, *a.* Capable of being bailed.

Bāil′iff, *n.* A sheriff's deputy; an under-steward.

Bāil′i-wĭck, *n.* Jurisdiction of a bailiff.

Bāil′or, } *n.* One who delivers
Bāil′er, } goods in trust.

Bâirn, or **Bărn,** *n.* A child.

Bāit, *v. t.* To put food on, as on a hook; to give refreshment to. — *v. i.* To stop for refreshment on a journey. — *n.* A lure; temptation; enticement; refreshment.

Bāize, *n.* A kind of coarse woolen stuff.

Bāke, *v. t.* To heat or harden by heat; to cook in a close heated place. — *v. i.* To do the work of baking; to dry and harden in heat.

Bāk′er, *n.* A person whose trade is to bake.

Bāk′er-y, *n.* Trade of a baker.

Bāk′ing (11), *n.* A drying by heat; quantity baked at once.

Băl′ançe, *n.* A pair of scales; the difference of accounts; equipoise; a sign in the zodiac. — *v. t.* To make equal; to weigh; to estimate; to adjust and settle. — *v. i.* To hesitate; to fluctuate.

Băl′ançe-sheet, *n.* A paper exhibiting a summary and balance of accounts.

Băl′co-ny, *n.* A gallery on the outer wall of a building.

Bald, *a.* Without hair; naked.

Bald′der-dăsh, *n.* A worthless mixture; jargon; nonsense.

Bald′ness, *n.* A want of hair.

Bald′pāte, *n.* A pate or person without hair.

Bal′drie, *n.* A girdle; a belt.

Bāle, *n.* Misery; sorrow; calamity; a bundle of goods. — *v. t.* To put into, or make up into, bales; to pack up.

Bāle′-fīre, *n.* A signal fire.

Bāle′ful (17), *a.* Full of bale; sorrowful; sad.

Balk (bawk), *n.* An unplowed ridge of land; a great beam; hindrance; disappointment. — *v. t.* To disappoint. — *v. i.* To stop abruptly.

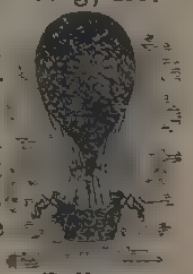
Ball, *n.* Any round body; a globe; a bullet; a social assembly for dancing; a game. — *v. i.* To form into a ball; to gather balls of snow on the feet.

Băl′lad, *n.* A simple popular song.

Băl′last, *n.* Any heavy substance to steady a ship. — *v. t.* To load with ballast.

Băl′let (*or* -lā,) *n.* Theatrical exhibition of dancing, &c.

Bal-lōōn′, *n.* A vessel filled with gas for sailing in the air.



Băl′lot, *n.* A ball or ticket used in voting. — *v. i.* To vote by ballot.

Băl′lot-bŏx, *n.* Balloon. A box for receiving ballots.

Bälm (bäm), *n.* An odoriferous plant; an ointment.

Bälm′y (bäm′ў), *a.* Sweet; fragrant.

Bal′sam, *n.* An aromatic resinous substance.

Băl-săm′ic, *a.* Having the qualities of balsam; healing.

Băl′us-ter, *n.* A small pillar to support a rail.

Băl′us-trāde, *n.* A row of balusters topped by a rail.

Bam-bōō′, *n.* A kind of tropical reed.

Bam-bōō′zle, *v. t.* To deceive.

Băn, *n.* A public notice; interdict; curse.

Banana.

Ba-nä′nà, *n.* A tree, and its fruit.

Bănd, *n.* Any thing that binds; a company. — *v. t.* & *i.* To unite together.

Bănd′age, *n.* A fillet.

Ban-dăn′à, } *n.* A
Ban-dăn′nà, } kind of silk.

Bănd′bŏx, *n.* A light box for bonnets, &c.

Băn′dĭt (25), *n.* An outlaw; a robber.

Băn′dy, *n.* A club for striking a ball. — *v. t.* To beat to and fro, as a ball; to ex-

change. — *v. i.* To contend. [leg.
Băn'dy-lĕg, *n.* A crooked
Bāne, *n.* Deadly poison; mischief; ruin.
Bāne'ful, *a.* Poisonous; noxious; hurtful.
Băng, *v. t.* To beat; to thump. — *n.* A blow; a thump. [banyan.
Ban'ian, *n.* A morning gown;
Băn'ish, *v. t.* To exile from one's country; to drive away.
Băn'ish-ment, *n.* Expulsion from one's own country.
Băn'is-ter, *n.* A baluster.
Băn̲k, *n.* A ridge of earth; steep acclivity; side of a stream; a shoal; place where money is deposited. — *v. t.* To raise a bank about.
Băn̲k'a-blĕ, *a.* Capable of being received by a bank.
Băn̲k'-bĭll, } *n.* A promis-
Băn̲k'-nōte, } sory note issued by a banking company.
Băn̲k'-bo͝ok, *n.* A small book for private bank accounts.
Băn̲k'er, *n.* One who deals in money or discounts notes.
Băn̲k'ing, *n.* The business of a banker.
Bănk'rupt, *n.* One who can not pay his debts. — *a.* Unable to pay debts; insolvent. — *v. t.* To make insolvent.
Băn̲k'rupt-çy, *n.* State of a bankrupt; failure in trade.
Băn̲k'-stŏck, *n.* Shares in a banking capital.
Băn'ner, *n.* A standard; flag.
Băn̲'quet (băn̲k'wet), *n.* A grand entertainment; a feast. — *v. t.* To give a feast to. — *v. i.* To regale one's self with a feast.
Bănş, *n. pl.* Proclamation in church of an intended marriage. [of fowl.
Băn'tam, *n.* A small variety
Băn'ter, *v. t.* To rally; to ridicule; to joke or jest with. — *n.* Raillery; joke.
Bănt'ling, *n.* An infant.
Băn'yan, or Ban-yăn', *n.* A kind of fig-tree.
Băp'tiṣm, *n.* Application of water to the body as a religious ceremony.
Bap-tĭṣ'mal, *a.* Pertaining to baptism.
Băp'tist, *n.* One who holds to baptism of adults only, and that by immersion.
Băp'tis-ter-y, *n.* A place for baptizing.
Bap-tīze', *v. t.* To administer baptism to. [tizes.
Bap-tīz'er, *n.* One who bap-
Bär, *n.* A bolt; obstruction; inclosure in an inn or court-room; division in music; bank of sand in a river; body of lawyers; a tribunal. — *v. t.* To fasten; to shut out.
Bärb, *n.* Any thing like a beard; a point standing backward, as in a fish-hook; horse armor; a Barbary horse. — *v. t.* To furnish with barbs.
Bar-bā'ri-an, *n.* A savage; a man uncivilized. — *a.* Savage; uncivilized.
Bar-băr'ic, *a.* Foreign; rude; barbarous.
Bär'ba-rĭṣm, *n.* Savageness.
Bar-băr'i-ty, *n.* A savage state; cruelty; barbarism.
Bär'ba-roŭs, *a.* Uncivilized; savage; rude; cruel.
Bär'be-cūe, *n.* A hog, &c., roasted whole; a feast in the open air. — *v. t.* To dress and roast whole.
Bär'ber, *n.* One whose business is to shave beards.
Bär'ber-ry, *n.* A shrubby plant, and its fruit. [poet.
Bärd, *n.* A Celtic minstrel; a
Bâre, *a.* Naked; uncovered; destitute; mere. — *v. t.* To make naked; to uncover.
Bâre'fāçed (-fāst), *a.* Shameless; impudent.
Bâre'fo͝ot, *a.* & *adv.* Without shoes or stockings.
Bâre'-hĕad'ed, *a.* With the head uncovered.
Bär'gain, *n.* Agreement; a thing bought or sold. — *v. t.* To make a contract with; to sell. — *v. i.* To agree.
Bärge, *n.* A large boat for pleasure, &c.
Ba-rĭl'lá, *n.* A sea-shore plant; impure carbonate of soda.
Bärk, *n.* Rind of a tree; the noise made by a dog. — *v. t.* To strip of bark. — *v. i.* To make the noise of a dog.
Bärk, } *n.* A
Bärque, } ship with three masts, without a mizzen topmast.

Barque.

Bär'ley, *n.* A kind of grain that malt is made of.
Bär'ley-cŏrn, *n.* A grain of barley; third part of an
Bĭrm, *n.* Yeast. [inch.
Bärn, *n.* A building for hay and other farm produce.
Bär'na-cle, *n.* A kind of shell-fish; a kind of goose; (*pl.*) an instrument to put on a horse's nose to confine him; a pair of spectacles.
Ba-rŏm'e-ter, *n.* An instrument to measure the weight of the atmosphere.
Băr'on, *n.* Rank of nobility next to a viscount.
Băr'on-aġe, *n.* Body of barons. [wife.
Băr'on-ess, *n.* A baron's
Băr'on-et, *n.* A dignity next below that of a baron.
Băr'on-et-çy, *n.* The rank, state, or title of a baron.
Ba-rō'ni-al, *a.* Belonging to a barony.
Băr'o-ny, *n.* Lordship or fee of a baron.
Ba-rouche' (-ro͞osh'), *n.* A two-seated four-wheeled open carriage. [soldiers.
Băr'rack, *n.* A building for
Băr'ra-tor, *n.* One who excites lawsuits.
Băr'ra-try, *n.* Encouragement of lawsuits.
Băr'rel, *n.* A sort of cask; a cylinder; a tube. — *v. t.* (8) To put into a barrel.
Băr'ren, *a.* Not prolific; unfruitful; sterile; dull. — *n.* An unfertile tract of land.
Băr'ren-ness, *n.* Unfruitfulness.

Băr'ri-cāde', *n.* A hastily made fortification; a bar or obstruction. — *v. t.* To stop up, as a passage.

Băr'ri-er, *n.* A limit; defense; bar; obstruction; boundary.

Băr'ris-ter, *n.* A counselor [at law.

Băr'rōw, *n.* A hand-carriage; a mound; a gelt swine.

Bär'ter, *v. t.* To traffic by exchanging articles. — *n.* Traffic by exchange.

Bär'ter-er, *n.* One who barters.

Băr'y-tōne, *n.* A male voice partaking of the common bass and tenor.

Ba-sąlt', *n.* A very hard greenish-black mineral.

Ba-sąlt'ic, *a.* Pertaining to basalt.

Bāse, *n.* Bottom; foundation; pedestal; gravest part in music. — *a.* Low in value, rank, spirit, estimation, &c. — SYN. Mean; vile. — *v. t.* To found, set, or lay.

Bāse'-bôrn, *a.* Illegitimate.

Bāse'less, *a.* Without support.

Bāse'ment, *n.* Lower story [of a building.

Bāse'ness, *n.* Quality of being base; meanness; vileness; deepness of sound.

Bāse'vī-ol, } *n.* A musical
Bāss'vī-ol, } instrument.

Băsh'fụl, *a.* Wanting confidence; modest; shy; diffident.

Băsh'fụl-ness, *n.* Extreme modesty; diffidence.

Bā'sic, *a.* Relating to a base.

Băs'i-lĭsk, *n.* A cockatrice; a kind of cannon.

Bā'sĭn (bā'sn), *n.* A small vessel; a dock; a pond; any hollow place.

Bā'sis, *n.* (*pl.* Bā'sēs.) Foundation; support; base.

Bąsk, *v. i.* To lie in warmth. — *v. t.* To warm with genial heat.

Bąs'ket, *n.* A vessel made of twigs, &c., interwoven.

Bąss, *n.* A fish; a tree.

Bāss, *n.* (*Mus.*) The base. — *a.* Grave; low; deep. See *Base*.

Bas-sōōn', *n.* A musical wind instrument.

Băs'tard, *a.* Illegitimate; spurious; born out of wedlock. — *n.* A spurious child.

Băs'tard-y, *n.* State of being a bastard.

Bāste, *v. t.* To beat with a stick; to sew slightly; to drip butter on.

Bas-tīle' (*or* băs'teel), *n.* An old castle used as a prison.

Băs'ti-nāde', } *v. t.* To beat
Băs'ti-nā'do, } on the soles of the feet with a cudgel. — *n.* A cudgeling, especially on the soles of the feet.

Băs'tion (băst'yun), *n.* A mass of earth standing out from a rampart.

Băt, *n.* A stick; a small bird-like animal.

Bat.

Băt'ch, *n.* Bread baked at one time; work done at once; quantity of things taken together.

Bāte, *v. t.* To lessen; to abate.

Ba-teau' (bat-tō'), *n.* (*pl.* Bateaux', bat-tōz'.) A long light boat.

Bąth, *n.* (*pl.* Baths.) A bathing; a place to bathe in.

Bāthe, *v.* To wash or lie in water.

Bä-tōn' (-tōng'), } *n.* A staff
Ba-tōōn', } or truncheon.

Bat-tăl'ion, *n.* A body of infantry.

Băt'ten (băt'tn), *v. t.* To make fat; to fatten; to form or fasten with battens. — *v. i.* To grow fat. — *n.* A narrow piece of board.

Băt'ter, *v. t.* To beat down. — *n.* A mixture of flour, water, eggs, &c.

Băt'ter-ing-răm, *n.* An engine for beating down walls.

Băt'ter-y, *n.* A raised work for cannons; a body of cannon taken collectively; apparatus for containing or producing electricity; unlawful beating of another.

Băt'ting, *n.* Cotton or wool in sheets for quilting.

Băt'tle, *n.* A combat; an encounter; a fight. — *v. i.* To contend in fight.

Băt'tle-ăx, } *n.* A kind of
Băt'tle-ăxe, } ax anciently used in battle.

Băt'tle-dōor, *n.* An instrument to strike shuttlecocks with.

Băt'tle-ment, *n.* A notched or indented parapet or wall.

Bąw'ble, *n.* A gewgaw; trinket; trifle.

Bąwd, *n.* A lewd woman; a procuress.

Bąwd'y, *a.* Filthy; obscene.

Bąwl', *v. t.* To proclaim as a crier. — *v. i.* To cry aloud.

Bāy, *v. i.* To bark as a dog. — *a.* Red inclining to chestnut. — *n.* Inlet of the sea; inclosure in a barn; a tree.

Bāy'bĕr-ry, *n.* Fruit of the bay-tree; a species of laurel; a plant (called also wax-myrtle) and its fruit.

Bāy'o-net, *n.* A sort of dagger fixed to a gun. — *v. t.* To stab with a bayonet.

Bay'ou (bī'ōō), *n.* Outlet of a lake, &c.

Bāy'-rŭm, *n.* A spirit obtained by distilling leaves of the bay-tree.

Ba-zăar', } *n.* An Eastern
Ba-zär', } market-place or exchange; a fair.

Bē, *v. i.* and *auxiliary.* [*imp.* WAS; *p. p.* BEEN.] To exist.

Bēach, *n.* A sandy or pebbly shore; strand.

Bē'a-con (bē'kn), *n.* A signal light to direct seamen.

Bēad (18), *n.* A little ball to be strung on a thread.

Bē'a-dle, *n.* A crier or messenger of a court; an inferior parish officer.

Bē'a-gle, *n.* A small hound.

Bēak, *n.* The bill of a bird; any thing like a bird's bill.

Bēak'er, *n.* A drinking-cup.

Bēam, *n.* A main timber; part of a balance; ray of light. — *v. i.* To shine.

Bēan, *n.* A leguminous plant and its seed.

Beâr, *v. t.* [*imp.* BORE; *p. p.* BORN.] To bring forth, as

young; to produce. — *v. t.* [*imp.* BORE; *p. p.* BORNE.] To carry; to endure; to sustain; to support. — *v. i.* To suffer. — *n.* A kind of wild animal; a stockjobber interested in depressing the value of stocks.

Bear.

Beâr'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being borne; tolerable.

Bēard, *n.* Hair on the chin, lips, and sides of the face. — *v. t.* To take or pull by the beard; to oppose to the face.

Bēard'ed, *a.* Having a beard.

Beâr'er, *n.* A carrier.

Beâr'-gär'den (-dn), *n.* A place where bears are kept for sport. [mien.

Beâr'ing, *n.* Deportment; bear-

Beâr'ish, *a.* Like a bear.

Bēast, *n.* An irrational animal; a brute. [brutal.

Bēast'ly, *a.* Like a beast;

Bēat, *v. t.* [*imp.* BEAR; *p. p.* BEAT, BEATEN.] To strike with repeated blows; to outdo; to surpass; to conquer. — *v. i.* To strike; to dash; to throb, as a pulse. — *n.* A stroke; a blow.

Bēat'en, *p. p.* of *Beat.*

Bē'a-tĭf'ic, *a.* Making happy.

Be-ăt'i-fi-cā'tion, *n.* Admission to heavenly honors.

Bēat'ing, *n.* Act of striking.

Be-ăt'i-tūde, *n.* Blessedness; perfect bliss or felicity.

Beau (bō), *n.* (*pl.* Beaux, bōz.) A man of dress; a lady's attendant; a fop.

Beau I-dē'al. A mental model of beauty or excellence.

Beaū'te-oŭs, *a.* Beautiful; handsome; fair.

Beaū'ti-fŭl, *a.* Having the qualities that constitute beauty. — SYN. Handsome; fair; elegant; lovely.

Beaū'ti-fȳ, *v. t.* To make beautiful. — *v. i.* To grow beautiful. — SYN. To adorn; grace; embellish; deck.

Beaū'ty (bū'tȳ), *n.* Whatever pleases the eye or the mind; assemblage of graces; a lovely woman.

Beaver.

Bēa'ver, *n.* An amphibious quadruped and his fur; a hat.

Be-cälm' (be-käm'), *v. t.* To quiet; to calm; to appease.

Be-came', *imp.* of *Become.*

Be-cause', *conj.* For the cause or reason that; for; since; as. [to befall.

Be-chânçe', *v. i.* To happen;

Bĕck, *n.* A sign with the hand or head. — *v. i.* To make a sign with the head or hand; to nod. — *v. t.* To intimate a command to by a nod or motion of the hand.

Bĕck'on, *v. t.* To make a significant sign to. — *v. i.* To make a sign to another.

Be-cloud', *v. t.* To obscure.

Be-cŏme' (-kŭm'), *v. t.* [*imp.* BECAME; *p. p.* BECOME.] To fit, or befit; to suit. — *v. i.* To be made; to be changed to. [graceful.

Be-cŏm'ing, *a.* Suitable;

Bĕd, *v. t.* To place in bed; to lay in order.

Be-dăb'ble, *v. t.* To wet.

Be-dăsh', *v. t.* To wet by spattering. [to daub.

Be-daub', *v. t.* To smear;

Be-dăz'zle, *v. t.* To dazzle.

Bĕd'-bŭg, *n.* An offensive bug that infests beds.

Bĕd'-chām'ber, *n.* A chamber for a bed.

Bĕd'-clō'thes, *n.* Sheets, blankets, coverlets, &c.

Bĕd'ding, *n.* Materials for a bed. [trim.

Be-dĕck', *v. t.* To deck; to

Be-dew' (be-dū'), *v. t.* To moisten with dew.

Bĕd'-fĕl'lōw, *n.* One lying in the same bed.

Be-dĭm', *v. t.* To make dim.

Be-dī'zen (-dī'zn), or Be-dĭz'en (-dĭz'n), *v. t.* To adorn tawdrily.

Bĕd'lam, *n.* A mad-house.

Bĕd'lam-īte, *n.* A madman.

Bĕd'-quĭlt, *n.* A quilted covering for a bed.

Be-drăg'gle, *v. t.* To soil.

Be-drĕnch', *v. t.* To soak completely; to drench.

Bĕd'rid, } *a.* Confined to
Bĕd'rid-den, } the bed.

Bĕd'rōom, *n.* A room for a bed.

Bĕd'sīde, *n.* Side of a bed.

Bĕd'stĕad, *n.* A frame for a bed.

Bĕd'tīme, *n.* Usual hour of going to bed.

Bee (18), *n.* An insect that makes honey.

Bee'-brĕad, *n.* The pollen of flowers collected by bees.

Beech, *n.* A forest-tree.

Beech'en, *a.* Belonging to, or made of, beech.

Beef, *n.* The flesh of an ox or cow; an animal of the ox-kind. [In the latter sense it has a *pl.*, Beeves.]

Beef'steāk, *n* A slice of beef for broiling.

Bee'-hīve, *n.* A box or case for holding bees.

Been (bĭn), *p. p.* of *Be.*

Beer, *n.* A liquor made of malt and hops. [by bees.

Bees'-wăx, *n.* Wax secreted

Beet, *n.* A garden vegetable.

Bee'tle, *n.* A mallet; an insect. — *v.* To hang over.

Beeves, *n. pl.* of *Beef.* Cattle.

Be-fall' (16), *v. t.* [*imp.* BEFELL; *p. p.* BEFALLEN.] To happen to. — *v. i.* To happen; to occur.

Be-fĭt', *v. t.* To become; suit.

Be-fĭt'ting, *a.* Suiting; becoming. [of.

Be-fōōl', *v. t.* To make a fool

Be-fōre', *prep.* In front of; prior to; in presence of. — *adv.* Previously; sooner.

Be-fōre'hănd, *adv.* Previously. — *a.* Well provided.

Be-foul', *v. t.* To pollute.

Be-friĕnd', *v. t.* To favor.

Bĕg, *v. t.* To ask earnestly; to solicit. — *v. i.* To live on alms; to ask for alms.

Be-gĕt', *v. t.* [*imp.* BEGAT; *p. p.* BEGOT, BEGOTTEN.] To generate or produce.

Bĕg'gar, *n.* One who begs, or who lives by begging. —

v. t. To bring to want; to reduce to beggary.

Bĕg'gar-li-ness, *n.* State of being beggarly; meanness.

Bĕg'gar-ly, *a.* Very poor; mean. — *adv.* Meanly.

Bĕg'gar-y, *n.* Extreme indigence or poverty.

Be-gĭn', *v. t.* [*imp.* BEGAN; *p. p.* BEGUN.] To take rise; to commence; to do the first act.

Be-gĭn'ner, *n.* One who begins.

Be-gĭn'ning, *n.* First cause, state, or part; commencement.

Be-gĭrd', *v. t.* [*imp.* BEGIRDED; *p. p.* BEGIRT.] To surround; to gird.

Be-gŏne', *interj.* Go away!

Be-gŏt', **Be-gŏt'ten**, } *p. p.* of *Beget*.

Be-grīme', *v. t.* To soil.

Be-grŭdge', *v. t.* To envy the possession of; to grudge.

Be-guīle', *v. t.* To impose upon; to deceive; to amuse.

Be-gŭn', *p. p.* of *Begin*.

Be-hälf', *n.* Favor; cause; account; sake; defense.

Be-hāve', *v. i.* or *t.* To carry; to act; to demean.

Be-hāv'ior, *n.* Manner of behaving; a course of life. — SYN. Conduct; deportment.

Be-hĕad', *v. t.* To cut off the head of.

Be-hĕld', *imp.* of *Behold*.

Bē'he-moth, *n.* A large beast described in Job xl.

Be-hĕst', *n.* A command; mandate; injunction.

Be-hīnd', *prep.* At the back of. — *adv.* At or towards the rear.

Be-hīnd'hănd, *adv.* In arrears.

Be-hōld', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BEHELD.] To see; to look at. — *interj.* Lo! see!

Be-hōld'en, *a.* Indebted.

Be-hōld'er, *n.* One who beholds; a spectator.

Be-hōōf', *n.* Profit; advantage.

Be-hōōve', *v. t.* To be necessary to; to be fit or meet for; to become.

Bē'ing, *n.* Existence; any thing that exists.

Be-lā'bor, *v. t.* To beat soundly.

Be-lāte', *v. t.* To make late; to delay; to retard.

Be-lāt'ed, *a.* Detained; delayed.

Be-lāy', *v. t.* To fasten, as a rope, by winding it round something.

Bĕlch, *v. t.* To eject wind from the stomach.

Bĕl'dam, *n.* An ugly old woman; a hag.

Be-lēa'guer, *v. t.* To besiege.

Bĕl'fry (19), *n.* A place where bells are rung.

Be-līe', *v. t.* To speak falsely of; to vilify; to slander.

Be-lief', *n.* Credit given to evidence; thing believed.

Be-lieve', *v.* To trust in; to give credit to.

Be-liev'er, *n.* One who believes.

Bĕll (1), *n.* A sounding vessel of metal. — *v. i.* To grow like a bell.

Bĕl'la-dŏn'nà, *n.* Deadly night-shade.

Bĕlle (bĕl), *n.* A handsome young lady.

Bĕlles-lĕt'tres (bel-lĕt'ter), *n. pl.* Polite literature.

Bel-lĭg'er-ent, *a.* Carrying on war. — *n.* One who wages war.

Bĕll'man (21), *n.* One who rings a bell; a crier of goods.

Bĕll'-mĕt'al (-mĕt'l *or* -mĕt'-al), *n.* A composition of which bells are made.

Bĕl'lōw, *v. i.* To roar like a bull. — *n.* An outcry; a roar.

Bĕl'lows (bĕl'lus), *n sing.* & *pl.* A machine to blow with.

Bĕll'-wĕth'er, *n.* A sheep which carries a bell, and leads the flock.

Bĕl'ly, *n.* Part of the body containing the bowels; abdomen. — *v. i.* To bulge; to project; to swell.

Bĕl'ly-ăche, *n.* Pain in the bowels.

Bĕl'ly-bănd, *n.* A girth for a horse.

Be-lŏng', *v. i.* To be the property of; to adhere.

Be-lŏved', *p. p.* Greatly loved.

Be-lŏv'ed (-lŭv'ed), *a.* Dear; much loved.

Be-lōw', *prep.* Under in time or place; beneath; inferior to. — *adv.* In a lower place; beneath; on earth; in hell.

Bĕlt, *n.* A girdle; sash; band.

Be-mīre', *v. t.* To sink or drag in the mire.

Be-mōan', *v. t.* To lament.

Bĕnch, *n.* A long seat; a judge's seat; body of judges; a court.

Bĕnch'er, *n.* A senior in the English inns of court.

Bĕnd, *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BENDED, BENT.] To crook; to bow; to submit. — *n.* A curve or flexure.

Be-nēath' (*or* -neeth'), *prep.* Lower than; under; below. — *adv.* In a lower place.

Bĕn'e-dĭct, **Bĕn'e-dĭck**, } *n.* A newly-married man.

Bĕn'e-dĭc'tion, *n.* Blessing; invocation of happiness; thanks.

Bĕn'e-făc'tion, *n.* Charitable gift; donation.

Bĕn'e-făc'tor, *n.* One who confers a benefit.

Bĕn'e-făc'tress, *n.* She who confers a benefit.

Bĕn'e-fĭçe, *n.* A church living.

Be-nĕf'i-çençe, *n.* Active goodness; bounty.

Be-nĕf'i-çent, *a.* Delighting in good works; charitable.

Bĕn'e-fĭ'cial (-fĭsh'al), *a.* Useful; advantageous.

Bĕn'e-fĭ'ci-a-ry (-fĭsh'ĭ-a-), *n.* One who holds a benefice; one benefited or assisted by another.

Bĕn'e-fĭt, *n.* Advantage; profit; favor conferred. — *v. t.* To do good to.

Be-nĕv'o-lençe, *n.* Disposition to do good; good-will; benignity; kindness.

Be-nĕv'o-lent, *a.* Having good will; kind; affectionate; friendly.

Be-nīght' (-nīt'), *v. t.* To involve in night or darkness.

Be-nīgn' (-nīn'), *a.* Gracious; kind; generous; benevolent.

Be-nĭg'nant, *a.* Gracious; kind; favorable.

Be-nĭg'ni-ty, *n.* Graciousness; favor; kindness

Bĕn'i-şon, *n.* A blessing.
Bĕnt, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Bend.*— *n.* A curve; tendency.
Be-nŭmb' (be-nŭm'), *v. t.* To deprive of feeling.
Ben-zoin', *n.* A resinous juice.
Be-prāişe', *v. t.* To praise extravagantly.
Be-quēath', *v. t.* To give by will.
Be-quĕst', *n.* A legacy left by will.
Be-rāte', *v. t.* To scold.
Be-rēave', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BEREAVED, BEREFT.] To make destitute; to deprive; to take away from.
Be-rēave'ment, *n.* Deprivation.
Be-rĕft', *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Bereave.*
Bĕr'ga-mŏt, *n.* A pear; a citron.
Bĕr'ry (19), *n.* Any small pulpy fruit containing seeds.
Bĕrth, *n.* A ship's station at anchor; a place in a ship to sleep in; official situation.
Bĕr'yl, *n.* A greenish mineral.
Be-seech', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BESOUGHT.] To entreat; to pray; to beg; to implore.
Be-seem', *v. t.* To become; to befit.
Be-sĕt', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BESET.] To set on, in, or round; to besiege; to waylay; to perplex; to harass.
Be-sĕt'ting, *a.* Habitually attending or harassing.
Be-shrew' (-shrų'), *v. t.* To wish a curse to; to execrate.
Be-sīde', *prep.* At the side of; out of; over and above. [In the last sense, written also *besides.*]
Be-sīdeş', *adv.* Over and above.— *prep.* Over and above; in addition to.
Be-siēġe', *v. t.* To lay siege to; to beset.
Be-slŏb'ber, *v. t.* To smear with spittle running from the mouth.
Be-smēar', *v. t.* To smear over.
Bē'şom, *n.* A brush of twigs.
Be-sŏt', *v. t.* To make sottish; to infatuate.
Be-sought' (be-sawt'), *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Beseech.*
Be-spăt'ter, *v. t.* To soil by spattering.
Be-spēak', *v. t.* [*imp.* BESPOKE; *p. p.* BESPOKEN.] To speak for beforehand; to foretell; to betoken.
Be-sprĭnk'le, *v. t.* To scatter or sprinkle over.
Bĕst, *a.*, *superl.* of *Good.* Most good; most advanced or complete.— *adv.*, *superl.* of *Well.* In the highest degree.— *n.* Utmost.
Bĕs'tial (bĕst'yal), *a.* Belonging to a beast; brutal; carnal.
Be-stīr', *v. t.* To cause to move quick.
Be-stōw', *v. t.* To stow; to make use of; to give.
Be-stōw'al, *n.* Act of bestowing.
Be-stōw'ment, *n.* Act of bestowing.
Be-strew' (-strų' *or* -strō'), *v. t.* To scatter over.
Be-strīde', *v. t.* [*imp.* BESTRID or BESTRODE; *p. p.* BESTRID, BESTRIDDEN.] To sit or stand with the legs extended across.
Bĕt, *n.* A wager; stake.— *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BETTED.] To lay a wager.
Be-tāke', *v. t.* [*imp.* BETOOK; *p. p.* BETAKEN.] To have recourse; to apply.
Bē'tel (bē'tl), *n.* A species of pepper in the East Indies.
Be-thĭnk', *v. t.* & *i.* [*imp.* BETHOUGHT.] To reflect; to recollect; to consider.
Be-tīde', *v.* To befall; to occur; to happen to.
Be-tīme', *adv.* In good time; early.
Be-tīmeş', *adv.* In good time; early.
Be-tō'ken, *v. t.* To signify.
Be-tōok', *imp.* of *Betake.*
Be-trāy', *v. t.* To give up or disclose treacherously; to indicate.
Be-trāy'al, *n.* Act of betraying; breach of trust.
Be-trŏth', *v. t.* To pledge marriage to.
Be-trŏth'al, *n.* Contract of marriage.
Bĕt'ter, *a.*, *compar.* of *Good.* More good; superior.— *v. t.* To make better.— SYN. To improve; mend; advance.
Bĕt'ter-ment, *n.* Improvement.
Bĕt'terş, *n. pl.* Superiors.
Bĕt'ty, *n.* A burglar's instrument to break open doors.
Be-tween', Be-twixt', *prep.* In the middle.
Bĕv'el (8), *n.* Slant of a surface; a kind of square used by masons, &c.— *v. t.* To cut to a bevel.

Bevel.

Bĕv'er-aġe, *n.* Liquor for drinking.
Bĕv'y, *n.* A flock of birds; a company.
Be-wāil', *v. t.* To lament; to grieve for.
Be-wâre', *v. i.* To be cautious.
Be-wĭl'der, *v. t.* To puzzle; to perplex.
Be-wĭtch', *v. t.* To charm; to fascinate; to enchant.
Be-wĭtch'ing, *a.* Having power to charm; fascinating.
Bey (bā), *n.* A Turkish governor.
Be-yŏnd', *prep.* On the further side of.— *adv.* At a distance.
Bĕz'el, *n.* The part of a ring in which the stone is set.
Bī'as, *n.* Weight on one side; partiality; propensity.— *v. t.* (8) To incline to one side.
Bĭb, *n.* A cloth worn by children under the chin.
Bĭb'ber, *n.* A drinker.
Bī'ble, *n.* The book that contains the sacred Scriptures.
Bĭb'li-eal, *a.* Relating to the Bible.
Bĭb'li-ŏg'ra-pher, *n.* One versed in bibliography.
Bĭb'li-o-grăph'ie-al, *a.* Pertaining to bibliography.
Bĭb'li-ŏg'ra-phy, *n.* A history or account of books.
Bĭb'li-o-mā'ni-ac, *n.* One who has a rage for books.
Bĭb'u-loŭs, *a.* Apt to imbibe.
Bī-çĕph'a-loŭs, *a.* Having two heads.
Bĭck'er, *v. i.* To contend petulantly about trifles.
Bī'çy-cle, *n.* A two-wheeled velocipede.
Bī'çy-clĭst, *n.* The rider of a bicycle.

Bĭd, *v. t.* [*pret.* BID, BADE; *p. p.* BID, BIDDEN.] To offer; to command; to order. — *n.* An offer of a price.

Bĭd'den (bĭd'dn), *p. p.* of *Bid*.

Bĭd'ding, *n.* An invitation; command; offer of price.

Bīde, *v. t.* To dwell. — *v. i.* To endure; to wait for.

Bī-ĕn'ni-al, *a.* Happening every two years; continuing for two years.

Biēr, *n.* A carriage to bear the dead.

Bī-fā'ri-oŭs, *a.* In two rows.

Bī'fid, *a.* Opening with a cleft.

Bī'fôrm, *a.* Having two forms.

Bī-fûr'cate, } *a.* Having
Bī-fûr'cā-ted, } two forks or branches.

Bī'fur-cā'tion, *n.* A forking into two branches.

Bĭg, *a.* Large; great; huge; swollen; pregnant.

Bĭg'a-mĭst, *n.* One who has two wives or two husbands at the same time.

Bĭg'a-my, *n.* Crime of having two wives or two husbands at once.

Bĭg'gin, *n.* A small wooden vessel.

Bīght (bīt), *n.* Bend in a sea-coast; bend or coil of a rope.

Bĭg'ness, *n.* Size; bulk.

Bĭg'ot, *n.* One unreasonably devoted to a party or creed.

Bĭg'ot-ed (8), *a.* Illiberal.

Bĭg'ot-ry, *n.* Excessive prejudice; blind zeal.

Bĭl'bĕr-ry, *n.* A shrub, and its fruit.

Bĭl'bo, *n.* A rapier; sword.

Bĭl'bōes (18), *n. pl.* A kind of stocks for the feet.

Bīle, *n.* A fluid secreted by the liver.

Bĭlge, *n.* The protuberant part of a cask; broadest part of a ship's bottom. — *v. i.* To leak from fracture in the bilge.

Bĭlge'-wa'ter, *n.* Offensive water in a ship's hold.

Bĭl'ia-ry, *a.* Belonging to, or partaking of, the bile.

Bī-lĭn'gual, *a.* Having or speaking two languages.

Bĭl'ious (bĭl'yus), *a.* Pertaining to bile.

Bĭlk, *n. t.* To defraud; to deceive.

Bĭll, *n.* Beak of a bird; an account; a note; draft of a law or act. — *v.* To caress.

Bĭl'let, *n.* A small note or letter; a stick of wood. — *v. t.* To quarter, as soldiers in private houses.

Billet-doux (bĭl'le-dōō'), *n.* A love-letter.

Bĭll'iards, *n. pl.* A game played on a kind of table with balls and sticks.

Bĭll'ings-gate, *n.* Foul language.

Bĭll'ion (bĭl'yun), *n.* In *Eng.* a million of millions; in *Amer.* a thousand millions.

Bĭl'lōw, *n.* A large wave.

Bĭl'lōw-y, *a.* Swelling like a wave.

Bĭn, *n.* A repository for any commodity.

Bī'na-ry, *a.* Composed of two.

Bī'nate, *a.* Being in couples.

Bīnd, *v. t.* or *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BOUND.] To tie; to confine; to restrain; to oblige by kindness; to confirm; to form a border round; to make costive. — *v. i.* To become contracted; to be obligatory.

Bīnd'er, *n.* One who binds books.

Bīnd'er-y, *n.* Place for binding books.

Bīnd'ing, *n.* A bandage; cover of a book.

Binnacle.

Bĭn'na-cle, *n.* Compass-box of a ship.

Bī-nŏc'u-lar, *a.* Having two eyes.

Bī-nō'mi-al, *a.* Having two names.

Bī-ŏg'ra-pher, *n.* A writer of biography.

Bī'o-grăph'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to the history of a person's life.

Bī-ŏg'ra-phy, *n.* A history of one's life and character.

Bī-ŏl'o-gy, *n.* Science of life.

Bī-pär'tīte, or Bĭp'ar-tīte, *a.* Capable of being divided into two parts.

Bī'par-tī'tion (-tĭsh'un), *n.* Division into two parts.

Bī'ped, *n.* An animal having only two feet.

Bī-quad'rate, *n.* The fourth power; square of a square.

Bī'quad-răt'ic, *a.* Relating to the fourth power of a quantity.

Bīrch, *n.* A tree of several species.

Bīrch'en, *a.* Made of birch.

Bīrd, *n.* A feathered, flying animal.

Bīrd'-cāge, *n.* A cage to keep birds in.

Bīrd's'-eye, *a.* Seen as if by a flying bird above.

Bīrd'-līme, *n.* A glutinous substance to catch birds.

Bīrth, *n.* The act of coming into life; lineage; origin.

Bīrth'dāy, *n.* Day, or anniversary of the day, of one's birth.

Bĭrth'-plāce, *n.* Place where one is born.

Bīrth'-rīght (-rīt), *n.* The right or privilege to which one is born.

Bĭs'cuit (-kit), *n.* A kind of small baked cake.

Bī-sĕct', *v. t.* To divide into two (usually equal) parts.

Bī-sĕc'tion, *n.* A division into two equal parts.

Bī-sĕg'ment, *n.* One of the parts of any thing bisected.

Bĭsh'op, *n.* Head of a diocese.

Bĭsh'op-rĭc, *n.* Jurisdiction of a bishop; a diocese.

Bĭs'muth, *n.* A reddish-white metal.

Bison.

Bī'son (*or* bī'sn), *n.* A North American quadruped, — popularly called *buffalo*.

Bis-sĕx'tīle, *n.* Leap-year.

Bĭs'ter, } *n.* A brown paint
Bĭs'tre, } made of soot.

Bĭt, *n.* The iron mouthpiece of a bridle; a morsel; a boring-tool.

Bĭtch, *n.* A she-dog.

Bīte, *v. t.* [*imp.* BIT; *p. p.* BITTEN.] To seize or crush with the teeth; to cheat; to trick. — *n.* Act of biting.

Bīt'ing (11), *a.* Sharp; severe; sarcastic; caustic.

Bĭt'ten (bĭt'tn), *p. p.* of *Bite.*
Bĭt'ter, *a.* Having a peculiar, acrid, biting taste; sharp; severe; afflictive.
Bĭt'tern, *n.* A wading-bird allied to the heron.
Bĭt'ter-ness, *n.* A bitter taste. [drink.
Bĭt'ters, *n. pl.* A bitter
Bĭ-tū'men, *n.* An inflammable substance of a strong smell. [bitumen.
Bĭ-tū'mi-noŭs, *a.* Containing
Bī'vălve, *n.* That which has two valves. [valves.
Bī-vălv'u-lar, *a.* Having two
Bĭv'ouăc (bĭv'wak), *v. i.* To be on watch all night, as an army. — *n.* A watching by night, as of a whole army.
Blăb, *v.* To tell a secret; to tattle. — *n.* A tell-tale.
Blăck, *a.* Destitute of light; very dark; cloudy; dismal. — *n.* A negro; the darkest of colors. — *v. t.* To make black; to blacken.
Blăck'a-mōor, *n.* A negro.
Blăck'-ärt, *n.* Magic.
Blăck'ball, *n.* A composition for blackening shoes; a ball of black color used as a negative in voting. — *v. t.* To reject by black ballots.
Blăck'bĕr-ry, *n.* The berry of the bramble.
Blăck'bīrd, *n.* A kind of singing bird of a black color.
Blăck'bōard, *n.* A board painted black used for writing on with chalk.
Blăck'-eăt'tle, *n. pl.* Oxen, cows, &c., of any color.
Blăck'en, *v.* To make or grow black; to defame.
Blăck'guärd (blăg'gard), *n.* A person who uses foul language. [black.
Blăck'ish, *a.* Somewhat
Blăck'-lĕad, *n.* A mineral; plumbago.
Blăck'lĕg, *n.* A notorious gambler and cheat; sharper.
Blăck'-lĕt'ter, *n.* The old English letter or character.
Blăck'ness, *n.* A black color. [who works in iron.
Blăck'smith, *n.* A smith
Blăck'thôrn, *n.* A spiny plant used for hedges.
Blăd'der, *n.* A vessel in the body containing some liquid, as the urine.
Blāde, *n.* A spire of grass; cutting part of an instrument; flat part of an oar.
Blāin, *n.* A blister; blotch.
Blām'a-ble (11), *a.* Deserving blame; culpable; faulty.
Blāme, *v. t.* To censure; to charge with a fault. — *n.* Expression of disapprobation; imputation of a fault.
Blāme'less, *a.* Without blame.
Blāme'wor-thy (-wûr'thy), *a.* Deserving blame; censurable.
Blănch, *v.* To whiten; to peel.
Blanc-mange' (blo-mŏnj'), *n.* A preparation of isinglass, milk, sugar, &c., boiled.
Blănd, *a.* Courteous; mild; soft; gentle.
Blănd'ish, *v. t.* To smooth; to soften; to caress.
Blănd'ish-ment, *n.* Soothing words; artful caresses.
Blănk, *a.* White; pale; unwritten; without rhyme. — *n.* Any void space.
Blănk'et, *n.* A woolen covering for a bed.
Blär'ney, *n.* Smooth, deceitful talk; flattery.
Blas-phēme', *v. t.* To speak impiously of, as of God. — *v. i.* To utter blasphemy.
Blăs'phe-moŭs, *a.* Containing blasphemy.
Blăs'phe-my, *n.* Language uttered impiously against God or sacred things.
Blast, *n.* A destructive wind; a forcible stream of air; blight; explosion of powder. — *v. t.* To cause to wither; to split with powder; to injure. [calf.
Blā'tant, *a.* Bellowing, as a
Blāze, *v. i.* To shine or burn with flame. — *v. t.* To make public. — *n.* A flame.
Blā'zon (blā'zn), *v. t.* To display with ostentation. — *n.* The art of heraldry; show.
Blā'zon-ry, *n.* The art of describing coats of arms.
Blēach, *v. t.* or *i.* To whiten.
Blēach'er-y, *n.* A place for bleaching. [less.
Blēak, *a.* Open; cold; cheer-
Blēar, *a.* Dim or sore with rheum.
Blēar'-eȳed (-īd), *a.* Having eyes dim with rheum.
Blēat, *v.* To cry like a sheep.
Blēat, } *n.* The cry of a
Blēat'ing, } sheep or lamb.
Bleed, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLED.] To let blood.
Blĕm'ish, *v. t.* To disfigure; to tarnish; to defame. — *n.* Mark of deformity; disgrace; taint. [flinch.
Blĕnch, *v. t.* To shrink; to
Blĕnd, *v. t.* To confound in a mass; to mingle together.
Blĕss, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BLESSED or BLEST.] To make happy; to wish happiness to; to praise. [ly.
Blĕss'ed, *a.* Happy; heaven-
Blĕss'ing, *n.* Divine favor; benediction.
Blĕst, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Bless.*
Blew (blū) *imp.* of *Blow.*
Blight (blīt), *n.* A disease; mildew; decay. — *v. t.* To affect with blight; to blast.
Blīnd, *a.* Destitute of sight; dark; obscure. — *v. t.* To prevent from seeing; to darken. — *n.* Any thing that intercepts the sight.
Blīnd'fōld, *a.* Having the eyes covered. — *v. t.* To cover the eyes of.
Blīnd'-man's-bŭff', *n.* A kind of game. [ignorance.
Blīnd'ness, *n.* Want of sight;
Blīnd'-sīde, *n.* The side most assailable; foible; weakness.
Blĭnk, *v. i.* To wink; to see darkly. — *v. t.* To avoid; to evade. — *n.* Glimpse; glance; a dazzling whiteness.
Blĭss, *n.* The highest happiness; felicity. [blessed.
Blĭss'ful (lf), *a.* Very happy;
Blĭs'ter, *n.* A thin watery bladder on the skin. — *v. t.* To raise blisters upon. — *v. i.* To rise in blisters.

Blīthe, } *a.* Gay; mer-
Blīthe'sŏme, } ry; joyous.
Blōat, *v. t.* To cause to swell. — *v. i.* To puff up.
Blōat'ed, *a.* Puffed; swelled.
Blŏck, *n.* A piece of wood, stone, &c.; a pulley. — *v. t.* To shut or stop up.
Blŏck-āde', *n.* The shutting up of a place by troops or ships. — *v. t.* To surround with a force; to shut up.
Blŏck'hĕad, *n.* A person of dull intellect. [wooden fort.
Blŏck'-house, *n.* A sort of
Blŏck'ish, *a.* Stupid.
Blŏod (blŭd), *n.* The red fluid which circulates in animals; kindred; race; life.
Blŏod'-guĭlt'i-ness, *n.* Guilt of shedding blood unlawfully.
Blŏod'-hēat, *n.* Heat of the same degree as the blood.
Blŏod'-hound, *n.* A ferocious kind of dog.

Blood-hound.

Blŏod'less, *a.* Without blood.
Blŏod'shed, *n.* Slaughter.
Blŏod'shŏt, *a.* Red and inflamed with blood.
Blŏod'-sŭck'er, *n.* A leech; a cruel man. [blood.
Blŏod'-thīrst'y, *a.* Eager for
Blŏod'-vĕs'sel, *n.* An artery or vein. [blood.
Blŏod'y, *a.* Stained with
Blōom, *n.* Blossom; flower; the flush on the cheek; a mass of crude iron. — *v. t.* To yield blossoms.
Blōom'ing, *a.* Thriving with youth, health, and beauty.
Blōom'y, *a.* Full of bloom.
Blŏs'som, *n.* The flower of a plant. — *v. i.* To put forth blossoms.
Blŏt (7), *v. t.* To stain; to spot; to efface. — *n.* Spot.
Blŏtch, *n.* An inflamed spot on the skin. — *v. t.* To mark with spots.
Blŏt'ter, *n.* A waste-book.
Blouse, } *n.* A light, loose
Blowse, } outer garment.
Blōw, *n.* A stroke; calamity; egg of a fly. — *v. i.* [*imp.* BLEW; *p. p.* BLOWN.] To make a current of air; to pant; to puff; to breathe; to blossom. — *v. t.* To drive by a current of air; to deposit, as flies their eggs.
Blōw'er, *n.* A plate of iron to increase a current of air.
Blōw'-pīpe, *n.* A tube by which a current of air is forced through flame upon any substance.
Blowze, *n.* A ruddy woman.
Blow'zy, *a.* Ruddy and fat.
Blŭb'ber, *n.* Fat of whales. — *v. i.* To weep so as to swell the cheeks. [club.
Blŭd'geon, *n.* A short, thick
Blūe, *a.* Of a color called blue. — *n.* One of the seven primary colors. — *v. t.* To dye, stain, or make blue.
Blūes, *n. pl.* Lowness of spirits. [ary lady.
Blūe'-stŏck'ing, *n.* A literBlŭff, *a.* Roughly frank; steep; bold. — *n.* A steep bank overhanging the sea or a river. [degree.
Blū'ish, *a.* Blue in a small
Blŭn'der, *v. i.* To mistake grossly. — *n.* A gross mistake. — SYN. Error; bull
Blŭn'der-bŭss, *n.* A short gun with large bore.
Blŭn'der-hĕad, *n.* A stupid person.
Blŭnt, *a.* Dull on the edge or point; rough; rude; abrupt. — *v. t.* To dull; to depress; to weaken.
Blŭnt'ly, *adv.* In a blunt manner.
Blûr, *n.* A blot; spot; stain. — *v. t.* (7) To obscure without quite effacing; to stain; to spot. [vertently.
Blûrt, *v. t.* To utter inadBlŭsh, *v. i.* To redden in the face. — *n.* A sudden reddening of the cheeks.
Blŭsh'ing, *n.* Act of turning red. — *a.* Reddish.
Blŭs'ter (8), *v. i.* To roar; to boast; to bully. — *n.* A roar; tumult; swagger.
Blŭs'ter-ing, *n.* Tumult; noise; boasting.
Bō'â (18), *n.* The largest kind of serpent, — often called *Boa constrictor*; a tippet.
Bōar, *n.* A male swine.
Bōard, *n.* A piece of timber sawed thin and broad; a table; food; a council; deck of a ship. — *v. t.* To lay with boards; to enter by force, as a ship; to feed. — *v. i.* To receive food.
Bōard'er, *n.* One who boards.
Bōard'ing-schōōl, *n.* A school where the pupils board with the teacher.
Bōast, *v. i.* or *t.* To talk ostentatiously; to vaunt. — *n.* A vaunting speech.
Bōast'ful, *a.* Given to boasting; vainglorious.
Bōat, *n.* A small open vessel.
Bōat'man (21), *n.* One who manages a boat.
Bōat'swain (bō'sn), *n.* An officer in a ship, who has charge of boats, rigging, &c.
Bŏb, *n.* Any thing that plays loosely, as at the end of a string.
Bŏb'bin, *n.* A small pin on which thread is wound for making lace.
Bŏb'tāil, *n.* A short tail.
Bŏck'ing, *n.* A kind of baize.
Bōde, *v. t.* To presage. — *v. i.* To be an omen.
Bŏd'ĭçe, or Bŏd'dĭçe, *n.* A sort of stays; corset.
Bŏd'i-ly (13), *a.* Relating to the body.
Bŏd'kin, *n.* An instrument for making holes; a dagger.
Bŏd'y, *n.* The whole trunk of an animal; person; main part; bulk; mass; system. — *v. t.* To give a body or form to. [the person.
Bŏd'y-guärd, *n.* A guard of
Bŏg, *n.* A fen or morass.
Bŏg'gle, *v. i.* & *t.* To hesitate from fear of difficulties.
Bŏg'gy, *a.* Marshy; swampy.
Bo-hēa', *n.* A coarse kind of black tea.
Boil, *n.* A sore swelling. — *v. i.* To bubble through heat. — *v. t.* To cause to boil.

Boil'er, *n.* A vessel for boiling. [noisy.
Bois'ter-oŭs, *a.* Violent;
Bold, *a.* Having or requiring courage. — SYN. Courageous; brave; valiant.
Bōld'ness, *n.* Courage; confidence; impudence.
Bōle, *n.* Stem of a tree; a kind of fine clay.
Bōll, *n.* A pod; a seed-vessel. — *v. i.* To form into a round pod.
Bōl'ster, *n.* A long pillow. — *v. t.* To pad; to support.
Bōlt, *n.* Bar for fastening; an arrow; lightning; a piece of canvas of 38 yards. — *v. t.* To fasten; to sift. — *v. i.* To leave suddenly; to swallow hastily.
Bōlt'er, *n.* A sieve to separate flour from bran.
Bō'lus, *n.* A large pill.
Bŏmb (bŭm), *n.* An iron shell to be filled with powder and discharged from a mortar.

Bomb.

Bŏm-bärd', *v. t.* To attack with bombs.
Bŏm'bar-dĭēr', *n.* One who serves a mortar.
Bŏm-bärd'ment, *n.* An attack with bombs.
Bŏm'ba-zĭne', } *n.* A slight
Bŏm'ba-zīne', } twilled stuff.
Bŏm'bast (bŭm'bast), *n.* High sounding language.
Bŏm'bast. } *a.* Consisting
Bŏm-băst'ic, } of swelling words. [woolen stuff.
Bŏm'ba-zĕtte', *n.* A thin
Bŏmb'-kĕtch (bŭm'-), *n.* A ship to carry bombs.
Bŏnd, *n.* Any thing that binds; cord; chain; union; an obligation in writing. — *v. t.* To secure by bond. — *a.* In a servile state; captive.
Bŏnd'ăge, *n.* Slavery; captivity. [slave.
Bŏnd'māid, *n.* A woman
Bŏnd'man, *n.* A man slave.
Bŏnd'-sĕrv'ant, *n.* A slave.
Bŏnds'man (21), *n.* One bound as surety for another. [slave.
Bŏnd'wŏm-an, *n.* A female
Bōne, *n.* Solid frame of an animal, or a piece of this frame.
Bŏn'fīre, *n.* A triumphal fire.
Bŏn-mōt' (bŏng-mō'), *n.* A witty speech; a jest.
Bŏn'net, *n.* A covering for the head. [ry; gay.
Bŏn'ny, *a.* Handsome; mer-
Bō'nus, *n.* A premium, as on a loan or other privilege.
Bō'ny, *a.* Full of bones.
Bōō'by, *n.* A dunce; a bird.
Bŏŏk, *n.* A volume; a work, or a definite part of a work. — *v. t.* To enter in a book.
Bŏŏk'-bīnd'er, *n.* One who binds books. [books.
Bŏŏk'cāse, *n.* A case for
Bŏŏk'ish, *a.* Much given to books or study.
Bŏŏk'-keep'er, *n.* A keeper of account-books.
Bŏŏk'-keep'ing, *n.* The keeping of accounts.
Bŏŏk'-sĕll'er, *n.* One who sells books. [close student.
Bŏŏk'worm (-wûrm), *n.* A
Bōōm, *n.* A spar to extend the bottom of a sail; a bar across a river or harbor. — *v. i.* To rush and roar.
Bōōn, *a.* Gay; merry; kind. — *n.* A gift; present; grant; favor. [man.
Bōōr, *n.* A clown; country-
Bōōr'ish, *a.* Clownish; rustic.
Bōō'sy, *a.* Tipsy; intoxicated.
Bōōt, *v. t.* To profit; to put on boots. — *n.* Profit; a covering for the leg and foot; part of a coach.
Bōōt-ee', *n.* A short boot.
Bōōth, *n.* A temporary shelter of slight construction.
Boot'-jack, *n.* An instrument for pulling off boots.
Bōōt'less, *a.* Unprofitable.
Bōōt'-tree, *n.* A sort of last to shape a boot on.
Bōōt'y, *n.* Pillage; plunder.
Bō'rax, *n.* A compound of a certain acid and soda.
Bôr'der, *n.* An edge: boundary. — *v. t.* To adorn with a border. — *v. i.* To make a border; to be near or contiguous.
Bōre, *v. t.* To make a hole in; to pierce; to weary. — *n.* A hole made by boring; a tiresome person.
Bōre, *imp.* of *Bear*.
Bō're-as, *n.* The north wind.
Bôrn, *p. p.* of *Bear*. Brought forth.
Bōrne, *p. p.* of *Bear*. Carried.
Bŏr'ough (bŭr'ō), *n.* A corporation-town.
Bŏr'rōw, *v. t.* To take the use of for a time.
Bŏss, *n.* A stud; a knob.
Bŏ'som (bŏŏz'um), *n.* Breast; heart; any receptacle. — *v. t.* To conceal; to inclose.
Bo-tăn'ic, } *a.* Relating
Bo-tăn'ic-al, } to plants.
Bŏt'a-nĭst, *n.* A person who is skilled in plants.
Bŏt'a-nīze, *v. i.* To study plants.
Bŏt'a-ny, *n.* Science that treats of plants.
Bŏtch, *n.* Swelling; pustule; work ill-finished. — *v. t.* To mend clumsily. [botches.
Bŏtch'y, *a.* Covered with
Bōth, *a.* The one and the other; the two. [Used also as a *pron.* and a *conj.*]
Bŏth'er, *v. t.* To perplex.
Bŏts, *n. pl.* Small worms in the intestines of horses.
Bŏt'tle, *n.* A narrow-mouthed vessel for liquor. — *v. t.* To put into bottles.
Bŏt'tom, *n.* The lowest part; the ground under water; foundation; a valley; dregs; a ship. [bottom.
Bŏt'tom-less, *a.* Without a
Bŏt'tom-ry, *n.* The act of borrowing money on a ship.
Bŏu'doir (bōō'dwôr), *n.* A small private apartment.
Bough (bou), *n.* A branch.
Bought (bawt), *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Buy*. Purchased.
Bounçe, *v. i.* To leap; to spring. — *n.* A leap; sudden noise; a boast.
Bound, *v. t.* To limit; to restrain; to inclose. — *v. i.* To spring; to jump. — *a.*

Destined; going to. — *n.* A barrier; limit; leap.
Bound'a-ry, *n.* A limit; mark; barrier.
Bound'en, *a.* Required; necessary. [without bound.
Bound'less, *a.* Unlimited;
Boun'te-oŭs, *a.* Liberal; kind; bountiful.
Boun'ti-fụl (13, 17), *a.* Liberal; generous.
Boun'ty, *n.* Liberality in giving; generosity; munificence; a premium.
Bọu-quet' (bŏŏ-kā'), *n.* A bunch of flowers; a nosegay.
Boûr-geois' (bur-jois'), *n.* A kind of printing type.

☞ Bourgeois type.

Bōurn, *n.* A bound; limit.
Bọurse, *n.* A French Exchange.
Bout, *n.* A turn; trial; essay.
Bō'vīne, *a.* Relating to cattle.
Bow (bou), *v.* To bend down. — *n.* Act of reverence or respect; rounding part of a ship's side forward.
Bō̤w, *n.* An instrument to shoot arrows; any thing curved. [bowels of.
Bow'el, *v. t.* To take out the
Bow'els, *n. pl.* The intestines; entrails.
Bow'er, *n.* An arbor; anchor at the bow.
Bow'er-y, *a.* Full of bowers; shady.
Bō̤w'ie-knīfe (bō̤'e-nīf), *n.* A long knife or dagger.
Bō̤wl, *n.* A deep vessel; a round ball of wood. — *v. t.* To roll along as a bowl. — *v. i.* To play at bowls.
Bō̤w'-legged, *a.* Having crooked legs. [of rock.
Bō̤wl'der, *n.* A roundish mass
Bō̤w'līne, *n.* A rope to hold a sail to the wind.
Bō̤wl'ing-ăl'ley, *n.* A place to play at bowls.
Bō̤wl'ing-green, *n.* A green for bowlers.
Bō̤w'man (21), *n.* An archer.
Bō̤w'sprit, *n.* A spar projecting from a ship's head.
Bō̤w'string, *n.* A string for a bow; a Turkish punishment. [ing window.
Bō̤w'-wĭn'dō̤w, *n.* A project-
Bŏx, *n.* A tree; a wooden case; a blow on the ear; a plant; a driver's seat. — *v.* To put in a box; to strike.
Bŏx'er, *n.* One who fights with the fists; a pugilist.
Boy, *n.* A male child; a lad.
Boy'hŏŏd, *n.* State of a boy.
Boy'ish, *a.* Pertaining to, or like, a boy.
Brāçe, *n.* That which holds or binds; a bandage; a strap; a piece of timber; a pair. — *v. t.* To bind; to tie; to tighten; to furnish with braces.
Brāçe'let, *n.* An ornament for the wrist.
Bra-chȳg'ra-phy, *n.* Shorthand writing.
Brăck'et, *n.* A small support of wood; (*pl.*) hooks, thus [ ], for inclosing words.
Brăck'ish, *a.* Saltish; salt.
Brăct, *n.* A small leaf or set of leaves. [out a head.
Brăd, *n.* A slender nail with-
Brăg (7), *v. i.* To boast; to swagger; to vaunt. — *n.* A boast; a game at cards.
Brăg'ga-dō'ci-o (-shĭ-o), *n.* A vain boaster.
Brăg'gart, *n.* A boaster; a vain fellow. — *a.* Boastful.
Brăh'min, *n.* A Hindoo priest.
Brāid (8), *v. t.* To weave or plait, as several strands to form one. — *n.* Something braided; a sort of lace.
Brāin, *n.* Soft substance within the skull, which is the seat of sensation and intellect; the understanding; fancy. — *v. t.* To beat out the brains of.
Brāin'-păn, *n.* The skull.
Brāke, old *imp.* of *Break.* — *n.* Instrument for dressing flax; a contrivance for stopping wheels; a fern.
Brāke'man (21), *n.* One who manages the brake on railway carriages. [shrub.
Brăm'ble, *n.* A prickly
Brăn, *n.* Outer coats of grain separated from the flour.
Brănch, *n.* A limb; a bough; a shoot; offspring. — *v.* To divide into branches.
Brănch'let, *n.* A little branch. [es.
Brănch'y, *a.* Full of branch-
Brănd, *v. t.* To burn with a hot iron; to stigmatize. — *n.* A burnt piece of wood; an iron to burn the figure of letters; the mark burnt; a stigma; a sword.
Brăn'dish, *v. t.* To wave; to flourish, as a weapon. — *n.* A flourish. [new.
Brănd'-new, *a.* Perfectly
Brăn'dy, *n.* A spirit distilled from wine, cider, or fruit.
Brăn'gle (brăng'gl), *n.* A brawl. — *v. i.* To wrangle.
Brā'ṣier (brā'zhur), *n.* One who works in brass; a pan for holding coals.
Brăss, *n.* A yellow alloy of copper and zinc; impudence.
Brăss'y, *a.* Made of brass.
Brăt, *n.* A child; — in contempt.
Bra-vā'do, *n.* An arrogant threat; a boasting fellow.
Brāve, *a.* Fearless of danger. — SYN. Courageous; gallant; valiant; bold; intrepid. — *n.* An Indian warrior. — *v. t.* To encounter with firmness; to defy. [ism.
Brāv'er-y, *n.* Courage; hero-
Brā'vo, *n.* A daring villain.
Brā'vo, *interj.* Well done!
Brạwl, *v. i.* To make a great noise; to quarrel noisily. — *n.* A quarrel; squabble.
Brạwl'er, *n.* A wrangler; a noisy fellow.
Brạwn, *n.* A boar's flesh; the arm.
Brạwn'y, *a.* Having large, strong muscles; muscular.
Brāy, *v. t.* To beat in a mortar. — *v. i.* To make a harsh noise like an ass. — *n.* Cry of an ass. [der with brass.
Brāze, *v. t.* To cover or sol-
Brā'zen (brā'zn), *a.* Made of brass; bold. — *v. i.* To be impudent.

Brā'zen-fāçed (brā'zn-fāst), *a.* Impudent; bold.
Brā'zier (brā'zhur), *n.* See *Brasier.*
Brēach, *n.* A gap; quarrel.
Brēach'y, *a.* Apt to break fences; unruly.
Brĕad, *n.* Food made of flour; support of life.
Brĕadth, *n.* Width; measure from side to side.
Breāk, *v. t.* [*imp.* BROKE: *p. p.* BROKE, BROKEN.] To part or open by force; to rend; to crush; to tame; to make bankrupt; to remove from office. — *v. i.* To part in two; to burst; to become a bankrupt. — *n.* An opening; breach; pause; failure.
Breāk'age, *n.* Allowance for things broken.
Breāk'er, *n.* One who breaks; a rock on which waves break; the wave so broken.
Brĕak'fast, *n.* The first meal in the day. — *v. i.* To eat breakfast.
Breāk'neck, *n.* A precipitous or steep place.
Breāk'wā-ter, *n.* A wall to break the force of the waves.
Brēam, *v. t.* To cleanse, as a ship's bottom. — *n.* A fish.
Brĕast, *n.* Part of the body. — *v. t.* To meet in front.
Brĕast'-bōne, *n.* Bone of the breast.
Brĕast'pin, *n.* A pin to wear on the breast.
Brĕast'-plāte, *n.* Armor for the breast.
Brĕast'work (-wûrk), *n.* A low parapet for defense.
Brĕath, *n.* Air respired; life; breeze.
Brēathe, *v. i.* To respire; to live; to utter softly. — *v. t.* To exhale.
Brēath'ing, *n.* Respiration; aspiration; vent.
Brĕath'less, *a.* Out of breath.
Brĕd, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Breed.*
Breech, *n.* The lower part of the body. — *v. t.* To put into breeches.
Breech'eş (brĭch'ez), *n.* A lower garment worn by men.
Breech'ing (brĭch'ing), *n.* Hinder part of a harness.
Breed, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BRED.] To give birth to; to generate; to hatch; to bring up; to educate. — *v. i.* To be with young. — *n.* Offspring; progeny.
Breed'ing, *n.* Education; nurture; manners.
Breeze, *n.* A gentle wind.
Brĕth'ren (23), *n., pl.* of *Brother.*
Bre-vĕt', *n.* A commission which entitles an officer to rank above his pay.
Brē'vi-a-ry, *n.* Prayer-book of the Roman Catholic church.
Bre-viēr', *n.* A small printing type.

☞ Brevier type.

Brĕv'i-ty, *n.* Conciseness.
Brew (brų), *v. i.* To make beer. — *v. t.* To mingle; to contrive.
Brew'er (brų'-), *n.* One who brews.
Brew'er-y (brų'-), *n.* A house for brewing.
Brew'-house (brų'-), *n.* A brewery.
Brew'is (brų'is), *n.* Bread soaked in gravy or in water and butter.
Brībe, *n.* A gift to corrupt the conduct. — *v. t.* To corrupt by gifts.
Brīb'er-y, *n.* The giving or receiving of bribes.
Brĭck, *n.* A mass of burnt clay. — *v. t.* To lay with bricks.
Brĭck'băt, *n.* A broken brick.
Brĭck'-kĭln (-kĭl), *n.* A kiln for burning brick.
Brĭck'-lāy'er, *n.* A bricklayer.
Brĭck'-māk'er, *n.* One who makes brick.
Brīd'al (11), *a.* Belonging to marriage. — *n.* A wedding.
Brīde, *n.* A woman newly married, or one about to be married.
Brīde'-cāke, *n.* Cake distributed at a wedding.
Brīde'grōōm, *n.* A man newly married, or one about to be married.
Brīde'māid, *n.* A woman who attends the bride.
Brīde'man, *n.* A man who attends the bride and bridegroom.
Brīde'well, *n.* A house of correction.
Brĭdġe, *n.* A structure to pass over water on; a support. — *v. t.* To form a bridge over.
Brī'dle, *n.* An instrument to restrain or govern a horse. — *v. t.* To put a bridle on; to restrain. — *v. i.* To hold up the head.
Brīēf, *a.* Short; concise. — *n.* An epitome, or short writing; an abstract.
Brī'er, *n.* A prickly shrub; a bramble.
Brĭg, *n.* A vessel with two masts square rigged.

Brig.

Brī-gādē', *n.* A division of troops. — *v. t.* To form into brigades.
Brĭg'a-diēr', *n.* An officer commanding a brigade.
Brĭg'and, *n.* One of a band of robbers.
Brĭg'an-tīne, *n.* A kind of small brig.
Brīght (brīt), *a.* Shining; clear; promising.
Brīght'en (brīt'n), *v. t.* or *i.* To make or become bright.
Brīght'ness (brīt'-), *n.* Luster; splendor; acuteness.
Brĭll'ian-çy, *n.* Sparkling luster.
Brĭll'iant, *a.* Shining. — *n.* A diamond cut into angles.
Brĭm, *n.* Edge; upper edge; side; bank. — *v. i.* To be filled to the brim.
Brĭm'ful, *a.* Full to the brim.
Brĭm'ming (7), *a.* Full to the brim.
Brĭm'stōne, *n.* A mineral; sulphur.
Brĭn'ded, **Brĭn'dled**, *a.* Streaked; spotted.
Brīne, *n.* Water impregnated with salt; the ocean.
Brĭng, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BROUGHT.] To convey or carry to; to fetch from.
Brīn'y, *a.* Consisting of brine.

Brĭnk, *n.* The edge of a steep place.
Brĭsk, *a.* Quick; full of life.
Brĭsk'et, *n.* The breast of an animal.
Brĭs'tle (brĭs'l), *n.* A stiff, coarse hair, as of swine. — *v. i.* To raise the bristles.
Brĭs'tly (brĭs'lĭ), *adv.* Set thick with bristles.
Brĭ-tăn'ni-à, *n.* A metallic compound. [Britain.
Brĭt'ish, *a.* Pertaining to
Brĭt'on, *n.* A native of Britain. [fragile.
Brĭt'tle, *a.* Apt to break;
Brōach, *n.* A spit. — *v. t.* To tap; to let out.
Broad (brawd), *a.* Extended from side to side; wide. — SYN. Ample; comprehensive; large.
Broad'-ăx, } *n.* An ax to
Broad'-ăxe, } hew timber.
Broad'cast, *n.* A scattering of seed with the hand.
Broad'clŏth, *n.* A fine woolen cloth. [grow broad.
Broad'en, *v.* To make or
Broad'sīde, *n.* A discharge of all the guns on one side of a ship.
Broad'swōrd (-sōrd), *n.* A broad-bladed sword.
Bro-cāde', *n.* Silk stuff variegated with gold and silver.
Brŏc'co-lĭ (18), *n.* A species of cabbage. [thick shoe.
Brō'gan, or **Bro-găn'**, *n.* A
Brōgue, *n.* A corrupt dialect or pronunciation.
Broil, *n.* A tumult; quarrel. — *v. t.* or *i.* To dress over coals; to be in a heat.
Brōke, *imp.* of *Break.*
Brō'ken (brō'kn), *p. p.* or *a.* of *Break.*
Brō'ken-heärt'ed, *a.* Having the spirits crushed.
Brō'ker, *n.* An agent who transacts business on commission. [of a broker.
Brō'ker-ăge, *n.* Commission
Brŏn'chi-al, *a.* Relating to the throat. [fection.
Brŏn-chī'tis, *n.* A throat af-
Brŏnze, *n.* A compound of copper and tin. — *v. t.* To color or harden like bronze.
Brōoch (brōch), *n.* A jewel.
Brōod, *n.* Offspring; progeny. — *v. i.* To sit on eggs; to cover chickens.
Brōok, *n.* A natural stream less than a river. — *v. t.* To bear; to endure.
Brōom, *n.* A shrub; an instrument to sweep with.
Brōom'stick, *n.* The staff or handle of a broom.
Brŏth, *n.* Liquor in which flesh has been boiled. [fame.
Brŏth'el, *n.* A house of ill-
Brŏth'er, *n.* A male born of the same parents; an associate; a companion.
Brŏth'er-hŏŏd, *n.* State of being a brother; fraternity.
Brŏth'er-ly, *a.* Like a brother. [*p.* of *Bring.*
Brought (brawt), *imp.* & *p.*
Brow, *n.* The forehead; the hairy ridge over the eye; the edge. [down.
Brow'bēat, *v. t.* To beat
Brow-bēat'ing, *n.* Act of beating down or intimidating.
Brown, *a.* Dusky, inclining to red. — *n.* A dusky reddish color. — *v. t.* To make brown.
Brown'ish, *a.* Inclined to brown.
Brown'-stŭd'y, *a.* Dull thoughtfulness; reverie.
Browse (brouz), *v. t.* To feed on the shoots of shrubs.
Browse (brouss), *n.* Twigs of
Brŭ'in, *n.* A bear. [shrubs.
Brŭise, *v. t.* To hurt with blows. — *n.* A contusion.
Brŭis'er, *n.* A boxer.
Brŭit, *n.* Report; rumor. — *v. t.* To report.
Brū-nĕtte', *n.* A woman of a dark or brown complexion.
Brŭnt, *n.* A shock; attack; onset; violence.
Brŭsh, *n.* A hairy instrument; a pencil; brisk attack; a thicket. — *v. t.* To rub or sweep with a brush. — *v. i.* To move in haste.
Brŭsh'-wŏŏd, *n.* Underwood.
Brŭsh'y, *a.* Like a brush; shaggy.
Brū'tal (ll), *a.* Savage; cruel.
Brū-tăl'i-ty, *n.* Savageness.
Brū'tal-īze, *v.* To make or become brutal.
Brūte, *n.* An irrational animal. — *a.* Senseless; savage.
Brū'ti-fȳ, *v. t.* To make brutish or unfeeling.
Brū'tish, *a.* Bestial; savage.
Bŭb'ble, *n.* A small bladder of water; a false show; empty project. — *v. i.* To rise in bubbles. [like bubbles.
Bŭb'bly, *a.* Full of bubbles;
Bŭc'ca-neer', *n.* A piratical adventurer.
Bŭck, *n.* Male of rabbits, deer, &c.; a dandy; lye. — *v. t.* To steep clothes in lye.

Buck.

Bŭck'et, *n.* A vessel to draw or carry water in.
Bŭck'ish, *a.* Pertaining to a gay fellow; foppish.
Bŭck'le (bŭk'l), *n.* An instrument for fastening straps. — *v. t.* To fasten with a buckle; to apply. — *v. i.* To join in battle.
Bŭck'ler, *n.* A shield.
Bŭck'ram, *n.* A coarse linen cloth stiffened with glue.
Bŭck'skin, *n.* The leather from a buck.
Bŭck'thôrn, *n.* A plant bearing a black berry.
Bŭck'whēat, *n.* A plant, whose seed is used as a grain.
Bu-cŏl'ic, *a.* Relating to shepherds; pastoral. — *n.* A pastoral poem.
Bŭd, *n.* First shoot of a plant. — *v. i.* To put forth buds. — *v. t.* To inoculate, as a tree.
Bŭdge, *v. i.* To stir; to go; to move. — *a.* Stiff; rigid; pompous; surly.
Bŭdg'et, *n.* A bag; pouch; stock; a statement respecting finances.
Bŭff, *n.* A leather dressed with oil; a color between light pink and light yellow.

Bŭf'fa-lo, *n.* (*pl.* Bŭf'fa-lōeş, 18.) A kind of wild ox.

Buffalo.

Bŭf'fet (8), *v. t.* To box; to beat; to strike with the fist. — *n.* A blow with the fist. [mountebank.

Buf-fōōn', *n.* A clown; a

Buf-fōōn'er-y, *n.* Low jests.

Bŭg, *n.* A generic term for various insects. [ject.

Bŭg'beâr, *n.* A frightful ob-

Bŭg'gy, *a.* Full of or having bugs. — *n.* A light four-wheeled carriage.

Bū'gle, } *n.* A military
Bū'gle-hôrn, } instrument of music.

Būhl (būl), *n.* Metallic figures inlaid in dark wood or tortoise-shell.

Bûhr'stōne (bûr'-), *n.* A species of quartz, used for millstones.

Buĭld (bĭld), *v. t.* or *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BUILDED, BUILT.] To raise a structure; to construct; to erect.

Buĭld'ing, *n.* An edifice.

Buĭlt, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Build.*

Bŭlb, *n.* A round root.

Bŭlb'oŭs, *a.* Having round roots or heads; protuberant.

Bŭlge, *n.* A protuberance. — *v. i.* To swell in the middle.

Bŭlk, *n.* Size; substance in general; quantity; main part.

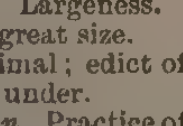
Bŭlk'-hĕad, *n.* A partition in a ship.

Bŭlk'i-ness, *n.* Largeness.

Bŭlk'y, *a.* Of great size.

Bull, *n.* An animal; edict of the pope; a blunder.

Bull'-bāit'ing, *n.* Practice of exciting bulls with dogs.



Bull'-dŏg, *n.* A kind of large dog.

Bul'let, *n.* A ball for a gun.

Bul'le-tĭn, *n.* Official report or notice.

Bull'-fīght (-fīt), *n.* A fight with a bull.

Bull'-fĭnch, *n.* A singing bird.

Bull'-frŏg, *n.* A large species of frog.

Bull'ion, *n.* Uncoined silver [or gold.

Bull'ock, *n.* A young bull; an ox.

Bull'y, *n.* A quarrelsome fellow. — *v. t.* To threaten with noisy menaces.

Bull'rush, *n.* A rush growing [in water.

Bull'wark, *n.* A fortification; shelter; sides of a ship above the upper deck.

Bŭm'ble-bee, *n.* A kind of [large bee.

Bŭmp, *n.* A swelling; a blow. — *v. i.* To make a loud noise. — *v. t.* To thump; to strike.

Bŭm'per, *n.* A glass filled [to the brim.

Bŭmp'kin, *n.* An awkward person; a clown; a rustic.

Bŭn } (3), *n.* A small cake,
Bŭnn } or sweet bread.

Bŭnch, *n.* A cluster; a hard lump. — *v. i.* To grow in clusters.

Bŭnch'y, *a.* Full of bunches.

Bŭn'dle, *n.* A number of things bound together. — *v. t.* To tie together.

Bŭng, *n.* A stopper for a barrel

Bŭng'-hole, *n.* A hole in a barrel

Bŭn'gle, *v. i.* To do clumsily.

Bŭn'gler, *n.* A clumsy workman.

Bŭn'gling, *a.* Very clumsy.

Bŭn'ion (bŭn'yun), *n.* An excrescence on the toe.

Bŭnk, *n.* A case of boards for a bed.

Bŭnt'ing, *n.* A thin woolen [cloth.

Buoy (bwōōy *or* bwôy), *n.* A piece of wood or cork floating on the water, to indicate shoals, rocks, &c., or to bear a cable. — *v. t.* or *i.* To keep afloat; to sustain.

Buoy'an-cy (bwōōy'- *or* bwôy'-), *n.* The quality of floating; specific lightness.

Buoy'ant (bwōōy'- *or* bwôy'-), *a.* Floating; light.

Bûr } (3), *n.* The prickly
Bûrr } head of a plant.

Bŭr'den (bûr'dn), *n.* That which is borne; a load. — *v. t.* To load; to oppress.

Bûr'den-sŏme, *a.* Grievous to be borne; ponderous; oppressive.

Bûr'dŏck, *n.* A wild plant [that bears burs.

Bū'reau (bū'rō, 18), *n.* A chest of drawers for papers or clothes; office.

Bûr'ġess, *n.* A freeman of a [city.

Bûrgh'er (bûrg'er), *n.* A freeman of a borough.

Bûr'glàr, *n.* One who breaks into a house by night.

Bur-glā'ri-oŭs, *a.* Consisting in burglary.

Bûr'gla-ry, *n.* The crime of house-breaking by night, with intent to steal.

Bûrg'o-màs'ter, *n.* A city magistrate.

Bûr'gun-dy, *n.* Wine made in [Burgundy.

Bu'ri-al (bĕr'ĭ-al), *n.* Act of burying; a funeral.

Bū'rin, *n.* A graving tool.

Bur-lĕsque' (-lĕsk'), *a.* Tending to excite laughter; ludicrous. — *n.* A ludicrous representation. — *v. t.* To make ludicrous; to turn to ridicule.

Bûr'ly, *a.* Great in size; boisterous.

Bûrn, *v. t.* or *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BURNED, BURNT.] To consume by fire; to scorch; to be on fire. — *n.* A hurt caused by fire.

Bûrn'er, *n.* One who sets on fire; appendage to a lamp.

Bûrn'ing, *n.* Combustion; heat. — *a.* Flaming; vehement.

Bûrn'ing-glàss, *n.* A convex lens for conveying the sun's rays to a focus.

Bûr'nish, *v. t.* To polish; to brighten. — *n.* A gloss.

Bûrnt, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Burn.*

Bûr'rōw, *n.* A lodge in the earth for rabbits, &c. — *v. i.* To lodge in the earth.

Bûr'sar, *n.* The treasurer of a college; a charity student.

Bûr'sa-ry, *n.* A treasury.

Bûrst, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BURST.] To break or fly open. — *n.* A sudden rent.

Bûr'then. See *Burden.*

Bur'y (bĕr'ў), *v. t.* To inter in a grave; to conceal.

Bush, *n.* A shrub; a bough.
Bush'el, *n.* A dry measure of eight gallons, or four pecks.
Bush'y, *a.* Full of bushes; thick, as hair.
Buş'i-ly (bĭz'ĭ-lĭ), *adv.* With constant occupation.
Buş'i-ness (bĭz'nes), *n.* Employment; trade; occupation.
Bŭsk, *n.* A piece of steel or whalebone worn in corsets.
Bŭsk'in, *n.* A half boot.
Bŭsk'ined, *a.* Wearing buskins.
Bŭss, *n.* A kiss. — *v. t.* To [kiss.
Bŭst, *n.* A statue of the head and shoulders.
Bŭs'tard, *n* A bird of the ostrich family.
Bŭs'tle (bŭs'l), *v. i.* To be busy. — *n.* A tumult; hurry; commotion.
Buş'y (bĭz'ĭ), *a.* Employed with earnestness; officious. — *v. t.* To employ.
Buş'y-bŏd'y (bĭz'ĭ-), *n.* A meddling, officious person.
Bŭt, *prep.* Except; unless. — *conj.* More; further. — *n.* End; limit; bound. — *v. t.* To be bounded; to touch with the end.
Butch'er, *n.* One who kills animals to sell. — *v. t.* To slay inhumanly.
Butch'er-ly, *a.* Barbarous; cruel; bloody.
Butch'er-y, *n.* The slaughter of cattle for market; cruel murder.
Bŭt'-ĕnd, *n.* Thicker end of a thing.
Bŭt'ler, *n.* A servant who has the care of liquors.
Bŭt'ment, *n.* A buttress.
Bŭtt, *n.* A mark to shoot at; a cask; end; limit; one who is ridiculed. — *v. i.* To strike with the head.
Bŭt'ter, *n.* An oily substance from cream. — *v. t.* To spread with butter.
Bŭt'ter-cŭp, *n.* A plant with bright yellow flowers; crowfoot.
Bŭt'ter-flȳ, *n.* A genus of insects.
Bŭt'ter-mĭlk, *n.* Milk remaining after the butter is separated.
Bŭt'ter-nŭt, *n.* A tree and its oily fruit.
Bŭt'ter-y, *n.* A room where provisions are kept. — *a.* Resembling butter.
Bŭt'tock, *n.* Protuberant part of the body behind; rump.
Bŭt'ton (bŭt'tn), *n.* A knob or catch for fastening clothes. — *v. t.* To fasten with buttons.
Bŭt'ton-hōle, *n.* A hole for a button; to detain in conversation to weariness; to bore.
Bŭt'tress, *n.* A projecting support to the outside of a wall.

Buttress.

Bŭx'om, *a.* Lively; brisk; jolly; frolicsome.
Buȳ (bī), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BOUGHT (bawt).] To purchase.
Buȳ'er, *n.* A purchaser.
Bŭzz (3), *n.* A humming sound, as of bees. — *v. i.* To make a low humming sound, like bees. — *v. t.* To whisper; to spread by whispers.
Bŭz'zard, *n.* A species of hawk.
Bȳ, *prep.* Near; close to; from one to the other side of; with; through means of; in presence. — *By and by*, presently; pretty soon.
Bȳ'-ĕnd, *n.* Private interest.
Bȳ'-lạw, *n.* A private law or regulation.
Bȳ'-stănd'er, *n.* A looker on; a spectator.
Bȳ'-wāy, *n.* A private or secluded way.
Bȳ'-word (-wûrd), *n.* A common saying; a proverb.
By-zăn'tĭne, or **Bȳz'an-tĭne**, *a.* Pertaining to Byzantium.

C.

CAB, *n.* A kind of covered carriage.
Ca-băl', *n.* A number of persons united to effect some private purpose; a junto — *v. i.* (7) To intrigue privately.
Căb'a-là, *n.* Jewish traditions.
Căb'a-lĭst, *n.* One skilled in Jewish traditions.
Căb'a-lĭst'ic, *a.* Pertaining to the mysteries of Jewish traditions; secret; occult.
Căb'bage, *v. i.* To steal pieces of, in cutting cloths. — *n.* A garden plant.
Căb'in, *n.* An apartment in a ship; a hut. — *v. i.* To live in a cabin. — *v. t.* To confine in a cabin.
Căb'i-net, *n.* A set of drawers; closet; a council of state.
Căb'i-net-māk'er, *n.* A maker of fine furniture.
Cā'ble, *n.* A strong rope or chain to hold a vessel at anchor. [of a ship.
Ca-bōōse', *n.* A cook room
Ca-cā'o, *n.* The chocolate tree.
Căck'le, *v. i.* To make the noise of a hen; to giggle; to prattle. — *n.* Noise of a hen or goose.

Cac'tus, *n.* A genus of prickly tropical plants.

Cactus.

Ca-dăv'er-oŭs, *a.* Like a dead body.

Căd'dy, *n.* A small box for tea.

Cā'dençe, *n.* A fall of the voice in reading or speaking; modulation.

Ca-dĕt', *n.* A volunteer in the army; a military pupil.

Cæ-sū'rà, or Cæ-sū'rà, *n.* A pause or division in a verse.

Căg, *n.* A little barrel or cask; a keg.

Cāge, *n.* An inclosure for confining birds or other animals. — *v. t.* To shut up in a cage.

Cairn, *n.* A pile of stones.

Cāi'tiff, *n.* A base fellow; a villain. — *a.* Base; servile.

Ca-jōle', *v. t.* To deceive by flattery. [flattery.

Ca-jōl'er-y, *n.* A wheedling;

Cāke, *n.* A kind of bread, sweet and delicate. — *v. i.* To form into a hard mass.

Căl'a-băsh, *n.* A large gourd.

Ca-lăm'i-toŭs, *a.* Distressing; disastrous.

Ca-lăm'i-ty, *n.* A condition producing great distress. — SYN. Disaster; misfortune.

Ca-lăsh', *n.* A cover for the head; a kind of carriage.

Cal-cā're-oŭs, *a.* Having the properties of lime.

Căl'çi-nā'tion, *n.* The operation of calcining.

Cal-çīne', or Căl'çĭne, *v.* To change or be changed into powder by the action of heat.

Căl'cu-lāte, *v. t.* To compute; to reckon. — *v. i.* To make a computation. [tion.

Căl'cu-lā'tion, *n.* Computa-

Căl'cu-lā'tĭve, *a.* Pertaining to calculation.

Căl'cu-lā'tor, *n.* One who computes; a reckoner.

Căl'cu-loŭs, *a.* Like stone; affected with the stone. The stone in the bladder; a method of computation.

Cal'dron, *n.* A large kettle.

Căl'e-făc'tĭve, } *a.* Making
Căl'e-făc'to-ry, } warm or hot.

Căl'en-dar, *n.* An almanac; a register.

Căl'en-der, *v. t.* To make glossy and smooth by pressing between rollers. — *n.* A hot press.

Căl'ends, *n. pl.* First day of each month among the Romans. [fever.

Căl'en-tūre, *n.* An ardent

Călf (käf), *n.* (*pl.* Călves, kävz.) The young of a cow; a stupid fellow; thick part of the leg.

Căl'i-ber, } *n.* Bore of a gun;
Căl'i-bre, } mental capacity.

Căl'i-co, *n.* (*pl.* Căl'i-cōes, 18.) A stuff made of cotton.

Căl'i-pers, *n. pl.* Compasses with curved legs for measuring the diameters of round bodies.

Calipers.

Cā'liph, *n.* Title of the successors of Mohammed.

Căl'iph-ate, *n.* The office of a caliph.

Căl'is-thĕn'ics, *n. pl.* Healthful and graceful bodily exercises.

Călk (kawk), *v. t.* To stop the seams of, as of a ship; to arm with sharp points, as the shoes of a horse. — *n.* A sharp point on an animal's shoe. [who calks.

Calk'er (kawk'er), *n.* One

Call, *v. t.* To name; to invite; to summon. — *v. i.* To cry out; to make a visit. — *n.* An address; a demand; a summons; a short visit.

Cal-lĭg'ra-phy, *n.* Beautiful penmanship.

Call'ing, *n.* Employment.

Cal-lŏs'i-ty, } *n.* Any horny
Căl'lus, } hardness of the skin.

Căl'loŭs, *a.* Hard; indurated.

Căl'lōw, *a.* Untledged; naked.

Călm (käm), *a.* Still; quiet; undisturbed. — *n.* Serenity. — *v. t.* To quiet; to still.

Călm'ly (käm'-), *adv.* In a calm manner; quietly.

Călm'ness (käm'ness), *n.* Serenity; stillness; quiet.

Căl'o-mĕl, *n.* A preparation of mercury.

Ca-lŏr'ic, *n.* The principle or matter of heat. [heat.

Căl'o-rĭf'ic, *a.* Producing

Căl'u-mĕt, *n.* Indian pipe of peace.

Ca-lŭm'ni-āte, *v. t.* To accuse falsely.

Ca-lŭm'ni-ā'tion, *n.* Slander.

Ca-lŭm'ni-ā'tor, *n.* A false accuser; a slanderer.

Ca-lŭm'ni-oŭs, *a.* Defamatory; abusive; slanderous.

Căl'um-ny, *n.* Malicious accusation. — SYN. Slander; defamation; libel; abuse.

Călve (käv), *v. i.* To give birth to a calf.

Căl'vin-ĭst, *n.* One who adheres to Calvinism.

Căl'vin-ĭst'ic, *a.* Relating to Calvin, or to Calvinism.

Cā'lyx, *n.* (*pl.* Cā'lyx-es.) Outer covering of a flower.

Căm, *n.* The projection on a wheel or axle to produce reciprocating motion. [cotton.

Cām'bric, *n.* A fine linen or

Came, *imp.* of *Come.*

Căm'el, *n.* A large ruminant quadruped of Asia and Africa.

Camel.

Ca-mĕl'o-pard, or Căm'el-o-pärd', *n.* The giraffe; an African animal remarkable for its long neck.

Căm'e-o (18), *n.* A precious stone sculptured in relief.

Căm'let, *n.* A stuff of wool and silk.

Camp, *n.* A place where troops lodge, or tents, huts, &c., are erected.

Cam-pāign' (-pān'), *n.* Time an army keeps the field. — *v. i.* To serve in a campaign.

Cam-păn'i-fôrm, *a.* In the shape of a bell.

Cam'pa-nŏl'o-gy, *n.* Art of ringing bells.
Cam-păn'u-late, *a.* Bell-shaped.
Căm'phēne, *n.* Oil or spirit of turpentine.
Căm'phor, *n.* A kind of solidified sap.
Căm'phor-ate, } *a.* Im-
Căm'phor-ā'ted, } pregnated with camphor.
Căn, *v. i.* [*imp.* COULD.] To be able. — *n.* A cup or vessel for liquors.
Ca-năl', *n.* An artificial water-course; a pipe; a duct.
Ca-nā'ry, *n.* A kind of wine; a species of singing-bird.
Căn'çel (8), *v. t.* To blot out; to obliterate.
Căn'çel-lā'tion, *n.* Act of canceling.
Căn'çer, *n.* A sign in the zodiac; a virulent ulcer.
Căn'çer-oŭs, *a.* Consisting of, or relating to, a cancer.
Căn'de-lā'brum, *n.* (*pl.* Căn'de-lā'brȧ, or Căn'de-lā'brums.) A candlestick with branches.
Căn'did, *a.* Frank; ingenuous.
Căn'di-date, *n.* One who sues or is proposed for an office.
Căn'did-ly, *adv.* Fairly; frankly.
Căn'dle, *n.* A light made of tallow, wax, &c.
Căn'dle-līght (-līt), *n.* Light of a candle.
Căn'dle-stĭck, *n.* An instrument for holding a candle.
Căn'dor, *n.* Fairness; frankness.
Căn'dy, *v. t.* To conserve with sugar. — *v. i.* To be changed into sugar. — *n.* A preparation of sugar.
Cāne, *n.* A reed; the sugar plant; a walking-stick. — *v. t.* To beat with a cane.
Cāne'brāke, *n.* A thicket of canes.
Ca-nīne', *a.* Pertaining to a dog.
Căn'is-ter, *n.* A kind of tin box
Căn'ker, *n.* A disease in animals and plants; a kind of ulcer. — *v. t.* To corrode or corrupt; to infect.
Căn'kered, *p. a.* Corroded.
Căn'ker-worm (-wûrm), *n.* A worm that destroys certain plants and fruit.
Căn'ni-bal, *n.* A man-eater.
Căn'ni-bal-ĭşm, *n.* The eating of human flesh by man.
Căn'non, *n.* A great gun for throwing balls and the like, by means of gunpowder.

Cannon.

Căn'non-āde', *n.* Hostile attack with cannon. — *v. t.* To attack with cannon.
Căn'non-bąll, *n.* A ball to be thrown from cannon.
Căn'non-eer', } *n.* One who
Căn'non-ier', } manages a cannon.
Căn'non-shŏt, *n.* A cannon-ball.
Căn'not. [*can* and *not*.] To be unable.
Ca-noe' (ka-nōō'), *n.* A boat made of a tree.
Căn'on, *n.* A rule; the Scriptures; an ecclesiastical dignitary.
Ca-nŏn'ic-al, *a.* According to canons; ecclesiastical.
Ca-nŏn'ic-alş, *n. pl.* The prescribed dress of the clergy.
Căn'on-ĭst, *n.* One versed in the law sanctioned by the Roman Catholic Church.
Căn'on-i-zā'tion, *n.* An enrolling among saints.
Căn'on-īze, *v. t.* To enroll in the catalogue of saints.
Căn'o-py, *n.* A covering over the head.
Cănt, *v. t.* To give a sudden turn to. — *v. i.* To speak in a whining voice; to play the hypocrite. — *n.* A sudden turn; a whining or singsong tone; slang; secret language of gypsies, &c.
Căn'ta-loupe, *n.* A species of muskmelon.
Can-tā'tȧ, or Can-tā'tȧ (18), *n.* A poem set to music.
Can-teen', *n.* A tin vessel for liquors, &c.
Căn'ter, *v. i.* To move in a moderate gallop. — *n.* A moderate gallop.
Căn'ti-cle, *n.* A song. — *Canticles*, the Song of Solomon.
Căn'to, *n.* (*pl.* Căn'tōş, 18.) A division of a poem.
Căn'ton, *n.* Division of a country. — *v. t.* To divide into districts.
Căn'ton-ment, *n.* A district occupied by soldiers.
Căn'vas, *n.* A coarse cloth for sails; sails in general.
Căn'vass, *v. t.* To examine; to solicit. — *v. i.* To solicit votes. — *n.* Close inspection; examination; solicitation.
Căn'zo-nĕt', *n.* A short song.
Caou'tchouc (kōō'chŏŏk), *n.* India-rubber; gum elastic.
Căp, *n.* A cover for the head; top. — *v. t.* To cover the head or top.
Cā'pa-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Capacity; qualification; ability.
Cā'pa-ble, *a.* Having capacity or ability. — SYN. Able; competent; fitted; efficient.
Cā'pa-bly, *adv.* With capability.
Ca-pā'cioŭs, *a.* Having capacity; wide; large.
Ca-păç'i-ty, *n.* The power of receiving and containing.
Căp'-a-piē', *adv.* From head to foot.
Ca-păr'i-son, *n.* Trappings for a horse. — *v. t.* To dress pompously.
Cāpe, *n.* A head-land; neck-piece.
Cā'per, *n.* A kind of flower-bud used for pickling; a leap. — *v. i.* To skip; to leap; to dance.
Ca-pĭl'la-ment, *n.* A filament or fine, hair-like fiber.
Căp'il-la-ry, *a.* Resembling a hair. — *n.* A fine vessel or canal.
Căp'i-tal, *n.* Upper part of a column; chief city or town; stock in trade; principal sum; a large letter. — *a.* Relating to the head; chief.
Căp'i-tal-ĭst, *n.* A man of large property.
Căp'i-tā'tion, *n.* Numeration by heads; a poll-tax.
Căp'i-tol, *n.* A temple in Rome; a government house.
Ca-pĭt'u-lar, *n.* A statute.

Ca-pĭt'u-lāte, *v. i.* To surrender on conditions.

Ca-pĭt'u-lā'tion, *n.* A surrender on terms, or conditionally.

Cā'pon (kā'pn), *n.* A cock emasculated.

Căp'-pā'per, *n.* A kind of coarse brown paper.

Ca-prĭçe', *n.* Sudden or unreasonable change of mind or humor. — SYN. Whim; freak; fancy; vagary.

Ca-prĭ'cioŭs (-prĭsh'us), *a.* Whimsical; freakish.

Cap-sīze', *v. t.* To overturn.

Căp'stan, *n.* A machine in ships for raising great weights.

Capstan.

Căp'su-lar, } Căp'su-la-ry, } *a.* Hollow like a capsule.

Căp'sūle, *n.* The seed-vessel [of a plant.

Căp'tain, *n.* A commander.

Căp'tain-çy, } *n.* Commis-
Căp'tain-shĭp, } sion or office of a captain.

Căp'tion, *n.* A certificate appended to a legal instrument.

Căp'tiŏŭs, *a.* Apt to cavil.

Căp'ti-vāte, *v. t.* To please exceedingly; to fascinate; to charm. [captivating.

Căp'ti-vā'tion, *n.* Act of

Căp'tĭve, *n.* One taken in war. — *a.* Made prisoner.

Cap-tĭv'i-ty, *n.* Subjection; bondage; thralldom.

Căp'tor, *n.* One who takes a prisoner or a prize.

Căp'tūre, *n.* Seizure of a prize. — *v. t.* To take, as a prize in war.

Căp'u-çhĭn' (-sheen'), *n.* A monk of the order of St. Francis.

Căr, *n.* A cart; a rail-way carriage; chariot of war.

Căr'a-bīne, *n.* See *Carbine*.

Căr'a-cōle, *n.* An oblique movement of a horse. — *v. i.* To move in a caracole.

Căr'at, *n.* A weight of four grains for weighing gems.

Căr'a-van, *n.* A body of traveling pilgrims, traders, or showmen.

Căr'a-văn'sa-ry, *n.* A house for travelers in Asia.

Căr'a-wāy, *n.* An aromatic plant, and its seed.

Căr'bīne, *n.* A short gun borne by light horsemen.

Căr'bon, *n.* Pure charcoal.

Căr'bon-ā'ceoŭs, *a.* Relating to, or containing, carbon.

Căr'bon-ate, *n.* A salt formed by the union of carbonic acid with a base. [carbon.

Car-bŏn'ic, *a.* Pertaining to

Căr'boy, *n.* A globular bottle protected by basket-work.

Căr'bun-cle, *n.* An inflammatory tumor; a red gem.

Căr'cass, *n.* A dead body; decaying remains.

Cärd, *n.* A pasteboard prepared for various uses; a written note; a large comb for wool. — *v. t.* To comb wool.

Cär'di-ăc, *a.* Pertaining to the heart.

Cär'di-nal, *a.* Principal; chief. — *n.* A high dignitary of the Catholic church.

Cärd'-tā'ble, *n.* A table for playing cards on.

Cāre, *n.* Uneasiness of mind; solicitude; caution; management. — *v. i.* To be anxious; to heed.

Ca-reen', *v. t.* To heave on one side, as a ship.

Ca-reer', *n.* A course; race.

Cāre'ful (17), *a.* Anxious; watchful; saving.

Cāre'less, *a.* Heedless; having no care.

Ca-rĕss', *v. t.* To embrace; to fondle. — *n.* Endearment.

Cā'ret, *n.* This mark (∧), noting omission.

Căr'go, *n.* A ship's freight.

Căr'i-ca-tūre', *n.* A representation exaggerated to deformity; a ludicrous likeness. — *v. t.* To represent ludicrously.

Căr'i-ca-tūr'ist, *n.* One who caricatures. [bone.

Cā'ri-ēs, *n.* Ulceration of a

Căr'i-ōle, *n.* A light carriage.

Cā'ri-oŭs, *a.* Decayed; ulcerated; defective.

Cärl, *n.* A rude, rustic man.

Cär'mīne, *n.* A bright red pigment or color.

Cär'naġe, *n.* Destruction of lives; slaughter; massacre.

Cär'nal, *a.* Fleshly; sensual.

Car-năl'i-ty, *n.* Fleshly desires.

Car-nā'tion, *n.* Flesh color; a beautiful flower. [stone.

Car-nē'lian, *n.* A precious

Cär'ni-val, *n.* A Catholic festival celebrated for a number of days before Lent.

Car-nĭv'o-roŭs, *a.* Feeding on flesh.

Căr'ol, *n.* A song of joy; a hymn. — *v. i.* (8) To warble; to sing.

Ca-rŏt'id, *a.* One of the two chief arteries of the neck.

Ca-rouṣ'al, *n.* A revel.

Ca-rouṣe', *v. i.* To drink freely. — *n.* A jovial drinking match.

Cärp, *n.* A fresh-water fish. — *v. i.* To find fault; to cavil. [houses or ships.

Cär'pen-ter, *n.* A builder of

Cär'pen-try, *n.* Art of building houses or ships.

Cär'pet, *n.* A covering for a floor. — *v. t.* To cover with a carpet.

Cär'pet-ing, *n.* Carpets in general.

Căr'riaġe (kăr'rij), *n.* A vehicle; conveyance; behavior.

Căr'ri-er, *n.* One who carries.

Căr'ri-on, *n.* Putrid flesh.

Căr'rot, *n.* A common garden vegetable.

Căr'ry, *v. t.* To bear; to convey; to effect; to behave.

Căr'ry-all, *n.* A light four-wheeled vehicle.

Cärt, *n.* A carriage with two wheels for heavy commodities. — *v. t.* To convey in a cart. [for, carting.

Cärt'aġe, *n.* Act of, or charge

Car-tĕl', *n.* Agreement in relation to exchange of prisoners; a challenge. [cart.

Cärt'er, *n.* One who drives a

Căr'ti-laġe, *n.* Gristle.

Cär'ti-lăg'i-noŭs, *a.* Pertaining to cartilage; gristly.
Car-tōōn', *n.* A drawing on large, strong paper.
Car-tȯuch' (-tōōch'), *n.* A case for musket-balls, &c.
Cär'tridge, *n.* A paper case for powder. [for cartridges.
Cär'tridge-bŏx, *n.* A box
Cärve, *v. t.* To cut artistically, as wood, &c.; to cut into small pieces, as meat.
Cas-cāde', *n.* A waterfall.
Cāse, *n.* A covering; box; state; variation of nouns; a cause or suit in court. — *v. t.* To put in a case.
Cāse'-härd'en (-härd'n), *v. t.* To harden on the outside.
Cāse'māte, *n.* A bomb-proof chamber for cannon.
Cāse'ment, *n.* The glazed frame of a window.
Cā'se-oŭs, *a.* Pertaining to, or like, cheese.
Cāsh, *n.* Money; coin; bank-notes. — *v. t.* To convert into money.
Cāsh'-bŏŏk, *n.* A book in which accounts of money are kept.
Cash-iēr', *n.* One who has the charge of money in a bank, &c. — *v. t.* To dismiss from office. [of shawl.
Cāsh'mēre, *n.* A rich kind
Cās'ing, *n.* A covering; a case. [barrel.
Cāsk, *n.* A small vessel like a
Cāsk'et, *n.* A small chest for jewels.
Cāsque, *n.* A helmet. [void.
Cas-sā'tion, *n.* A making
Cās'siȧ (kăsh'ȧ), *n.* A cheap kind of cinnamon.
Cās'si-mēre, *n.* A kind of thin twilled woolen cloth.
Cās'sock, *n.* A close kind of frock-coat for clergymen.
Cās'so-wa-ry, *n.* A large bird resembling the ostrich.
Cāst, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CAST.] To throw; to fling; to found or form; to calculate. — *n.* A throw; motion; mold; turn; appearance.
Cās'ta-nĕt, *n.* A rattling instrument used in dancing.
Cāst'a-wāy, *n.* One abandoned to destruction.
Cāste, *n.* A fixed class in society. [like a castle.
Cās'tel-lā'ted, *a.* Turreted
Cāst'er, *n.* One who casts; a small wheel; a cruet or phial; a stand for cruets.
Cās'ti-gāte, *v. t.* To chastise.
Cās'ti-gā'tion, *n.* Correction; chastisement. [in a mold.
Cāst'ing, *n.* Any thing shaped
Cāst'ing-vōtė, *n.* A vote that decides when the others are equally divided.
Cās'tle (kăs'l), *n.* A fortified house; a fortress.
Cās'tled (kăs'ld), *a.* Furnished with castles.
Cās'tor, *n.* A beaver.
Cās'tor-oil, *n.* A cathartic vegetable oil. [unman.
Cās'trāte, *v. t.* To geld; to
Cas-trā'tion, *n.* Act of gelding.
Cāṣ'u-al (kăzh'ụ-al), *a.* Happening without design. — SYN. Accidental; incidental. [chance.
Cāṣ'u-al-ty, *n.* An accident;
Cāṣ'u-ĭst, *n.* One who resolves cases of conscience.
Cāṣ'u-ĭst'ic, } *a.* Relating
Cāṣ'u-ĭst'ic-al, } to cases of conscience.
Cāṣ'u-ist-ry, *n.* The science or practice of a casuist.
Cāt, *n.* A domestic animal; a tackle; a whip.
Cāt'a-cōmb (-kōm), *n.* A cave for the dead.
Cāt'a-cous'tics, *n. sing.* Science of echoes.
Cāt'a-lĕp'sy, *n.* Sudden suppression of sensation.
Cāt'a-lŏgue, *n.* A list; register of names. — *v. t.* To make a list of.
Cāt'a-mount, *n.* A wild cat.
Cāt'a-plāṣm, *n.* A poultice.
Cāt'a-rāct, *n.* A large waterfall; disorder in the eye.
Ca-tärrh' (ka-tär'), *n.* A cold in the head.
Ca-tās'tro-phe, *n.* Final event; calamity; disaster.
Cāt'-cạll, *n.* A squeaking instrument used in theatres.
Cătch, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CATCHED, CAUGHT.] To seize; to take; to receive; to find; to overtake. — *n.* Act of seizing; that which seizes; a snatch; a song.
Cătch'ing, *a.* Infectious; contagious.
Cătch'pĕn-ny, *n.* Something worthless, to gain money.
Cătch'up, } *n.* A sauce pre-
Căt'sup, } pared from tomatoes or walnuts, &c.
Cătch'-word (-wûrd), *n.* First word of a page put at the bottom of the preceding page.
Căt'e-chĕt'ic, } *a.* Con-
Căt'e-chĕt'ic al, } sisting of question and answer.
Cāt'e-chīṣe (81), *v. t.* To teach by questions and answers; to question.
Cāt'e-chĭṣm, *n.* A form of instruction by means of questions and answers.
Cāt'e-chĭst, *n.* One who catechises.
Cāt'e-chū, *n.* An astringent vegetable extract.
Cāt'e-chū'men (-kū'men), *n.* One learning the rudiments of Christianity.
Cāt'e-gŏr'ic-al, *a.* Absolute; positive; express.
Cāt'e-go-ry, *n.* Predicament; state; condition.
Cāt'e-nā'ri-an, } *a.* Relating
Cāt'e-na-ry, } to, or like, a chain. [connection.
Cāt'e-nā'tion, *n.* Regular
Cā'ter, *v. i.* To provide food.
Cā'ter-er, *n.* One who provides food; a purveyor.
Cāt'er-pĭl'lar, *n.* The larve or worm state of insects.
Cāt'er-wạul, *v. i.* To cry as a cat. [fresh-water fish.
Cāt'-fĭsh, *n.* An American
Cāt'-gŭt, *n.* Intestines dried and twisted for strings.
Ca-thär'tic, *a.* Purgative. — *n.* A purgative medicine.
Ca-thē'dral, *n.* The principal church in a diocese.
Cāth'e-ter, *n.* Instrument to draw urine from the bladder.
Cāth'o-lĭc, *a.* Universal; pertaining to all Christians;

pertaining to the Church of Rome. — *n.* A member of the Church of Rome.

Ca-thŏl'i-çĭşm, *n.* Liberality; adherence to the Roman Catholic Church.

Căth'o-lĭç'i-ty, *n.* Catholicism.

Ca-thŏl'i-cŏn, *n.* A universal medicine.

Căt'kin, *n.* A species of inflorescence.

Catkin.

Căt'nip, *n.* A well-known aromatic plant.

Căt'-o'-nīne'-tāilş, *n.* A whip with nine lashes.

Căt's'-paw, *n.* The tool of another; a dupe.

Căt'tle (kăt'tl), *n. pl.* Beasts of pasture.

Cau'cus, *n.* A political meeting.

Cau'dal, *a.* Pertaining to the tail.

Cau'dle, *n.* A mixture of wine and other ingredients.

Caught (kawt), *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Catch.*

Caul, *n.* A net for the head; a membrane covering the intestines.

Cau'li-flow'er, *n.* A species of cabbage.

Cau-şăl'i-ty, *n.* The agency of a cause.

Cau-şā'tion, *n.* Act of causing.

Cauş'a-tĭve, *a.* Expressing a cause; causing.

Cauşe, *n.* That which produces an effect; reason; a lawsuit; side of a question. — *v. t.* To make; to exist.

Cauşe'wāy, *n.* A raised way over wet ground.

Caus'tic, *a.* Corrosive. — *n.* A burning application.

Caus-tĭç'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being caustic.

Cau'ter-īze, *v. t.* To burn or sear with a hot iron, &c.

Cau'ter-y, *n.* A searing with a hot iron or caustics.

Cau'tion, *n.* Prudence; care; admonition. — *v. t.* To advise against.

Cau'tioŭs, *a.* Prudent; watchful against danger.

Căv'al-cāde', *n.* A procession on horseback.

Căv'a-lĭēr', *n.* A horseman; a knight. — *a.* Brave; haughty; disdainful.

Căv'al-ry, *n.* Mounted troops.

Cāve, *n.* A den; a cavern; a hollow place in the earth. — *v. t.* To make hollow. — *v. i.* To fall in.

Căv'ern, *n.* A cave; a den.

Căv'ern-oŭs, *a.* Hollow.

Ca-vĭare' (-veer'), } *n.* The
Căv'i-är, } roes of certain fish salted.

Căv'il (8), *v. i.* To find fault. — *n.* Captious objection.

Căv'i-ty, *n.* A hollow place.

Caw, *v. i.* To cry, as a rook, crow, or raven. — *n.* Cry of a rook, raven, or crow.

Cāy-ĕnne', *n.* A pungent pepper.

Ca-zïque' (zeek'), *n.* An Indian chief, or king.

Çēase, *v. i.* To stop; to leave off; to desist.

Çēase'less, *a.* Never ceasing; incessant.

Çē'dar, *n.* An evergreen tree.

Cedar.

Çēde, *v. t.* To yield; to give up; to resign.

Çe-dĭl'là, *n.* A mark under *c* (thus, ç) giving it the sound of *s*.

Çēil, *v. t.* To line the roof.

Çēil'ing, *n.* Covering of the inner roof.

Çĕl'e-brāte, *v. t.* To praise; to extol.

Çĕl'e-brāt'ed, *a.* Distinguished; famous.

Çĕl'e-brā'tion, *n.* Honor or distinction bestowed; commemoration.

Çe-lĕb'ri-ty, *n.* Fame; distinction; renown.

Çe-lĕr'i-ty, *n.* Swiftness; speed.

Çĕl'er-y, *n.* A plant cultivated for the table.

Çe-lĕs'tial (-lĕst'yal), *a.* Heavenly. — *n.* An inhabitant of heaven.

Çĕl'i-ba-çy, *n.* Unmarried state.

Çĕll, *n.* A small room; small, closed cavity.

Çĕl'lar, *n.* A room under a building.

Çĕll'u-lar, *a.* Consisting of, or containing, cells.

Çĕll'u-loid, *n.* A compound in imitation of coral, ivory, tortoise-shell, etc.; — made chiefly from gun-cotton and camphor.

Çĕlt, *n.* One of ancient race, from whom the Welsh, Irish, &c., are descended.

Çĕlt'ic, *a.* Pertaining to the Celts.

Çĕm'ent, or Çe-mĕnt', *n.* An adhesive substance which unites bodies. — *v.* To join closely.

Çĕm'e-tĕr'y, *n.* A place where the dead are buried.

Çĕn'o-tăph, *n.* A monument to one buried elsewhere.

Çĕns'er, *n.* An incense-pan.

Çĕn'sor, *n.* A harsh critic.

Çen-sō'ri-oŭs, *a.* Severe; prone to find fault.

Çĕn'sur-a-ble (sĕn'shur-), *a.* Deserving of censure.

Çĕn'şure (sĕn'shur), *n.* Blame. — *v. t.* To blame.

Çĕn'sus, *n.* An official enumeration of inhabitants.

Çĕnt, *n.* A copper or nickel coin of the United States.

Çĕn'taur, *n.* A fabulous monster, half man, half horse.

Çen-tĕn'ni-al, *a.* Happening once in a hundred years.

Çĕn'ter } (29), *n.* The mid-
Çĕn'tre } dle point. — *v. t.* or *i.* To place or meet on the middle point.

Çĕn'ter-bĭt, } *n.* An instru-
Çĕn'tre-bĭt, } ment for boring holes.

Çĕn'ti-grāde, *a.* Having a hundred degrees.

Çĕn'ti-pĕd, *n.* An insect with a great many feet.

Çĕn'to, *n.* A piece made up of passages from different authors.

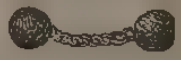
Çĕn'tral, *a.* Relating to the center; near the center.

Çĕn'tral-i-zā'tion, *n.* Act of centralizing.

Çĕn'tral-īze, *v. t.* To bring to a center.

Çĕn'trie, } *a.* Placed in
Çĕn'trie-al, } the center; central.

Çen-trĭç'i-ty, *n.* State of being centric.
Çen-trĭf'u-gal, *a.* Tending from the center.
Çen-trĭp'e-tal, *a.* Tending to the center.
Çĕn'tu-ple, *a.* A hundred-fold.
Çen-tū'ri-on, *n.* A Roman military officer placed over one hundred men.
Çĕnt'u-ry, *n.* A hundred years.
Çe-phăl'ic, *a.* Relating to the head.
Çē'rate, *n.* Ointment of wax, oil, &c.
Çēre, *v. t.* To wax.
Çĕr'e-bral, *a.* Pertaining to the brain.
Çēre'cloth, *n.* A waxed cloth.
Çĕr'e-mō'ni-al, *a.* Relating to rites. — *n.* Outward form.
Çĕr'e-mō'ni-oŭs, *a.* Full of ceremony; formal; exact.
Çĕr'e-mo-ny, *n.* Outward rite.
Çēr'tain, *a.* Sure; regular; one or some.
Çēr'tain-ty, *n.* Full assurance: established fact.
Çer-tĭf'i-cate, *n.* A testimony in writing.
Çēr'ti-fy, *v. t.* To give certain notice.
Çēr'ti-tūde, *n.* Freedom from doubt.
Çe-rŭ'le-an, *a.* Sky-colored; blue.
Çē'ruse, *n.* White lead; native carbonate of lead.
Çēr'vi-cal, *a.* Relating to the neck.
Çes-sā'tion, *n.* Stop; pause; rest; respite.
Çĕs'sion (sĕsh'un), *n.* A giving up; a yielding.
Çe-sū'ra (18), *n.* A pause in verse.
Çe-sū'ral, *a.* Relating to a cesura.
Çe-tā'cean, *n.* An animal of the whale kind.
Çe-tā'ceoŭs, *a.* Of the whale kind.
Chafe. — *v. t.* or *i.* To fret; to irritate. — *n.* Irritation.
Chāf'er, *n.* One who chafes; an insect.
Chaff (1), *n.* Husks of grain; refuse.
Chăf'fer, *v.* To bargain.
Chăf'finch, *n.* A singing bird; a kind of finch.
Chaff'y, *a.* Full of chaff.
Chā'fing-dish, *n.* A dish for holding hot coals, &c.
Cha-green' (sha-green'), *n.* A rough-grained leather.
Cha-grĭn', *n.* Ill-humor; vexation. — *v. t.* To vex.
Chain, *n.* A line of links. — *v. t.* To fasten with a chain.
Chain'-shŏt, *n.* *pl.* Shot connected by a chain or bar.



Chair, *n.* A movable seat.
Chair'man (21), *n.* A presiding officer.
Çhāişe, *n.* A two-wheeled covered carriage.
Chal-çĕd'o-ny, or Chăl'çe-do-ny, *n.* A variety of quartz.
Chăl'dron, *n.* A measure of 36 bushels.
Chăl'ĭçe, *n.* A cup; a communion cup.
Chalk (chawk), *n.* A white calcareous earth. — *v. t.* To mark with chalk.
Chalk'y (chawk'y), *a.* Consisting of, or resembling, chalk.
Chăl'lenġe, *v. t.* To call to fight; to claim as due; to object to. — *n.* Summons to a contest; exception to a juror.
Cha-lỹb'e-ate, *a.* Impregnated with iron.
Chām'ber, *n.* An upper room; a hollow place; a kind of court. — *v. t.* or *i.* To lodge.
Chām'ber-lain, *n.* An overseer of the chambers.
Chām'ber-māid, *n.* A female who has the charge of bedchambers.
Cha-mē'le-on, *n.* A species of lizard, whose color is changeable.
Chăm'fer, *v. t.* To cut a groove in; to bevel.
Çhăm'ois (shăm'my *or* sha-moy'), *n.* A kind of antelope.

Chamois.

Çhăm'o-mīle, *n.* A plant.
Chămp, *v. t.* or *i.* To chew.
Çham-pāgne' (sham-pān'), *n.* A brisk, sparkling wine.
Çham-pāign' (sham-pān'), *a.* Open; flat. — *n.* An open, flat country.
Chăm'pi-on, *n.* A combatant for another, or for a cause.
Chançe, *n.* An unforeseen occurrence. — SYN. Accident; hazard; opportunity. — *v. i.* To happen.
Chan'çel, *n.* Part of a church where the altar stands.
Chan'çel-lor (7), *n.* An officer of state; judge of a court of equity.
Chan'çer-y, *n.* A court of equity.
Chăn'de-lier', *n.* A frame or support for lights.
Chan'dler, *n.* One who dealsin candles, &c.
Chan'dler-y, *n.* Articles sold by a chandler.
Chānġe, *v. t.* or *i.* To alter; to exchange. — *n.* Alteration; small money.
Chānġe'a-ble, *a.* Subject to change; fickle.
Chānġe'ful, *a.* Full of change.
Chānġe'less, *a.* Constant; invariable.
Chānġe'ling, *n.* A fickle person; an idiot.
Chăn'nel, *n.* Course of a stream; a furrow; a groove. — *v. t.* (8), To cut into channels; to groove.
Chant, *v. t.* or *i.* To sing; to recite to musical tones without musical measure. — *n.* Song; musical recitation.
Chănt'i-cleer, *n.* The male of domestic fowls; a cock.
Chant'ry, *n.* A chapel to sing mass in for the souls of the donors.
Chā'os (kā'os), *n.* Confused mass of matter; confusion.
Cha-ŏt'ic (kā-ŏt'ik), *a.* Resembling chaos; confused.
Chap (chăp *or* chŏp), *n.* A crack in flesh. — *v. t.* or *i.* To open; to crack; to split. — *n.* A boy; a buyer.
Chăp'el, *n.* A place of worship.
Chăp'el-ry, *n.* Jurisdiction of a chapel.
Çhăp'er-ōn (shăp'er-ōn), *v. t.* To attend and protect in

public. — *n.* A lady's attendant and protector.

Chăp'laĭn, *n.* A clergyman of the army or navy, &c.

Chăp'laĭn-çy, } *n.* Office
Chăp'laĭn-ship, } of a chaplain. [wreath.

Chăp'let, *n.* A garland or

Chăp'man (21), *n.* A dealer.

Chaps (chŏps), *n. pl.* The mouth or jaws.

Chăp'ter, *n.* A division of a book; an organized branch of some body.

Chär, *v. t.* To reduce to coal.

Ćhăr'ac-ter, *n.* A mark or letter; peculiar quality; reputation.

Ćhăr'ac-ter-ĭs'tic, *a.* Constituting or indicating character. — *n.* That which marks the character.

Ćhăr'ac-ter-īze, *v. t.* To distinguish or express the peculiar qualities of. [dle.

Ça-rāde', *n.* A kind of rid-

Ćhär'cōal, *n.* Coal from wood.

Charge, *v. t.* To impose; to enjoin; to accuse; to impute; to load. — *v. i.* To make an onset. — *n.* Care; command; commission; expense; onset.

Chärge'a-ble, *a.* Expensive.

Chär'ger, *n.* A large dish; a war-horse. [gally.

Chär'i-ly, *adv.* Warily; fru-

Chăr'i-ot, *n.* A carriage of pleasure or state.

Chăr'i-ot-eer', *n.* Driver of a chariot. [kind.

Chăr'i-ta-ble, *a.* Liberal;

Chăr'i-ty, *n.* Love; liberality; alms; candor. [quack.

Ça-rl'a-tan (shär'-), *n.* A

Ça-rl'a-tan-ry, *n.* Quackery.

Charm, *n.* Magic power; spell; enchantment. — *v. t.* To delight; to delude; to subdue. — *v. i.* To act as a charm.

Chärm'ing, *a.* Delightful.

Chär'nel-house, *n.* A place under a church for bones of the dead. [coasts, &c.

Chärt, *n.* A delineation of

Chär'ter, *n.* A deed or conveyance; a patent; a grant. — *v. t.* To establish by charter; to let or hire, as a vessel. [political reformer.

Chärt'ist, *n.* An English

Chär'y, *a.* Careful; cautious.

Chāse, *v. t.* To hunt; to pursue. — *n.* Pursuit; a printer's frame; a wide groove.

Ćhăsm (kăzm), *n.* A cleft; gap; opening.

Chāste, *a.* Undefiled; pure.

Chās'ten (chās'n), *v. t.* To correct by punishment.

Chās'ten-ing, *n.* Correction.

Chas-tīse', *v. t.* To correct.

Chăs'tĭse-ment, *n.* Corrective punishment.

Chăs'ti-ty, } *n.* Purity of
Chāste'ness, } body or words.

Chăt, *v. i.* To talk familiarly. — *n.* Idle or familiar talk.

Ça-eau' (shat-ō'), *n.* A castle or country-seat.

Chăt'tel (chăt'tl), *n.* Any movable property.

Chăt'ter, *v. i.* To talk idly. — *n.* A prating; noise of birds.

Chăt'ter-bŏx, *n.* One who talks incessantly.

Chăt'ty, *a.* Talkative. [mon.

Chēap, *a.* Of low price; com-

Chēap'en, *v. t.* To attempt to buy; to chaffer for.

Chēap'ness, *n.* Lowness of price.

Chēat, *n.* A trick; a deceiver. — *v. t.* To deceive.

Chĕck, *v. t.* To curb or restrain; to mark off, as in a list. — *n.* Restraint; an order for money.

Chĕck'er, *v. t.* To diversify.

Chĕck'er-bōard, *n.* A board for playing checkers on.

Chĕck'ers, *n. pl.* A game on a checkered board.

Chĕck'māte, *n.* A movement in chess that ends the game. — *v. t.* To defeat completely.

Cheek, *n.* The side of the face.

Cheer, *n.* Mirth; entertainment; acclamation. — *v. t.* To cause to rejoice; to enliven; to salute by cheers.

Cheer'ful, *a.* Lively; gay; sprightly; animated.

Cheer'ful-ness, *n.* Gayety; alacrity. [sad; gloomy.

Cheer'less, *a.* Comfortless;

Cheer'y, *a.* Gay; sprightly.

Cheese, *n.* The curd of milk coagulated and pressed.

Cheese'-cāke, *n.* A cake made of soft curds, sugar, and butter.

Ćhĕm'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to chemistry.

Çhe-mīse' (she-meez'), *n.* An under garment of a woman.

Ćhĕm'ist, *n.* One versed in chemistry.

Ćhĕm'is-try, *n.* Science that treats of the composition and changes of substances.

Chĕr'ish, *v. t.* To treat with tenderness; to nourish.

Chĕr'ry, *n.* A tree and its fruit.

Ćhĕr'so-nēse, *n.* A peninsula.

Chĕr'ub (25), *n* A celestial spirit; an angel.

Che-ru'bic, *a.* Angelic. [skill.

Chĕss, *n.* A certain game of

Chĕss'-bōard, *n.* A board used in the game of chess.

Chĕst, *n.* A large box; the thorax.

Chĕst'nut, *n.* A tree and its nut. — *a.* Reddish brown.

Çhĕv'a-lĭer' (shev'-), *n.* A knight; horseman; cavalier.

Chew (chōō), *v. t.* To grind with the teeth; to masticate.

Çhi-cāne' (shĭ-), } *n.* Shift;
Çhi-cān'er-y, } trickery.

Chĭck, } *n.* The young of
Chĭck'en, } fowls.

Chĭck'en-heärt'ed, *a.* Cowardly; timid.

Chĭck'en-pŏx, *n.* A contagious eruptive disease.

Chĭck'weed, *n.* A weed.

Chīde, *v. t.* [*imp.* CHID; *p. p.* CHID, CHIDDEN.] To scold.

Chiēf, *a.* Highest in office; principal. — *n.* A leader; commander; head of a clan.

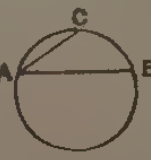
Chiēf'ly, *adv.* Principally; especially.

Chiēf'taĭn, *n.* A captain or leader.

Chĭl'blāin, *n.* A swelling or sore caused by cold. [ter.

Chīld (22), *n.* A son or daugh-

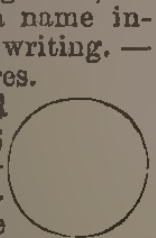
Chīld'bĕd, *n.* The state of travail or childbirth.
Chīld'bīrth, *n.* Travail; labor.
Chīld'hōōd, *n.* State of a child; time of being a child.
Chīld'ish, *a.* Like a child; simple; trifling.
Chīld'less, *a.* Having no child.
Chĭl'dren, *n. pl.* of *Child*.
Chĭll (l), *a.* Cold; inducing a shivering. — *n.* Moderate cold. — *v. t.* To make cold; to discourage.
Chĭll'i-ness, *n.* Coldness.
Chĭll'y, *a.* Somewhat cold.
Chīme, *n.* A set of bells or the tune played on them; edge of a cask. — *v. i.* To sound in harmony.
Chīm'er, *n.* One who chimes.
Chĭ-mē'rȧ (18), *n.* A vain, idle fancy. [fanciful.
Chĭ-mĕr'i-cal, *a.* Imaginary;
Chĭm'ney (19), *n.* A flue or passage for smoke. [face.
Chĭn, *n.* Lower end of the
Chī'nȧ (18), *n.* A fine kind of earthen-ware; porcelain.
Chīne, *n.* Back-bone; part of a cask in which the head is.
Chĭnk, *n.* Gap; opening; crack. — *v.* To crack; to jingle.
Chĭnk'y, *a.* Having chinks.
Chĭntz (chints), *n.* Cotton cloth printed with colors.
Chĭp, *n.* A piece cut off; a fragment. — *v. t.* To cut into small pieces. — *v. i.* To break off in small pieces.
Chī-rŏg'ra-pher, *n.* A writer.
Chī-rŏg'ra-phy, *n.* One's own hand-writing; penmanship.
Chī'ro-măn'cy, *n.* Divination by inspecting the hand.
Chī-rŏp'o-dĭst, *n.* One who extracts corns from feet.
Chīrp, *v. i.* To make the noise of small birds. — *n.* A short, sharp note, as of a small bird. [chirping.
Chĭr'rup, *v. t.* To animate by
Chĭs'el, *n.* A tool for paring, hewing, or gouging. — *v. t.* (8) To cut with a chisel.
Chĭt, *n.* A shoot; small child.
Chĭt'chăt, *n.* Familiar talk.
Chĭv'al-rĭe, *a.* Chivalrous.
Chĭv'al-roŭs (shĭv'-), *a.* Pertaining to chivalry; gallant.
Chĭv'al-ry (shĭv'al-rȳ), *n.* Knight errantry; valor.
Chīves, *n. pl.* Threads in blossoms.
Chlō'rīne, *n.* Heavy greenish colored gas. [full.
Chŏck'-full, *a.* Completely
Chŏc'o-late, *n.* A preparation of the cacao-nut.
Choiçe, *n.* Act of choosing. — *a.* Select; precious.
Choir (kwīr), *n.* Part of a church; body of singers.
Chōke, *v. t.* To stop the windpipe; to suffocate. — *v. i.* To have the windpipe stopped.
Chōke'-dămp, *n.* A noxious vapor in wells, mines, &c.
Chōke'-full, *a.* Full to choking; quite full.
Chōke'-pêar, *n.* A kind of pear, very astringent.
Chōk'y, *a.* Tending to choke.
Chŏl'er, *n.* Bile; gall; anger.
Chŏl'er-à, *n.* A malignant disease.
Chŏl'er-à-môr'bus, *n.* A milder form of cholera.
Chŏl'er-ic, *a.* Passionate.
Chōōse, *v. t.* [*imp.* CHOSE; *p. p.* CHOSEN, CHOSE.] To make choice of. — SYN. To prefer; elect. — *v. i.* To make a selection.
Chŏp (7), *v. t.* or *i.* To cut; to mince; to barter. — *n.* A small piece of meat. [house.
Chŏp'-house, *n.* A dining-
Chŏp'ping, *a.* Large; plump.
Chŏps, *n. pl.* The jaws.
Chō'ral (kō'ral), *a.* Belonging to a choir.
Chôrd, *n.* String of a musical instrument; concord; a line uniting the extremities of an arc.



Chord.
AC, AB, chords.

Chōre, *n.* A small job of work.
Chŏr'is-ter, *n.* A leader of a choir; a chorist.
Cho-rŏg'ra-phy, *n.* Description of a particular region.
Chō'rus (18), *n.* A company of singers; part of a song in which all join.
Chōşe, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Choose*.
Chō'şen (chō'zn), *p. p.* of *Choose*. [the crow family.
Chough (chŭf), *n.* A bird of
Chow'der, *n.* Fish, biscuit, &c., stewed together.
Chrĭşm, *n.* Consecrated oil.
Chrīst, *n.* The Messiah.
Chrĭs'ten (krĭs'n), *v. t.* To baptize and name.
Chrĭs'ten-dŏm (krĭs'n-), *n.* Territory of Christians.
Chrĭs'tian (krĭst'yan), *n.* A disciple of Christ. — *a.* Pertaining to Christ. — *Christian name*, the first name.
Chris-tiăn'i-ty, *n.* The religion taught by Christ.
Chrĭs'tian-īze, *v. t.* To convert to Christianity.
Chrĭst'mas (krĭs'mas), *n.* The feast of Christ's nativity.
Chro-măt'ic, *a.* Relating to colors and to a scale in music.
Chrōme, } *n.* A hard
Chrō'mi-um, } brittle metal of a grayish-white color.
Chrō'mo, *n.* A chromo-lithograph.
Chrō'mo-lĭth'o-grăph, *n.* A lithograph printed in colors.
Chrŏn'ic, *a.* Of long duration.
Chrŏn'i-cle (krŏn'i-kl), *n.* A register of events. — *v. t.* To record in history.
Chro-nŏl'o-ger, } *n.* One
Chro-nŏl'o-gĭst, } who studies or explains chronology.
Chrŏn'o-lŏg'ic, } *a.* Per-
Chrŏn'o-lŏg'ic-al, } taining to chronology.
Chro-nŏl'o-gy, *n.* The science of computing dates.
Chro-nŏm'e-ter, *n.* A very exact time-piece.
Chrȳs'a-lĭs, *n.* Form of a butterfly before it reaches the winged state. [mineral.
Chrȳs'o-līte, *n.* A greenish
Chŭb, *n.* A fresh-water fish.
Chŭb'bed, } *a.* Big-headed;
Chŭb'by, } stupid; thick.
Chŭck'le, *v.* To laugh inwardly.
Chŭm, *n.* A room-mate.

Chŭnk, *n.* A short, thick piece of wood.
Chûrch (18), *n.* A place of worship; a body of Christians.—*v. t.* To give thanks for in church.
Chûrch'man (21), *n.* An Episcopalian; a clergyman.
Chûrch'-wär'den (-wôr'dn), *n.* An officer of the church.
Chûrch'-yärd, *n.* A graveyard near a church.
Chûrl, *n.* A rustic; a rough, surly fellow; a niggard.
Chûrl'ish, *a.* Surly; rude.
Chûrn, *n.* A vessel in which butter is made.—*v. t.* To agitate, as cream, for making butter.
Chȳle, *n.* A milky fluid derived from chyme.
Chȳme, *n.* Pulp formed from food digested in the stomach.
Çĭe'a-trĭçe, *n.* A scar; mark.
Çĭe'a-trīze, *v.* To heal by forming a skin over a wound.
Çī'der, *n.* Juice of apples, usually fermented.
Çĭ-gär', *n.* A roll of tobacco for smoking. [eye-lids.
Çĭl'i-a-ry, *a.* Belonging to the
Çĭn-et'ūre, *n.* A belt; girdle.
Çĭn'der, *n.* A small coal.
Çĭn'na-mon, *n.* The inner bark of a species of laurel.
Çĭnque (sĭnk), *n.* The number five; —*used in games.*
Çĭnque'foĭl, *n.* A five-leaved rosette in architecture.
Çī'on, *n.* A shoot of a tree for grafting.
Çī'pher, *n.* The figure 0; initial letters of a name inwoven; a secret writing.—*v. i.* To use figures.
Çĭr'cle, *n.* A round figure; an orb; surrounding company; a province.—*v.* To move round or circularly.


Circle.

Çĭr'cuit (sĭr'kit), *n.* A district.—*v. t.* To make to go round. [about.
Çir-cū'i-toŭs, *a.* Round
Çĭr'cu-lar, *a.* Round like a circle; ending in itself.
Çĭr'cu-lăr'i-ty, *n.* State of being circular. [cular form.
Çĭr'cu-lar-ly, *adv.* In a cir-
Çĭr'cu-lāte, *v. i.* To move round.—*v. t.* To cause to pass round.
Çĭr'cu-lā'tion, *n.* A passing round; currency.
Çĭr'cum-ăm'bi-ent, *a.* Surrounding.
Çĭr-cum-ăm'bu-lāte, *v. t.* To walk round about.
Çĭr'cum-çīse, *v. t.* To deprive of the foreskin.
Çĭr'cum-çĭz'ion (-zĭzh'un), *n.* Act of circumcising.
Çir-cŭm'fer-ençe, *n.* The line that bounds the circle.
Çĭr'cum-flĕx, *n.* An accent marked thus (˜ or ˆ).
Çir-cŭm'flu-ençe, *n.* Flowing round. [round.
Çir-cŭm'flu-ent, *a.* Flowing
Çĭr'cum-fūse', *v. t.* To pour or spread round.
Çĭr'cum-fū'zion, *n.* Act of pouring round. [around.
Çĭr'cum-jā'çent, *a.* Lying
Çĭr'cum-lo-cū'tion, *n.* The use of indirect expressions.
Çĭr'cum-lŏc'u-to-ry, *a.* Consisting in circumlocution.
Çĭr'cum-năv'i-gāte, *v. t.* To sail round. [sailing round.
Çĭr'cum-năv'i-gā'tion, *n.* A
Çĭr'cum-năv'i-gā'tor, *n.* One who sails around.
Çĭr'cum-pō'lar, *a.* About one of the poles of the earth.
Çĭr'cum-scrībe', *v. t.* To inclose; to limit.
Çĭr'cum-scrĭp'tion, *n.* Limitation; confinement.
Çĭr'cum-spect, *a.* Guarded; prudent; wary.
Çĭr'cum-spĕc'tion, *n.* Vigilance; watchfulness.
Çĭr'cum-stançe, *n.* Something pertaining to a fact, but not essential thereto; (*pl.*) state as to property.—SYN. Fact; event; incident.—*v. t.* To place in a particular situation.
Çĭr'cum-stăn'tial, *a.* Particular; minute; abounding with circumstances.
Çĭr'cum-stăn'tials, *n. pl.* Things incident, but not essential.
Çĭr'cum-val-lā'tion, *n.* A fortification round a place.
Çĭr'cum-vĕnt', *v. t.* To deceive.
Çĭr'cum-vĕn'tion, *n.* Deception; imposture; fraud.
Çĭr'cus, *n.* A place for games or feats of horsemanship.
Çis-ăl'pĭne, *a.* South of the Alps. [side of the Atlantic.
Çĭs'at-lăn'tic, *a.* On this
Çĭs'tern, *n.* A large vessel for water, &c.; reservoir; tank. [tempt.
Çĭt, *n.* A citizen;—in con-
Çĭt'a-del, *n.* A fortress in or near a city. [quotation.
Çī-tā'tion, *n.* A summons;
Çī'ta-to-ry, *a.* Citing; calling.
Çīte, *v. t.* To summon: to quote.
Çĭt'i-zen, *n.* An inhabitant of a city; a freeman.
Çĭt'ric, *a.* Belonging to lemons. [on.
Çĭt'ron, *n.* A species of lem-
Çĭt'y (19), *n.* An incorporated town; a large town.
Çĭv'et, *n.* A quadruped, and a perfume produced by it.
Çĭv'ic, *a.* Relating to civil life.
Çĭv'il, *a.* Pertaining to a city or state, or to society; courteous; polite.
Çĭ-vĭl'ian, *n.* One versed in civil law; one in a civil capacity. [courtesy.
Çĭ-vĭl'i-ty, *n.* Politeness;
Çĭv'il-i-zā'tion, *n.* Act of civilizing.
Çĭv'il-īze, *v. t.* To reclaim from barbarism. [lite.
Çĭv'il-īzed, *a.* Polished; po-
Çĭv'il-ly, *adv.* In a civil manner.
Clăck, *v. i.* To make a sudden sharp noise, as by striking.—*n.* A sudden sharp noise.
Clăck'er, *n.* One who, or that which, clacks.
Clăd, *p. p.* of *Clothe.*
Clāim, *v. t.* To demand; to require.—*n.* A demand as of right; a title.
Clāim'ant, *n.* One who claims.

Clâir-voy'ançe, *n.* Discernment of things not present to the senses.
Clăim, *n.* A bivalve shell-fish.
Clăm'ber, *v. i.* To climb with hands and feet.
Clăm'mi-ness, *n.* Stickiness.
Clăm'my, *a.* Viscous; sticky.
Clăm'or, *n.* Noise of voices. — *v. i.* To be vociferous.
Clăm'or-oŭs, *a.* Noisy with the tongue; loud; vociferous.
Clămp, *n.* A piece of iron or timber for fastening things together. — *v. t.* To unite or strengthen by a clamp.
Clăn, *n.* A family; race; tribe; sect.
Clan-dĕs'tĭne, *a.* Concealed.
Clăng, *v. i.* To make a sharp shrill sound. — *n.* A sharp ringing sound. [sound.
Clăn'gor, *n.* A loud, harsh
Clăn̄k, *n.* A loud ringing sound, as of a chain. — *v. t.* To make a noise.
Clăp (7), *v. t.* To strike together. — *n.* A striking of hands.
Clăp'bōard (klab'urd), *n.* A narrow kind of board for covering houses.
Clăp'per, *n.* One who, or that which, claps.
Clăp'-trăp, *n.* A trick or device to gain applause.
Clăr'et, *n.* A French wine.
Clăr'i-fy, *v. t.* To make clear; to purify.
Clăr'i-nĕt', } *n.* A wind in-
Clăr'i-o-nĕt', } strument.
Clăr'i-on, *n.* A wind instrument of the reed kind.
Clăsh, *v. t.* To strike noisily against. — *v. i.* To dash noisily together. — *n.* Noisy collision.
Clăsh'ing, *a.* Contrary; interfering. — *n.* Opposition; collision.
Clàsp, *n.* A hook; a close embrace. — *v. t.* To embrace; to hold fast; to inclose.
Clàss (2), *n.* A group; a rank; an order. — *v. t.* To arrange in a class.
Clăs'sic, *n.* An author of the first rank.
Clăs'sic, } *a.* Pertaining to
Clăs'sic-al, } authors of acknowledged excellence.
Clăs'si-fi-cā'tion, *n.* Act of arranging in classes.
Clăs'si-fy, *v. t.* To form a class.
Clăt'ter, *n.* A rattling noise. — *v. i.* To make rattling sounds.
Clăt'ter-ing, *n.* Clatter; rattle; confusion of sounds.
Clạuse, *n.* Part of a sentence.
Clạw, *n.* A hooked nail. — *v. t.* To tear with claws.
Clāy, *n.* A kind of soft earth. — *v. t.* To manure, or to purify, with clay. [clay.
Clāy'ey, *a.* Consisting of
Clēan, *a.* Free from dirt; pure. — *v. t.* To free from dirt; to purify. — *adv.* Fully; entirely.
Clēan'li-ness (13), *n.* Neatness; purity.
Clĕan'ly (klĕn'lў), *a.* Free from dirt; neat.
Clēan'ly, *adv.* Nicely.
Clĕanse, *v. t.* To purify.
Clēar, *a.* Free from mixture; pure; audible; indisputable. — *n.* Full extent. — *v. t.* To free from impurities; to acquit; to pass over. — *v. i.* To become fair; to become free; to have permission to sail. — *adv.* Plainly; completely.
Clēar'ançe, *n.* A permit to sail.
Clēar'ing, *n.* A justification; defense; a tract of land cleared of wood.
Clēar'ly, *adv.* Brightly; plainly; evidently.
Clēat, *n.* A narrow strip for fastening.
Clēav'age, *n.* Act or quality of cleaving.
Clēave, *v. i.* [*imp.* CLEAVED; *p. p.* CLEFT, CLOVEN, CLEAVED.] To stick; to adhere. — *v. t.* To split.

Cleat.

Clēav'er, *n.* A butcher's instrument.
Clĕf (1), *n.* (*Mus.*) A character to show the key.
Clĕft, *p. p.* or *p. a.* Split; divided. — *n.* A crack; a split.
Clĕm'en-çy, *n.* A disposition to treat with lenity. — SYN. Mildness; tenderness; lenity; kindness.
Clĕm'ent, *a.* Mild; kind.
Clĕr'ġy, *n.* The ministers of the gospel.
Clĕr'ġy-măn (21), *n.* A minister of the gospel.
Clĕr'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to the clergy.
Clĕrk (*in Eng.* klärk), *n.* A parish officer; a scribe; an accountant; an assistant in a shop. [clerk.
Clĕrk'ship, *n.* Office of a
Clĕv'er, *a.* Dexterous; expert; adroit; agreeable.
Clĕv'is, } *n.* A bent iron on
Clĕv'y, } the end of a cart-tongue, plow-beam, &c.
Clew, *n.* A ball of thread; a guide; corner of a sail. — *v. t.* To truss up to the yard.
Clĭck, *v. i.* To make a small sharp noise; to tick. — *n.* A sharp noise. [attorney.
Clī'ent, *n.* Employer of an
Clĭff (1), *n.* A steep rock; a precipice. [craggy.
Clĭff'y, *a.* Having cliffs;
Clī-măc'ter-ic, *n.* A critical period of human life.
Clī'mate, *n.* A region or tract of country; condition of a place as to temperature, &c.
Clī'max, *n.* Gradation or ascent in a sentence.
Clīmb (klīm), *v.* To mount by hands and feet.
Clīme, *n.* A climate.
Clĭnch, *v. t.* To gripe; to hold fast. — *n.* Fast hold.
Clĭng, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CLUNG.] To adhere; to hang to or upon.
Clĭn'ic, } *a.* Pertaining to
Clĭn'ic-al, } a sick bed.
Clĭn̄k, *v. i.* or *t.* To make, or to cause to make, a slightly ringing sound.
Clĭn̄k'er, *n.* Vitrified matter which collects in furnaces.
Clĭp (7), *v. t.* To cut short.

Clĭp'per, *n.* One who clips; a vessel for fast sailing.
Clĭp'ping, *n.* That which is clipped off.
Clōak, *v. t.* To cover with a cloak; to conceal. — *n.* A loose outer garment.
Clŏck, *n.* An instrument for measuring time.
Clŏck'-work (-wûrk), *n.* Well-adjusted machinery, like that of a clock.
Clŏd, *n.* A lump of earth.
Clŏd'hŏp-per, *n.* A rustic; a clown.
Cloff, *n.* See *Clough*.
Clŏg, *v. t.* To hinder in motion. — *n.* Obstruction; a kind of heavy shoe, often of wood.
Cloĭs'ter, *n.* A nunnery or monastery. — *v. t.* To immure in a cloister.
Clōse, *v. t.* To shut; to conclude. — *v. i.* To unite; to terminate. — *n.* Conclusion; a small inclosed field.
Clōse, *a.* Shut fast; private; solid; niggardly; sly. — *adv.* In a close manner or state.
Clōse'-fĭst'ed, *a.* Covetous.
Clōse'ly (10), *adv.* In a close manner; very near.
Clōse'-stōōl, *n.* A stool made to hold a chamber-vessel.
Clōs'et, *n.* A small private apartment. — *v. t.* To shut up in privacy.
Clōs'ing, *n.* End; conclusion. — *a.* Concluding.
Clōs'ūre (klō'zhŭr), *n.* A closing; inclosure.
Clŏt, *n.* A concretion; coagulation. — *v.* To form clots.
Clŏth, *n.* (*pl.* **Clŏths.**) Any material formed by weaving.
Clōthe, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **CLAD, CLOTHED.**] To furnish with garments.
Clōthes (klōthz *or* klōz), *n. pl.* Dress; garments.
Clōth'ier (-yer), *n.* One who makes, sells, or fulls cloth.
Clōth'ing, *n.* Garments.
Cloud, *n.* Collection of vapor. — *v. t.* To darken with clouds; to obscure.
Cloud'i-ness, *n.* State of being cloudy.
Cloud'less, *a.* Free from clouds. [clouds; obscure.
Cloud'y, *a.* Covered with
Clout, *n.* A patch; cloth. — *v. t.* To patch; to mend.
Clōve, *n.* A pungent spice. — *imp.* of *Cleave*.
Clō'ven (klō'vn), *p. p.* or *p. a.* of *Cleave*. Cleft; split.
Clō'ven-fōōt'ed, *a.* Having the hoof in two parts.
Clō'ver, *n.* A genus of plants.
Clown, *n.* A rustic; an ill-bred man; a buffoon.
Clown'ish, *a.* Coarse; rustic.
Cloy, *v. t.* To fill to satiety.
Clŭb, *n.* A heavy stick; an association. — *v. i.* To join in common expense, or for a common end.
Clŭb'-fōōt'ed, *a.* Having deformed feet.
Clŭb'-law, *n.* Government by violence.
Clŭck, *v. i.* To call, as a hen.
Clūe, *n.* See *Clew*.
Clŭmp, *n.* A cluster of trees.
Clŭm'sy, *a.* Awkward; ill-made. [*Cling*.
Clŭng, *imp.* and *p. p.* of
Clŭs'ter, *n.* A bunch; a collection. — *v. t.* or *i.* To unite in a bunch.
Clŭtch, *n.* A gripe; grasp; claw; (*pl.*) hands; rapacity. — *v. t.* To seize and hold fast; to gripe.
Clŭt'ter, *n.* A noise; confusion; disorder. — *v. t.* To crowd together in disorder.
Clȳs'ter, *n.* An injection.
Cōach, *n.* A four-wheeled carriage for pleasure or traveling. [drives a coach.
Cōach'man (21), *n.* One who
Cō'ad-jū'tor, *n.* An assistant.
Cō'ad-jū'trix, *n.* A female assistant.
Co-ā'gent, *n.* An assistant.
Co-ăg'u-lāte, *v.* To curdle.
Co-ăg'u-lā'tion, *n.* The process of curdling.
Co-ăg'u-la-tĭve, *a.* Having power to coagulate.
Co-ăg'u-lum, *n.* A coagulated mass, as curd; runnet.
Cōal, *n.* Wood charred; a black combustible fossil.
Cō'a-lĕsçe' (-lĕss'), *v. i.* To grow together; to unite.
Cō'a-lĕs'çençe, *n.* The act of uniting; union.
Cō'a-lī'tion (-lĭsh'un), *n.* Union of persons, parties, or states.
Cōal'-mīne, } *n.* A mine or
Cōal'-pĭt, } pit where coal is dug.
Cōarse, *a.* Large; gross; rude; rough; not refined.
Cōarse'ness, *n.* Quality of being coarse.
Cōast, *n.* Land next the sea. — *v. i.* To sail along the shore.
Cōast'er, *n.* A person or vessel that sails near a coast.
Cōat, *n.* A man's upper garment; fur or hair of a beast; an external covering. — *v. t.* To cover with a coat.
Cōat'ing, *n.* Act of covering; cloth for coats.
Cōax, *v. t.* To wheedle; to persuade by flattery.
Cŏb, *n.* Spike of maize; pony.
Cō'bal̤t, *n.* A brittle reddish gray mineral.
Cŏb'ble, *n.* A roundish stone. — *v. t.* To mend coarsely or clumsily, as shoes.
Cŏb'bler, *n.* A mender of shoes.
Cŏb'web, *n.* A spider's web.
Cŏch'i-nēal, *n.* An insect used to dye scarlet.
Cŏch'le-a-ry, } *a.* In the
Cŏch'le-ā'ted, } form of a screw.
Cŏck, *n.* The male of birds. — *v. t.* To set erect.
Cock-ād', *n.* A knot of ribbon worn on the hat.
Cŏck'a-trīçe, *n.* A fabulous serpent. [boat.
Cŏck'-bōat, *n.* A ship's small
Cŏck'er-el, *n.* A young cock.
Cŏck'-fīght (-fīt), *n.* Battle between cocks.
Cŏck'-hôrse, *n.* A child's rocking-horse.
Cŏck'le (kŏk'l), *n.* A weed; darnel; a shell-fish. — *v. t.* To wrinkle.
Cŏck'-lŏft, *n.* A room over the garret; a lumber-room.

Cŏck'ney (19), *n.* A native of London.

Cŏck'pit, *n.* An area where cocks fight; a room in a ship under the gun-deck.

Cŏck'rôach, *n.* A troublesome kind of beetle.

Cŏck's'cōmb (-kōm), *n.* Crest of a cock; a plant.

Cŏck'swain (*or* kŏk'sn), *n.* An officer who has the care of a boat and boat's crew.

Cō'cōa (kō'kō), *n.* A palm-tree bearing the cocoa-nut; the chocolate-tree, and a decoction of the nut or the paste.

Cocoa.

Cō'cōa-nŭt, *n.* The nut of a kind of palm-tree.

Co-cōōn' (18), *n.* A ball spun by the silkworm.

Cŏd, *n.* A sea-fish; a husk; a pod; a bag.

Cōde, *n.* A system or digest of laws.

Cŏd'ġer, *n.* A covetous or clownish fellow.

Cŏd'i-çĭl, *n.* Supplement to a will.

Cō'di-fi-cā'tion, *n.* Act of reducing laws to a system.

Cō'di-fy, *v. t.* To reduce to a code or digest, as laws.

Cŏd'dle, *v. t.* To parboil; to treat tenderly.

Cō'ef-fĭ'cien-çy (-fĭsh'en-), *n.* Joint operation.

Cō'ef-fĭ'cient (-fĭsh'ent), *n.* That which co-operates.

Co-ē'qual, *a.* Equal with another.

Cō'e-qual'i-ty (-kwŏl-), *n.* Equality with another.

Co-ērçe', *v. t.* To restrain by force. — SYN. To check; constrain; compel.

Co-ēr'cion, *n.* Restraint; compulsion.

Co-ēr'çĭve, *a.* Restraining by force.

Cō'es-sĕn'tial, *a.* Partaking of the same essence.

Cō'e-tĕr'nal, *a.* Equally eternal.

Cō'e-tĕr'ni-ty, *n.* Equal existence or eternity.

Co-ē'val, *a.* Of the same age. — *n.* One of the same age.

Cō'-ex-ĭst', *v. i.* To exist together.

Cō'-ex-ĭst'ençe, *n.* Existence at the same time.

Cō'-ex-ĭst'ent, *a.* Existing at the same time.

Cō'-ex-tĕnd', *v. t.* To extend through the same space.

Cō'-ex-tĕn'sion, *n.* Equal extension.

Cō'-ex-tĕn'sĭve, *a.* Equally extensive.

Cŏf'fee, *n.* The berry of a tropical tree, or liquor made from it.

Coffee.

Cŏf'fee-house, *n.* A house of entertainment.

Cŏf'fer, *n.* A chest, especially one for money.

Cŏf'fin, *n.* A box for a dead human body. — *v. t.* To put in a coffin.

Cŏg, *n.* The tooth of a wheel. — *v. t.* To furnish with cogs; to deceive; to wheedle.

Cō'ġen-çy, *n.* Power; urgency; strength; force.

Cō'ġent, *a.* Having great force. — SYN. Powerful; urgent; forcible; convincing.

Cŏġ'i-tāte, *v. i.* To reflect; to meditate.

Cŏġ'i-tā'tion, *n.* Deep thought.

Cŏġ'i-ta-tĭve, *a.* Able to think; given to thought.

Cŏg'ṇāte, *a.* Born together; allied by blood or birth.

Cōgn'iac } (kōn'yak), *n.* The
Cōgn'ac } best of brandy.

Cog-nĭ'tion, (-nĭsh'un), *n.* Knowledge; object known.

Cŏg'ni-za-ble (*or* kŏn'i-za-bl), *a.* Liable to be tried or examined.

Cŏg'ni-zançe (*or* kŏn'i-zanss), *n.* Knowledge; notice; judicial notice.

Cŏg'-wheel, *n.* A wheel with cogs or teeth.

Co-hăb'it, *v. i.* To live as man and wife.

Cō'hăb-it-ā'tion, *n.* A living together.

Cō-hêir' (-âr'), *n.* A joint heir.

Co-hēre', *v. i.* To stick together; to be united.

Co-hēr'ençe, } *n.* A sticking
Co-hēr'en-çy, } together.

Co-hēr'ent, *a.* Sticking together; consistent.

Co-hē'sion, *n.* Sticking together; state of union.

Co-hē'sĭve, *a.* Sticking; adhesive.

Cō'hôrt, *n.* A body of soldiers.

Coif, *n.* A head-dress. — *v. t.* To cover with a coif.

Coil, *v. t.* To wind into a ring. — *n.* Circular form, as of a rope or serpent.

Coin, *n.* Metal stamped for money. — *v. t.* To stamp metal.

Coin'ağe, *n.* Act of coining; money coined.

Cō'in-çĭde', *v. i.* To agree; to concur.

Co-ĭn'çi-dençe, *n.* Agreement.

Co-ĭn'çi-dent, *a.* Occurring or agreeing together.

Cōke, *n.* Mineral coal charred.

Cōl'an-der (kŭl'-), *n.* A kind of strainer.

Cōld, *a.* Not warm; frigid; chill; reserved. — *n.* Sensation produced by want of heat; a form of disease.

Cōle'wort (-wûrt), *n.* A cabbage cut young.

Cōl'ic, *n.* A pain in the bowels.

Cōl'ick-y, *a.* Pertaining to colic.

Col-lăpse', *v. i.* To fall together. — *n.* A sudden falling together.

Cŏl'lar, *n.* Something worn around the neck; a ring. — *v. t.* To put a collar on; to seize by the collar.

Col-lāte', *v. t.* To compare; to examine; to gather and place in order.

Col-lăt'er-al, *a.* Being on the side; indirect.

Col-lā'tion, *n.* A repast; gift; act of comparing.

Cŏl'lēague, *n.* An associate in office.

Col-lĕct', *v. t.* or *i.* To gather.

Cŏl'lect, *n.* A short prayer.

Col-lĕct'ed, *a.* Cool; composed.

Col-lĕc'tion, *n.* Act of collecting; that which is collected. — SYN. Assemblage; a contribution; a gathering.

Col-lĕct'ĭve, *a.* Formed by gathering; inferring.

Col-lĕct'ĭve-ly, *adv.* In a body. [receiver of taxes.
Col-lĕct'or, *n.* A gatherer; a
Cŏl'leġe, *n.* An assembly or society; a seminary of learning.
Col-lē'ġi-al, } *a.* Pertaining
Col-lē'ġi-ate, } to a college.
Col-lē'ġi-an, *n.* A member of a college. [er.
Col-līde', *v. i.* To dash togeth-
Cŏll'ier (kŏl'yer), *n.* A digger of, or dealer in, coals; a coal-ship.
Cŏll'ier-y, *n.* A coal-mine.
Col-lĭs'ion (-lĭzh'un), *n.* A striking together. [place.
Cŏl'lo-cāte, *v. t.* To set or
Cŏl'lo-cā'tion, *n.* Act of placing; arrangement.
Cŏl'lop, *n.* A cut or slice, as of meat.
Col-lō'qui-al, *a.* Pertaining to, or used in, conversation.
Col-lō'qui-al-ĭsm, *n.* An expression used only in conversation.
Cŏl'lo-quy (19), *n.* A mutual conversation between two.
Col-lūde', *v. i.* To conspire in a fraud.
Col-lū'sion, *n.* A secret agreement to defraud.
Col-lū'sĭve, *a.* Deceitful.
Cō'lon, *n.* A point or mark formed thus [:].
Colonel (kûr'nel), *n.* The commander of a regiment.
Colonel-cy (kûr'nel-), } *n.*
Colonel-shĭp, } Office or rank of a colonel.
Co-lo'ni-al, *a.* Belonging to a colony or colonies.
Cŏl'o-nĭst, *n.* A member or inhabitant of a colony.
Cŏl'o-ni-zā'tion, *n.* The settling of a colony.
Cŏl'o-nīze, *v. t.* To plant or settle with inhabitants.
Cŏl'on-nāde', *n.* A row or range of columns.
Cŏl'o-ny, *n.* A body of people who remove and settle in a distant country, continuing subject to the parent state; the country colonized.
Cŏl'or (kŭl'ur), *n.* A property of light; paint; pretense; (*pl.*) a banner; flag; ensign. — *v. t.* To dye; to stain. — *v. i.* To blush.
Cŏl'or-a-ble, *a.* Designed to cover or conceal; plausible.
Cŏl'or-less, *a.* Without color.
Co-lŏs'sal, *a.* Huge in size.
Co-lŏs'sus, *n.* (*Lat. pl.* Co-lŏs'sī; *Eng. pl.* Co-lŏs'sus-es). A statue of gigantic size.
Cōlt, *n.* A young horse.
Cōl'ter, } *n.* Sharp fore-iron
Cōul'ter, } of a plow.
Cŏl'um-bīne, *n.* A plant.
Cŏl'umn (kŏl'um), *n.* Cylindrical pillar; perpendicular set of lines in a book; a body of troops. [umn.
Co-lŭm'nar, *a.* Like a col-
Co-lūre', *n.* One of two great circles intersecting the solstitial or equinoctial points.
Cō'mà, *n.* Hairiness of a comet; lethargy.
Cō'ma-tōse', *a.* Lethargic.
Cōmb (kōm), *n.* An instrument for dressing the hair; crest of a cock; substance in which bees lodge honey. — *v. t.* To dress with a comb.
Cŏm'bat, *n.* A battle; fight; contest. — *v. i.* To fight with; to oppose. — *v. i.* To struggle or contend.
Cŏm'bat-ant, *n.* A champion.
Cŏm'ba-tĭve, *a.* Disposed to combat. [being combined.
Com-bīn'a-ble, *a.* Capable of
Cŏm'bi-nā'tion, *n.* Union or association. — SYN. Coalition; conspiracy.
Com-bīne', *v. t.* or *i.* To unite; to join; to agree.
Com-bŭs'ti-bĭl'i-ty, }
Com-bŭs'ti-ble-ness, } *n.* Quality of being combustible, or of burning.
Com-bŭs'ti-ble, *a.* Capable of burning. — *n.* A substance that will burn.
Com-bŭs'tion (-bŭst'yun), *n.* A burning; conflagration.
Cŏme (kŭm), *v. i.* [*imp.* CAME; *p. p.* COME.] To move toward; to approach; to draw near. [comedies.
Co-mē'di-an, *n.* An actor of
Cŏm'e-dy, *n.* A humorous dramatic piece. [ty.
Cŏme'li-ness, *n.* Grace; beau-
Cŏme'ly, *a.* Handsome; graceful.
Cŏm'et, *n.* A heavenly body with a luminous train.
Cŏm'fit, *n.* A dry sweetmeat.
Cŏm'fort (kŭm-), *v. t.* To cheer under affliction or depression. — *n.* A relief from pain; consolation.
Cŏm'fort-a-ble, *a.* Affording or enjoying ease.
Cŏm'fort-er, *n.* One who comforts; the Holy Spirit.
Cŏm'fort-less, *a.* Without comfort. [plant.
Cŏm'frey, *n.* A medicinal
Cŏm'ic, *a.* Relating to comedy; droll. [droll.
Cŏm'ic-al, *a.* Diverting;
Cŏm'ing (11), *a.* Future. — *n.* Approach.
Cŏm'i-ty, *n.* Courtesy of intercourse; civility.
Cŏm'mà (19), *n.* A point (,) in writing and printing.
Com-mând', *v. t.* To order; to direct; to govern. — *v. t.* To have supreme authority. — *n.* Order; injunction.
Cŏm'man-dănt', *n.* A commanding officer.
Com-mând'er, *n.* One who directs.
Com-mând'er-y, } *n.* A man-
Com-mând'ry, } or belonging to an order of knights. [command.
Com-mând'ing, *a.* Fitted to
Com-mând'ment, *n.* Command; order; injunction
Com-mĕm'o-rāte, *v. t.* To celebrate by a solemn act.
Com-mĕm'o-rā'tion, *n.* A solemn public celebration.
Com-mĕm'o-ra-tĭve, *a.* Preserving the memory of.
Com-mĕnçe', *v. t.* To begin. — *v. i.* To take rise.
Com-mĕnçe'ment, *n.* Beginning; day of taking degrees in an American college.
Com-mĕnd', *v. t.* To praise; to recommend. [of praise.
Com-mĕnd'a-ble, *a.* Worthy
Cŏm'men-dā'tion, *n.* Praise.

Com-mĕnd'a-to-ry, *a.* Serving to commend.

Com-mĕn'su-ra-bĭl'i-ty, } Com-mĕn'su-ra-ble-ness, } *n.* Capacity of having a common measure.

Com-mĕn'su-ra-ble, *a.* Having a common measure.

Com-mĕn'su-rate, *a.* Of equal measure; proportional.

Com-mĕn'su-rā'tion, *n.* Reduction to a common measure.

Cŏm'ment, *v. i.* To explain by remarks. — *n.* Note or remark for explanation.

Cŏm'ment-a-ry, *n.* Comment; exposition; a book of comments.

Cŏm'men-tā'tor, *n.* One who comments.

Cŏm'merçe, *n.* Interchange of commodities; personal intercourse. — SYN. Trade; traffic; dealing.

Com-mĕr'cial, *a.* Relating to commerce or trade.

Com-mĭn'gle (-mĭng'gl), *v. t.* To mix together.

Cŏm'mi-nūte, *v. t.* To break into small parts.

Cŏm'mi-nū'tion, *n.* Act of breaking into small parts.

Com-mĭs'er-āte, *v. t.* To pity. [passion; sympathy.

Com-mĭs'er-ā'tion, *n.* Com-

Cŏm'mis-sa-ry, *n.* A commissioner; an army officer having charge of a special department.

Com-mĭs'sion (-mĭsh'un), *n.* Performance; perpetration; a trust; compensation to an agent or factor. — *v. t.* To give a commission to; to authorize; to empower.

Com-mĭs'sion-er, *n.* One empowered to act.

Com-mĭs'sūre (-mĭsh'yur), *n.* A joint; a seam or closure.

Com-mĭt', *v. t.* To intrust; to imprison; to pledge.

Com-mĭt'tal, *n.* A pledge, actual or implied.

Com-mĭt'tee, *n.* Persons specially appointed to manage any business.

Com-mĭx', *v. t.* or *i.* To unite in one mass; to mix.

Com-mĭxt'ūre, *n.* A mingled mass.

Com-mōde', *n.* An article [of furniture.

Com-mō'di-oŭs, *a.* Affording ease and convenience.

Com-mŏd'i-ty, *n.* Interest; advantage; merchandise.

Cŏm'mo-dōre, *n.* The commander of a squadron.

Cŏm'mon, *a.* Belonging to many; general; public; usual. — *n.* An open public ground. — *v. i.* To use together.

Cŏm'mon-al-ty, *n.* The common people. [ble.

Cŏm'mon-er, *n.* One not no-

Cŏm'mon-ly, *adv.* Usually; generally; ordinarily.

Cŏm'mon-plāçe, *n.* General head or title; a memorandum; a trite remark. — *a.* Common; trite.

Cŏm'mons, *n. pl.* Common people; lower house of parliament; food at a common table.

Cŏm'mon-wēal', *n.* Public government; whole body of people.

Cŏm'mon-wĕalth', *n.* A state; body politic. [ance.

Com-mō'tion, *n.* Disturb-

Cŏm'mūne, *n.* A small territorial district in France. — *v. i.* To converse.

Com-mū'ni-ca-ble, *a.* Capable of being communicated.

Com-mū'ni-cant, *n.* A partaker of the Lord's supper.

Com-mū'ni-cāte, *v. t.* To impart. — *v. i.* To share; to have intercourse.

Com-mū'ni-cā'tion, *n.* Act of communicating; correspondence.

Com-mū'ni-ca-tĭve, *a.* Ready to communicate.

Com-mūn'ion (-yun), *n.* Intercourse; fellowship; a taking of the Lord's supper.

Com-mū'ni-ty, *n.* Common possession; the public; society at large.

Cŏm'mu-tā'tion, *n.* Exchange.

Com-mūte', *v. t.* To exchange; to substitute.

Com-păct', *v. t.* To thrust or press together; to league with. — *a.* Firm; dense. — *n.* An agreement between parties; covenant.

Com-păn'ion, *n.* An associate; comrade; mate.

Com-păn'ion-a-ble, *a.* Sociable; agreeable. [lowship.

Com-păn'ion-shĭp, *n.* Fel-

Cŏm'pa-ny (kŭm'-, 19), *n.* Fellowship; persons assembled or acting together.

Cŏm'pa-ra-ble, *a.* Worthy to be compared.

Com-păr'a-tĭve, *a.* Estimated by comparison.

Com-păr'a-tĭve-ly, *adv.* By comparison.

Com-pâre', *v. t.* To examine the mutual relations of; to liken. — *v. i* To be like.

Com-păr'i-son, *n.* Act of comparing; comparative estimate; simile. [vision.

Com-pärt'ment, *n.* A di-

Cŏm'pass, *v. t.* To surround; to obtain; to plot. — *n.* A circumference; boundary; magnetic instrument; (*pl.*) an instrument to describe circles. [cy.

Com-păs'sion, *n.* Pity; mer-

Com-păs'sion-ate, *a.* Inclined to pity; merciful.

Com-păs'sion-āte, *v. t.* To pity.

Com-păt'i-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Consistency; agreement.

Com păt'i-ble, *a.* Consistent.

Com-păt'i-bly, *adv.* Consistently.

Com-pā'tri-ot, *n.* A patriot of the same country.

Com-peer', *n.* An equal; colleague; companion.

Com-pĕl' (7), *v. t.* To drive by force. — SYN. To necessitate; constrain; oblige.

Cŏm'pel-lā'tion, *n.* Style of address or salutation.

Cŏm'pend, } Com-pĕnd'i-um, } *n.* Abridgment; summary; epitome.

Com-pĕnd'i-oŭs, *a.* Short; concise; brief.

Cŏm'pen-sāte, or Com-pĕn'-sāte, *v. t.* To make amends.
Cŏm'pen-sā'tion, *n.* Recompense; remuneration.
Com-pĕn'sa-tive, Com-pĕn'sa-to-ry, *a.* Affording compensation.
Com-pēte', *v. i.* To strive for a like end; to rival.
Cŏm'pe-tençe, Cŏm'pe-ten-çy, *n.* Sufficiency; legal capacity or right.
Cŏm'pe-tent, *a.* Adequate to some end or duty; having legal capacity. — SYN. Sufficient; fitted; qualified.
Cŏm'pe-tĭ'tion (-tĭsh'un), *n.* Rivalry; strife for superiority.
Com-pĕt'i-tor, *n.* A rival.
Com-pĕt'i-tĭve, *a.* Pertaining to competition.
Cŏm'pi-lā'tion, *n.* A selection from authors.
Com-pīle', *v. t.* To compose out of materials got from other works. [piles.
Com-pīl'er, *n.* One who com-
Com-plā'çençe, Com-plā'çen-çy, *n.* Pleasure; satisfaction of mind; civility.
Com-plā'çent, *a.* Gratified; displaying satisfaction.
Com-plāin', *v. i.* To murmur; to make a charge.
Com-plāin'ant, *n.* One who complains; a plaintiff.
Com-plāint', *n.* A murmuring; accusation; disease.
Cŏm'plai-sănçe', *n.* Civility; courtesy. [courteous.
Cŏm'plai-sănt', *a.* Polite;
Cŏm'plē-ment, *n.* The full number.
Com-plēte', *a.* Finished; perfect. — *v. t.* To fulfill; to accomplish.
Com-plēte'ly, *adv.* Perfectly.
Com-plē'tion, *n.* Act of finishing; accomplishment.
Cŏm'plex, *a.* Of many parts; intricate; complicated. — *n.* Assemblage; collection.
Com-plĕx'ion (-plĕk'shun), *n.* Color of the face or skin.
Com-plĕx'i-ty, *n.* A complex state; intricacy. [yielding.
Com-plī'ançe (13), *n.* A
Com-plī'ant, *a.* Yielding; bending; obliging.
Cŏm'pli-ca-çy, *n.* State of being complex.
Cŏm'pli-cāte, *v. t.* To make complex or intricate.
Cŏm'pli-cate, *a.* Involved.
Cŏm'pli-cā'tion, *n.* A mixture of many things; intricacy.
Cŏm'pli-ment, *n.* Act or expression of civility. — *v. t.* To flatter or gratify by bestowing praise upon.
Cŏm'pli-mĕnt'al, Cŏm'pli-mĕnt'a-ry, *a.* Expressive of praise or civility.
Cŏm'plot, *n.* A conspiracy; plot. [gether; to conspire.
Com-plŏt', *v. t.* To plot to-
Com-plȳ', *v. i.* To yield; to assent.
Com-pō'nent, *a.* Helping to form. — *n.* An elementary part.
Com-pōrt', *v. i.* To agree; to suit. — *v. t.* To behave; to conduct. [ent.
Com-pōrt'a-ble, *a.* Consist-
Com-pōse', *v. t.* To put together; to write, as an author; to allay; to quiet.
Com-pōsed', *a.* Calm; quiet.
Com-pōs'er, *n.* One who composes; author of music.
Com-pōs'ite, *a.* Made up of parts; compounded.
Cŏm'po-sĭ'tion (-zĭsh'un), *n.* Mixture; combination; arrangement or setting of type; a written work.
Com-pŏs'i-tor, *n.* One who sets type. [manure.
Cŏm'pōst, *n.* A mixture for
Com-pōs'ūre, *n.* A composed state of mind; calmness.
Cŏm'po-tā'tion, *n.* Act of drinking together.
Cŏm'pound, *a.* Formed of two or more ingredients. — *n.* A mixture.
Com-pound', *v. t.* To mix in one mass; to combine or unite; to adjust. — *v. i.* To come to terms of agreement.
Cŏm'pre-hĕnd', *v. t.* To contain; to understand.
Cŏm'pre-hĕn'si-ble, *a.* Capable of being understood.
Cŏm'pre-hĕn'sion, *n.* Act of comprehending; capacity.
Cŏm'pre-hĕn'sĭve, *a.* Including much in small space. — SYN. Large; full; capacious.
Com-prĕss', *v. t.* To press together; to squeeze.
Cŏm'press, *n.* A soft pad used by surgeons.
Com-prĕss'i-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being compressible.
Com-prĕss'i-ble, *a.* Capable of being compressed.
Com-prĕs'sion, *n.* Act of pressing together.
Com-prīse', *v. t.* To contain.
Cŏm'pro-mīse, *n.* Amicable agreement in which mutual concessions are made. — *v. t.* To settle by mutual agreement; to put to hazard. — *v. i.* To make an agreement.
Cŏm'pro-mit, *v. t.* To promise; to compromise.
Comp-trōl'ler (kon-trōl'-), *n.* A public officer who examines and certifies accounts.
Com-pŭl'sa-to-ry, *a.* Compelling.
Com-pŭl'sion, *n.* Act of compelling; force applied.
Com-pŭl'sĭve, Com-pŭl'so-ry, *a.* Compelling; constraining; forcing.
Com-pŭn'c'tion, *n.* Remorse.
Com-pŭn'c'tious, *a.* Attended with compunction or pain for offenses.
Com-pūt'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being computed.
Cŏm'pu-tā'tion, *n.* Act of reckoning.
Com-pūte', *v. t.* To calculate.
Com-pūt'er, *n.* One who computes or reckons.
Cŏm'rade, *n.* An associate; a mate; a companion.
Cŏn, *v. t.* To revolve in thought; to study over.
Con-căt'e-nāte, *v. t.* To link together; to unite in a series.
Con-căt'e-nā'tion, *n.* A series of links, or of things dependent on each other.
Cŏn'cāve, *a.* Hollow and

curved. — *n.* A hollow; an arch or vault.
Con-căv'i-ty, *n.* Hollowness of a rounded body.
Con-cā'vo-cŏn'vex, *a.* Concave on one side and convex on the other.
Con-cā'vo-cŏn'cāve, *a.* Concave on both sides.
Con-çēal' (8), *v. t.* To keep in secret; to hide; secrete.
Con-çēal'ment, *n.* Act of hiding; a hiding place.
Con-çēde', *v. t.* To grant; to admit as true or proper.
Con-çēit', *n.* Fancy; vanity. — *v. t.* To fancy.
Con-çēit'ed, *a.* Vain; proud.
Con-çēiv'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being conceived.
Con-çēive', *v.* To form in the mind; to imagine; to become with child.
Con-çĕn'ter, } *v. i.* or *t.* To
Con-çĕn'tre, } come or bring to a point.
Cŏn'çen-trate, or **Con-çĕn'trāte**, *v. t.* To bring to a common center, or to a closer union. [concentrating.
Cŏn'çen-trā'tion, *n.* Act of
Con-çĕn'tra-tĭve-ness, *n.* Faculty of concentrating the intellectual force.
Con-çĕn'tric, } *a.* Having
Con-çĕn'tric-al, } a common center.
Con-çĕp'tion, *n.* Act of conceiving; notion; thought.
Con-çērn', *v. t.* To affect; to interest. — *n.* An affair; anxiety; solicitude; business; care. [ing to.
Con-çērn'ing, *p. pr.* Pertain-
Con-çērn'ment, *n.* Business.
Con-çērt', *v. t.* To contrive together; to plan.
Cŏn'çert, *n.* Agreement; a musical entertainment.
Con-çĕs'sion (-sĕsh'un), *n.* Act of yielding; grant.
Con-çĕs'sĭve, *a.* Implying concession. [shell.
Cŏn̄ch (kŏnk), *n.* A marine
Con̄ch-oid'al, *a.* Resembling a marine shell.
Con̄-chŏl'o-ġist, *n.* One versed in conchology.
Con-chŏl'o-ġy, *n.* The science of shells.
Con-çĭl'i-āte, *v. t.* To gain by favor; to win over. — SYN. To propitiate; engage.
Con-çĭl'i-ā'tion, *n.* Act of conciliating.
Con-çĭl'i-a-to-ry, *a.* Tending to conciliate; pacific.
Con-çīse', *a.* Brief; short; terse. [words.
Con-çīse'ly, *adv.* In few
Con-çĭs'ion (-sĭzh'un), *n.* A cutting off; circumcision.
Cŏn'clāve, *n.* Assembly of cardinals; private meeting.
Con-clūde', *v. t.* To bring to an end; to finish. — *v. i.* To come to an end; to infer.
Con-clū'sion, *n.* End; inference; determination.
Con-clū'sĭve, *a.* Decisive; final. [sively.
Con-clū'sĭve-ly, *adv.* Deci-
Con-cŏct', *v. t.* To digest; to ripen; to mature; to contrive. [cocting.
Con-cŏc'tion, *n.* Act of con-
Con-cŏct'ĭve, *a.* Tending to digest or mature.
Con-cŏm'i-tançe, } *n.* A
Con-cŏm'i-tan-çy, } being together; accompaniment.
Con-cŏm'i-tant, *a.* Accompanying. — *n.* A companion; accompaniment.
Cŏn̄'cord, *n.* Union; agreement; harmony.
Con-côrd'ançe, *n.* A minute verbal index to a book.
Con-côrd'ant, *a.* Agreeing; suitable; harmonious.
Cŏn̄'cōurse, *n.* An assembly.
Con̄-crēte', *v. i.* or *t.* To unite in a mass.
Cŏn'crēte, *a* Formed by concretion; not abstract. — *n.* A compound.
Con-crē'tion, *n.* Act of concreting. [concrete.
Con-crē'tĭve, *a.* Causing to
Con-cū'bi-nage, *n.* Cohabitation of a man and a woman not married. [tress.
Cŏn̄'cu-bīne, *n.* A kept mis-
Con̄-cū'pis-çençe, *n.* Lust.
Con-cûr' (7), *v. i.* To tend to one point; to unite in action or opinion. — SYN. To agree; coincide; combine; join.
Con-cŭr'rençe, *n.* Union; conjunction; agreement.
Con-cŭr'rent, *a.* Acting together.
Con-cŭs'sion, *n.* A shaking; a sudden jar. [shake.
Con-cŭs'sĭve, *a.* Able to
Con-dĕmn' (-dĕm'), *v. t.* To pronounce to be wrong; to doom; to sentence.
Cŏn'dem-nā'tion, *n.* condemning; sent
Con-dĕm'na-to-ry, plying condemnati
Con-dĕm'ner, *n.* condemns.
Cŏn'den-sā'tion, *n.* condensing.
Con-dĕnse', *v.* To become more dens
Con-dĕns'er, *n.* that which, conden
Cŏn'de-sçĕnd', *v. i.* a privilege of rank.
Cŏn'de-sçĕnd'ing, ing to inferiors; ob
Cŏn'de-scĕn'sion, *n.* condescending; aff
Con-dīgn' (-dīn'), served; suitable; r
Cŏn'di-ment, *n.* A s
Con-dĭ'tion (-dĭsh State; quality; agreement. — *v.* T terms; to stipulate
Con-dĭ'tion-al (-dĭsh Implying terms.
Con-dĭ'tioned (-dĭsh'und), *a.* Having terms, qualities or properties. [express sorrow.
Con-dōle', *v. t.* To grieve; to
Con-dō'lençe, *n.* Expression of grief or sympathy. [doles.
Con-dōl'er, *n.* One who con-
Cŏn'dor (18), *n.* A large bird of the vulture kind.

Condor.

Con-dūçe', *v. i.* To tend; to contribute.
Con-dū'çĭve, *a.* Having a tendency to conduce. [ance.
Cŏn'duct, *n.* Behavior; guid-
Con-dŭct', *v. t.* To guide; to

control; to manage. — *v. i.* To behave. [manager.

Con-dŭct'or, *n.* A leader;

Kŏn'duit (kŏn'dit *or* kŭn'dit), *n.* A water-pipe; a canal.

Cone, *n.* A solid body tapering to a point from a circular base.

Con-făb'u-lāte, *v. i.* To talk together.

Con-făb'u-lā'tion, *n.* Cone. Familiar talk.

Kŏn'fect, } *n.* A sweet-
Con-fĕc'tion, } meat.

Con-fĕc'tion-er, *n.* One who sells sweetmeats, &c.

Con-fĕc'tion-er-y, *n.* Sweetmeats in general.

Con-fĕd'er a-çy, *n.* A league; coalition; conspiracy.

Con-fĕd'er-ate, *a.* United in a league. — *n.* Member of a confederacy; ally.

Con-fĕd'er-āte, *v.* To unite in alliance. [ance; league.

Con-fĕd'er-ā'tion, *n.* Alli-

Con-fĕd'er-a-tĭve, *a.* Constituting a federal compact.

Con-fĕr', *v. t.* To bestow; to award. — *v. i.* To discourse seriously.

Kŏn'fer-ençe, *n.* Serious conversation; a meeting for consultation.

Con-fĕss', *v.* To own; to avow; to grant; to hear confession. [ly.

Con-fĕss'ed-ly, *adv.* Avowed-

Con-fĕs'sion (-fĕsh'un) *n.* Acknowledgment; act of confessing to a priest.

Con-fĕs'sion-al, *n.* A place where confession is made.

Con-fĕss'or, *n.* One who confesses or hears confessions.

Kŏn'fi-dănt', *n. m.* } A bo-
Kŏn'fi-dănte', *n. fem.* } som friend. [— *v. t.* To intrust.

Con-fide', *v. i.* To put faith.

Kŏn'fi-dençe, *n.* Firm belief; trust; self-reliance.

Kŏn'fi-dent, *a.* Having great confidence or boldness.

Kŏn'fi-dĕn'tial, *a.* Trusty; private. [confidence.

Kŏn'fi-dent-ly, *adv.* With

Con-fĭg'u-rā'tion, *n.* External form or figure.

Kŏn'fīne, *n.* A limit; border. — *v. t.* To restrain; to limit; to shut up. [To border.

Kŏn'fīne, or **Con-fīne'**, *v. i.*

Con-fīne'ment, *n.* Restraint.

Con-fĭrm', *v. t.* To make certain; to admit to the full privileges of the church. — Syn. To strengthen; verify; assure

Kŏn'fir-mā'tion, *n.* Act of confirming or establishing.

Con-fĭrm'a-tĭve, } *a.* Tend-
Con-fĭrm'a-to-ry, } ing to confirm.

Kŏn'fis-cate, or **Con-fĭs'-cate**, *a.* Forfeited to the public use.

Kŏn'fis-cāte or **Con-fĭs'-cāte**, *v. t.* To forfeit to the public treasury.

Kŏn'fis-cā'tion, *n.* The act of forfeiting or confiscating.

Kŏn'fis-cā'tor, *n.* One who confiscates. [fire.

Kŏn'fla grā'tion, *n.* A great

Con-flĭct', *v. t.* To strive; to contend. [struggle.

Kŏn'flict, *n.* A contest;

Kŏn'flu-ençe, *n.* A flowing together; a concourse.

Kŏn'flu-ent, *a.* Running together. — *n.* A stream flowing into a larger one.

Con-fôrm', *v t.* To make like. — *v. i.* To comply; to yield.

Con-fôrm'a-ble, *a.* Suitable; agreeable. [ably.

Con-fôrm'a-bly, *adv.* Suit-

Kŏn'for-mā'tion, *n.* Act of conforming; disposition of parts; structure.

Con-fôrm'i-ty, *n.* Compliance with; agreement.

Con-found', *v. t.* To mix; to mingle; to perplex.

Con-found'ed, *p. p.* Blended; mixed. — *p. a.* Enormous.

Con-frŏnt' (-frŭnt'), *v. t.* To face; to set face to face.

Con-fūşe', *v. t.* To confound; to perplex; to abash.

Con-fūş'ed-ly, *adv.* In confusion.

Con-fū'şion, *n.* Disorder; tumult; ruin; indistinctness.

Kŏn'fu-tā'tion, *n.* Act of disproving; refutation.

Con-fūte', *v. t.* To disprove; to prove to be false.

Kŏn'ge, *n.* A bow; reverence; farewell. — *v. i.* To take leave.

Con-ġēal', *v. t.* or *i.* To freeze; to thicken; to stiffen.

Con-ġēal'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being congealed.

Con-ġēal'ment, *n.* Act of congealing; mass congealed.

Kŏn'ġe-lā'tion, *n.* Process of congealing; thing congealed.

Kŏn'ġe-ner, *n.* A thing of the same nature or origin.

Con-ġē'ni-al, *a.* Of the same nature or disposition.

Con-ġē'ni-ăl'i-ty, *n.* Natural affinity; suitableness.

Con-ġĕn'i-tal, *a.* Of the same birth; dating from birth.

Con-ġē'ri-ēş, *n.* Mass or collection of bodies.

Con-ġĕs'tion (-jĕst'yun), *n.* An unnatural collection of blood.

Con-ġĕst'ĭve, *a.* Indicating an accumulation of blood in some part of the body.

Con-glō'bate, *a.* Formed into a ball. [forming into a ball.

Kŏn'glo-bā'tion, *n.* Act of

Con-glō'bate, *v. i.* To gather into a globe or ball.

Con-glŏm'er-āte, *v. t.* To gather into a round mass.

Con-glŏm'er-ate, *a.* Gathered together in a mass.

Con-glŏm'er-ā'tion, *n.* A gathering into a round mass.

Con-grăt'u-lāte, *v. t.* To wish joy to; to felicitate.

Con-grăt'u-lā'tion, *n.* Act of congratulating.

Con-grăt'u-la-to-ry, *a.* Expressing joy

Kŏn'gre-gāte, *v.* To assemble; to meet; to gather.

Kŏn'gre-gā'tion, *n.* An assembly, especially a religious assembly.

Kŏn'gre-gā'tion-al, *a.* Relating to a congregation.

Kŏn'gre-gā'tion-al-işm, *n.* Government of itself by each local church.

Kŏn'gre-gā'tion-al-ĭst, *n.*

An adherent to the congregational mode of government.

Cŏn'gress (18), *n.* A meeting; the legislature of the United States.

Con-grĕs'sion-al (-grĕsh'un-), *a.* Pertaining to congress.

Cŏn'gru-ence, *n.* Agreement.

Cŏn'gru-ent, *a.* Agreeing.

Con-gru'i-ty, *n.* Consistency.

Cŏn'gru-oŭs (kŏng'gru-us), *a.* Being suitable; fit.

Cŏn'ic, } *a.* Pertaining to,
Cŏn'ic-al, } or like, a cone.

Cŏn'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In the form of a cone.

Cŏn'ics, *n. sing.* The science which treats of the properties of the cone.

Co-nĭf'er-oŭs, *a.* Bearing cones, as the pine.

Con-jĕct'ūr-al, *a.* Depending on conjecture.

Con-jĕct'ūre, *n.* Opinion based on imperfect knowledge; surmise. — *v. t.* To guess; to suspect.

Con-join', *v.* To connect; to unite; to join.

Con-joint', *a.* United; connected; associated.

Con-joint'ly, *adv.* With united efforts.

Cŏn'ju-gal, *a.* Relating to marriage.

Cŏn'ju-gāte, *v. t.* To inflect, as verbs.

Cŏn'ju-gā'tion, *n.* Inflection of verbs.

Con-jŭnct', *a.* Joint; concurrent.

Con-jŭnc'tion, *n.* Union; a connecting word.

Con-jŭnct'ĭve, *a.* Serving to unite.

Con-jŭnct'ūre, *n.* Union; connection; crisis

Cŏn'ju-rā'tion, *n.* Solemn treaty; enchantment.

Cŏn'jure (kŭn'jur), *v. t.* To charm; to enchant. — *v. i.* To practice magical arts.

Con-jūre', *v. t.* To enjoin solemnly.

Cŏn'jur-er (kŭn'jur-), *n.* An enchanter.

Cŏn'nāte, *a.* Born at the same time.

Con-nāt'u-ral, *a.* Connected by nature.

Con-nĕct', *v. t.* To knit together; to unite.

Con-nĕc'tion, *n.* Act of joining; a relation by blood or marriage. — SYN. Union; coherence; junction.

Con-nĕct'ĭve, *a.* Serving to connect. — *n.* A word that connects sentences.

Con-nĕx'ion. See *Connection.*

Con-nīv'ançe, *n.* A giving secret assistance or sympathy.

Con-nīve', *v. i.* To wink at.

Cŏn'noĭs-seûr' (kŏn'nis-sûr'), *n.* A critical judge or master of any art.

Cō'noid, *n.* A figure resembling a cone.

Con-nū'bi-al, *a.* Pertaining to marriage.

Cŏn'quer (kŏnk'er), *v. t.* To overcome.

Cŏn'quer-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being conquered.

Cŏn'quer-or, *n.* One who conquers.

Cŏn'quest (kŏnk'west), *n.* Act of conquering; thing conquered. — SYN. Victory; triumph; subjection.

Cŏn'san-guĭn'e-oŭs, *a.* Of the same blood.

Cŏn'san-guĭn'i-ty, *n.* Relation by blood.

Cŏn'sciençe, *n.* Internal or self-knowledge, or sense of right and wrong; truth

Cŏn'sci-ĕn'tioŭs (-shĭ-ĕn'-shus), *a.* Regulated by conscience.

Cŏn'sci-ĕn'tioŭs-ness, *n.* A scrupulous regard to conscience.

Cŏn'scion-a-ble, *a.* Reasonable.

Cŏn'scioŭs (kŏn'shus), *a.* Having the power of knowing one's own thoughts.

Cŏn'scioŭs-ly, *adv.* With inward persuasion

Cŏn'scioŭs-ness, *n.* Perception of what passes in one's own mind.

Cŏn'script, *n.* An enrolled soldier. — *a.* Enrolled.

Con-scrĭp'tion, *n.* Act of enrolling or registering.

Cŏn'se-crāte, *v. t.* To dedicate; to declare to be sacred.

Cŏn'se-crā'tion, *n.* The act of dedicating to sacred uses.

Con-sĕc'u-tĭve, *a.* Following in order.

Con-sĕc'u-tĭve-ly, *adv.* In succession.

Con-sĕnt', *n.* Agreement; correspondence; accord. — *v. i.* To agree in opinion; to give assent.

Cŏn'sen-tā'ne-oŭs, *a.* Accordant.

Cŏn'se-quençe, *n.* That which follows; effect; inference.

Cŏn'se-quent, *a.* Following, as a result.

Cŏn'se-quĕn'tial, *a.* Conceited; important.

Cŏn'se-quĕn'tial-ly, *adv.* By consequence; pompously.

Cŏn'se-quent-ly, *adv.* By consequence.

Cŏn'ser-vā'tion, *n* Preservation from loss or injury.

Con-sĕrv'a-tĭve, *a.* Tending or desiring to preserve.

Cŏn'ser-vā'tor, or **Cŏn'ser-vā'tor**, *n.* A preserver.

Con-sĕrv'a-to-ry, *a* Tending to preserve. — *n.* A greenhouse for keeping plants

Cŏn'serve, *n.* A sweetmeat.

Con-sĕrve', *v. t.* To preserve; to save.

Con-sĭd'er, *v.* To think with care; to study; to ponder.

Con-sĭd'er-a-ble, *a.* Worthy of regard; moderately large.

Con-sĭd'er-a-bly, *adv.* In a considerable degree.

Con-sĭd'er-ate, *a* Given to reflection. — SYN. Thoughtful; prudent; discreet

Con-sĭd'er-ate-ly, *adv.* With serious thought.

Con-sĭd'er-ā'tion, *n.* Act of considering; serious thought; prudence; reason.

Con-sĭd'er-ing, *p. pr.* Regarding; having regard to

Con-sīgn' (-sīn'), *v. t.* To give; to intrust; to assign.

Cŏn'sign-ee' (kŏn'sĭn-ee'), *n.* One to whom a thing is consigned for sale.

Con-sīgn'er (-sīn'-), } *n.*
Cŏn'sign-ôr' (-sĭn-ôr'), } One who commits to another in trust.

Con-sīgn'ment (-sīn'ment), *n.* Act of consigning; goods consigned.

Con-sĭst', *v. i.* To be made up of; to subsist; to agree.
Con-sĭst'ençe, } *n.* Fixed
Con-sĭst'en-çy, } state; agreement; congruity.
Con-sĭst'ent, *a.* Agreeing; accordant; compatible.
Con-sĭst'ent-ly, *adv.* In a consistent manner.
Cŏn'sis-tō'ri-al, *a.* Relating to a consistory.
Con-sĭst'o-ry (19), *n.* A spiritual court; any solemn assembly.
Con-sō'ci-ā'tion (-sō'shĭ-), *n.* A union of neighboring churches. [consolation.
Con-sōl'a-ble, *a.* Admitting
Cŏn'so-lā'tion, *n.* Alleviation; solace; comfort.
Con-sŏl'a-to-ry, *a.* Tending to give consolation.
Con-sōle', *v. t.* To comfort; to cheer under sorrow.
Cŏn'sōle, *n.* A bracket to support a cornice, &c.
Con-sŏl'i-dāte, *v.* To make or grow solid.
Con-sŏl'i-dā'tion, *n.* Act of making hard or firm.
Cŏn'sols, or **Con-sŏls'**, *n. pl.* An English funded government security.
Cŏn'so-nançe, *n.* Agreement of sounds; concord; accord.
Cŏn'so-nant, *a.* Agreeable; consistent; accordant. — *n.* A sound less open than a vowel; a letter representing such sound.
Cŏn'sort, *n* A husband or wife; companion; partner.
Con-sôrt', *v. i* To keep company; to associate. — *v. t.* To unite or join.
Con-spĭc'u-oŭs, *a.* Obvious to the sight: manifest.
Con-spĭc'u-oŭs-ness, *n.* Openness to view; clearness.
Con-spĭr'a-çy, *n.* A plot; combination for an evil purpose. [spirer.
Con-spĭr'a-tor, *n.* A con-
Con-spīre', *v. i.* To unite for an evil purpose.
Cŏn'sta-ble (kŭn'sta-bl), *n.* An officer of the peace.
Con-stăb'u-la-ry, *a.* Pertaining to constables.
Cŏn'stan-çy, *n.* Stability; firmness of mind; steadiness.
Cŏn'stant, *a.* Firm; unchanging; faithful in affection. [ably.
Cŏn'stant-ly, *adv.* Invari-
Cŏn'stel-lā'tion, *n.* A cluster of fixed stars.
Cŏn'ster-nā'tion, *n.* Terror that confounds. [costive.
Cŏn'sti-pāte, *v. t.* To make
Cŏn'sti-pā'tion, *n.* Costiveness. [constituents.
Con-stĭt'u-en-çy, *n.* Body of
Con-stĭt'u-ent, *a.* Composing. — *n.* A person who establishes or appoints; an element.
Cŏn'sti-tūte, *v. t.* To establish; to make; to appoint.
Cŏn'sti-tū'tion, *n.* Act of constituting; frame of body, mind, or government.
Cŏn'sti-tū'tion-al, *a.* Consistent with the constitution.
Cŏn'sti-tū'tion-ăl'i-ty, *n.* Consistency with the constitution.
Cŏn'sti-tū'tion-al-ly, *adv.* In consistency with the constitution. [ing.
Cŏn'sti-tū'tĭve, *a.* Establish-
Con-strāin', *v. t.* To impel with overpowering force. — SYN. To compel; force; drive; urge. [constrains.
Con-strāin'er, *n.* One who
Con-strāint', *n.* Compulsion.
Con-strĭct', *v. t.* To bind; to cause to shrink.
Con-strĭc'tion, *n.* Contraction; compression.
Con-strĭn'gent, *a.* Binding.
Con-strŭct', *v. t.* To build; to compose; to form; to devise. [constructs.
Con-strŭct'er, *n.* One who
Con-strŭc'tion, *n.* Act of constructing; an edifice.
Con-strŭct'ĭve, *a.* By construction; inferred.
Cŏn'strue, *v. t.* To explain.
Cŏn'stu-prā'tion, *n.* Act of ravishing.
Cŏn'sub-stăn'tial, *a.* Having the same substance.
Cŏn'sub-stăn'ti-ā'tion (-shĭ-ā'shun), *n.* Actual presence of the body of Christ with the sacramental elements.
Cŏn'sue-tū'di-nal, *a.* Customary; usual.
Cŏn'sul, *n.* The chief magistrate in ancient Rome; a commercial agent. [consul.
Cŏn'su-lar, *a.* Relating to a
Cŏn'su-late, } *n.* The office
Cŏn'sul-ship, } of a consul.
Con-sŭlt', *v. i.* To ask advice of. — *v. t.* To take advice.
Cŏn'sul-tā'tion, *n.* A consulting; deliberation.
Con-sŭlt'er, *n.* One who consults.
Con-sūme', *v. t.* To waste; to spend. — *v. i.* To waste away.
Cŏn'sum-mate, or **Con-sŭm'māte**, *v. t.* To complete; to perfect.
Con-sŭm'mate, *a.* Accomplished; complete; perfect.
Cŏn'sum-mā'tion, *n.* Completion; termination.
Con-sŭmp'tion, *n.* Act of consuming; a wasting disease of the lungs.
Con-sŭmp'tĭve, *a.* Inclined to consumption. [union.
Cŏn'tact, *n.* Touch; close
Con-tā'gion (-jun), *n.* Communication of disease by contact; infection.
Con-tā'gioŭs (-jus), *a.* Having the quality of infecting.
Con-tāin', *v. t.* To hold; to comprise. — *v. i.* To live chastely.
Con-tāin'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being contained.
Con-tăm'i-nāte, *v. t.* To defile; to corrupt. [tainted.
Con-tăm'i-nate, *a.* Polluted;
Con-tăm'i-nā'tion, *n.* Pollution.
Con-tĕmn' (-tĕm'), *v. t.* To despise; to hate.
Con-tĕm'ner, *n.* One who contemns.
Cŏn'tem-plāte, or **Con-tĕm'plāte**, *v.* To meditate; to consider; to design.

Cŏn'tem-plā'tion, *n.* Meditation.
Con-tĕm'pla-tĭve, *a.* Given [to thought.
Cŏn'tem-plā'tor, *n.* One engaged in deep thought.
Con-tĕm'po-ra-ry, } *a.*
Con-tĕm'po-rā'ne-oŭs, } Being at the same time.
Con-tĕm'po-ra-ry, *n.* One living at the same time with another.
Con-tĕmpt', *n.* Act of despising; disdain; scorn.
Con-tĕmpt'i-ble, *a.* Mean; vile.
Con-tĕmpt'i-bly, *adv.* Meanly. [ful.
Con-tĕmpt'u-oŭs, *a.* Scorn-
Con-tĕnd', *v. i.* To strive; to struggle. [ant.
Con-tĕnd'er, *n.* A combat-
Con-tĕnt', *a.* Satisfied; quiet; — *n.* Satisfaction of mind. — *v. t.* To satisfy; to please.
Con-tĕnt'ed, *a.* Satisfied; pleased; content.
Con-tĕnt'ed-ly, *adv.* In a contented manner.
Con-tĕnt'ed-ness, *n.* State of being content. [bate.
Con-tĕn'tion, *n.* Strife; de-
Con-tĕn'tioŭs, *a.* Given to strife; quarrelsome. [tion.
Con-tĕnt'ment, *n.* Satisfac-
Cŏn'tent, or Con-tĕnt', *n.* That which is contained; (*pl.*) index.
Con-tĕr'mi-noŭs, *a.* Bordering; contiguous.
Cŏn'test, *n.* A dispute; struggle; debate. [pute.
Con-tĕst', *v. t.* or *i.* To dis-
Cŏn'text, *n.* Order of discourse. [of parts; texture.
Con-tĕxt'ūre, *n.* Composition
Cŏn'ti-gū'i-ty, *n.* Contact.
Con-tĭg'u-oŭs, *a.* In actual contact. — SYN. Adjoining; adjacent.
Cŏn'ti-nençe, *n.* Forbearance of carnal pleasure.
Cŏn'ti-nent, *a.* Not indulging in sensual pleasure. — *n.* One of the larger divisions of the earth.
Cŏn'ti-nĕnt'al, *a.* Pertaining to a continent. [continence.
Cŏn'ti-nent-ly, *adv.* With
Con-tĭn'gençe, } *n.* Casual
Con-tĭn'gen-çy, } event; chance; possibility.
Con-tĭn'gent, *a.* Accidental; possible; liable. — *n.* Chance; a quota; proportion.
Con-tĭn'u-al, *a.* Uninterrupted. [out intermission.
Con-tĭn'u-al-ly, *adv.* With-
Con-tĭn'u-ançe (11), *n.* Permanence, as of condition, habits, &c.
Con-tĭn'u-ā'tion, *n.* Continued succession.
Con-tĭn'u-ā'tor, *n.* One who continues.
Con-tĭn'ūe, *v. i.* To remain; to stay. — *v. t.* To protract; to persevere in.
Cŏn'ti-nū'i-ty, *n.* Uninterrupted connection.
Con-tĭn'u-oŭs, *a.* Closely united, as it were into one.
Con-tôrt', *v. t.* To twist; to writhe.
Con-tôr'tion, *n.* A twisting.
Con-tour' (-tōor'), *n.* The general outline of a figure.
Cŏn'tra-bănd, *a.* Prohibited by law or treaty. — *n.* Illegal trade. [covenant.
Cŏn'tract, *n.* An agreement;
Con-trăct', *v. t.* To draw together or nearer; to incur; to shorten. — *v. i.* To shrink; to bargain. [selfish.
Con-trăct'ed, *a.* Narrow;
Con-trăct'ĭle, *a.* Capable of contracting.
Con-trac-tĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of contracting or shrinking.
Con-trăc'tion, *n.* A shrinking; a shortening.
Con-trăct'or, *n.* One who contracts.
Cŏn'tra-dançe, *n.* A dance with partners opposite.
Cŏn'tra-dĭct', *v. t.* To oppose verbally; to gainsay.
Cŏn'tra-dĭc'tion, *n.* A denying.
Cŏn'tra-dĭc'to-ry, *a.* Inconsistent; disagreeing.
Cŏn'tra-dis-tĭnc'tion, *n.* Distinction by opposites.
Cŏn'tra-dis-tĭnct'ĭve, *a.* Distinguishing by contrast.
Cŏn'tra-dis-tĭn'guish, *v. t.* To distinguish by opposites.
Con-trăl'to, *n.* The alto.
Cŏn'tra-rī'e-ty, *n.* Opposition; inconsistency.
Cŏn'tra-ries, *n. pl.* Things of opposite qualities.
Cŏn'tra-ri-wīse, *adv.* On the contrary; oppositely.
Cŏn'tra-ry, *a.* In direct opposition; inconsistent.
Cŏn'trast, *n.* Opposition or difference in things.
Con-trast', *v. t.* or *i.* To place or stand in opposition.
Cŏn'tra-val-lā'tion, *n.* A trench and parapet formed by besiegers.
Cŏn'tra-vēne', *v. t.* To oppose; to cross; to obstruct.
Cŏn'tra-vĕn'tion, *n.* Opposition; violation; obstruction.
Con-trĭb'ūte, *v.* To participate in giving.
Cŏn'tri-bū'tion, *n.* Act of contributing; sum given.
Con-trĭb'u-tor, *n.* One who contributes.
Con-trĭb'u-to-ry, *a.* Advancing the same end.
Cŏn'trīte, *a.* Broken down with grief.
Con-trī'tion (-trĭsh'un), *n.* Deep sorrow for sin.
Con-trīv'ançe, *n.* Scheme; device; thing contrived.
Con-trīve', *v. t.* To invent; to project. — *v. i.* To make devices.
Con-trōl' (7), *n.* Power to govern; command. — *v. t.* To restrain; to govern.
Con-trōl'ler, *n.* One who controls; an officer who checks other officers by a counter register of accounts.
Cŏn'tro-vēr'sial, *a.* Relating to controversy.
Cŏn'tro-vēr'sial-ist, *n.* One engaged in controversy.
Cŏn'tro-ver-sy, *n.* Dispute.
Cŏn'tro-vērt, *v. t.* To dispute.
Cŏn'tro-vērt'i-ble, *a.* Capable of being controverted.
Cŏn'tu-mā'cioŭs, *a.* Obstinate. [With obstinacy.
Cŏn'tu-mā'cioŭs-ly, *adv.*

the word of God, so that things which are s
ord of things which do appear

Cŏn'tu-ma-cy, *n.* Persistent obstinacy; stubbornness.
Cŏn'tu-mē'lioŭs (-yus), *a.* Reproachful; contemptuous.
Cŏn'tu-me-ly, *n.* Contemptuous language; reproach.
Con-tū'sion, *n.* A bruise.
Co-nŭn'drum, *n.* A riddle turning on a point of resemblance between things very unlike.
Cŏn'va-lĕs'cençe, *n.* Recovery from sickness.
Cŏn'va-lĕs'cent, *a.* Recovering health.
Con-vēne', *v.* To assemble.
Con-vēn'iençe, } *n.* Accom-
Con-vēn'ien-cy, } modation; commodiousness
Con-vēn'ient, *a.* Fit; suitable; adapted.
Cŏn'vent, *n.* A body of monks or nuns; a monastery or nunnery.
Con-vĕn'ti-cle, *n.* A meeting; assembly for worship.
Con-vĕn'tion, *n.* Assembly; arbitrary custom.
Con-vĕn'tion-al, *a.* Agreed on.
Con-vĕn'tion-al-ĭşm, *n.* That which is received by tacit agreement.
Con-vĕnt'u-al, *a.* Belonging to a convent; monastic.
Con-vĕrġe', *v. i.* To tend toward one point.
Con-vĕrġ'ençe, *n.* Tendency to one point.
Con-vĕrġ'ent, } *a.* Tending to
Con-vĕrġ'ing, } one point.
Con-vēr'sa-ble, *a.* Sociable.
Cŏn'ver-sant, *a.* Familiar; having relation.
Cŏn'ver-sā'tion, *n.* Familiar discourse; behavior.
Cŏn'ver-sā'tion-al, *a.* Pertaining to conversation.
Con-vērse', *v. i.* To discourse; to talk familiarly.
Cŏn'verse, *n.* Conversation; a reversed or opposite proposition. — *a.* Directly opposite.
Cŏn'verse-ly, *adv.* By change of order.
Con-vēr'sion, *n.* A turning; change; transformation.
Cŏn'vert, *n.* One who has changed his opinions.
Con-vĕrt', *v. t.* To change to another form or state.
Con-vĕrt'i-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Possibility of being converted.
Con-vĕrt'i-ble, *a.* Capable of being converted.
Cŏn'vex, *a.* Roundish on the outside. — *n.* A convex body.
Con-vĕx'i-ty, } *n.* Spherical
Cŏn'vex-ness, } form on the outside.
Con-vey', *v. t.* To carry; to transfer.
Con-vey'ançe, *n.* Act of conveying; that which conveys.
Con-vey'an-çer, *n.* One who draws deeds, &c.
Con-vey'an-çing, *n.* The business of a conveyancer.
Cŏn'vict, *n.* A person proved guilty of crime.
Con-vĭct', *v. t.* To prove to be guilty.
Con-vĭc'tion, *n.* A proving guilty; state of being convinced.
Con-vĭnçe', *v. t.* To satisfy by evidence; to persuade.
Con-vĭv'i-al, *a.* Festive; jovial.
Con-vĭv'i-ăl'i-ty, *n.* Jovial disposition; festive mirth.
Cŏn'vo-cā'tion, *n.* A meeting; an ecclesiastical assembly.
Con-vōke', *v. t.* To call together.
Cŏn'vo-lū'ted, *a.* Rolled upon itself
Cŏn'vo-lū'tion, *n.* The act of rolling together.
Con-vŏlve', *v. t.* To roll together.
Con-voy', *v. t.* To accompany for protection.
Cŏn'voy, *n.* Attendance for protection.
Con-vŭlse', *v. t.* To affect by violent motion.
Con-vŭl'sion, *n.* A violent spasm.
Con-vŭl'sĭve, *a.* Producing convulsion
Cō'ny, or Cŏn'y (19), *n.* A rabbit.
Cōō', *v. i.* To make a noise, as a dove.
Cŏŏk, *n.* One who prepares food for the table. — *v. t.* To prepare food for the table.
Cŏŏk'er-y, *n.* Act of preparing food for the table.
Cŏŏk'y, *n.* A small, hard, sweetened cake.
Cōōl, *a.* Somewhat cōld; lacking warmth. — *n.* A moderate state of cold. — *v. t.* To make moderately cold. — *v. i.* To grow cool.
Cōōl'er, *n.* A vessel for cooling; that which cools.
Cōōl'ly, *adv.* Without heat.
Cōōl'ness, *n.* Moderate cold.
Cōō'ly, } *n.* An East Indian
Cōō'lie, } or Chinese porter, or transported laborer.
Coomb (kōōm), *n.* A dry measure of four bushels.
Cōōp, *n.* A cage for fowls, &c.; a barrel. — *v. t.* To cage; to shut up.
Cō̆ōp'er, *n.* A maker of casks, &c.
Cŏŏp'er-ăġe, *n.* Price for cooper's work; shop or work of a cooper.
Co-ŏp'er-āte, *v. i.* To work together.
Co-ŏp'er-ā'tion, *n.* Joint labor.
Co-ŏp'er-a-tĭve, *a.* Promoting the same end.
Co-ŏp'er-ā'tor, *n.* One who works with others.
Co-ôr'di-nate, *a.* Holding the same rank or degree.
Cōōt', *n.* A kind of waterfowl; a foolish fellow.
Co-pāi'bà, } *n.* A medicinal
Co-pāi'và, } resinous juice.
Cō'pal, *n.* A resinous substance used in making varnishes.
Co-pär'çe-na-ry, } *n.* Joint
Co-pär'çe-ny, } heirship.
Co-pär'çe-ner, *n.* A joint heir.
Co-pärt'ner, *n.* A joint partner.
Co-pärt'ner-shĭp, *n.* Joint concern in business.
Cōpe, *n.* A priest's cloak; a kind of hood; arch-work. — *v.* To contend; to strive; to oppose with success.
Cŏp'i-er (13), *n.* One who copies.
Cōp'ing, *n.* Top or cover of a wall.
Cō'pi-oŭs, *a.* Plentiful; abundant; large in amount.
Cō'pi-oŭs-ly, *adv.* Amply.
Cŏp'per, *n.* A reddish metal; a large boiler. — *v. t.* To cover with copper.

Cŏp'per-as, *n.* Sulphate of iron; green vitriol.
Cŏp'per-plāte, *n.* A plate of copper engraved, or an impression from it. [copper.
Cŏp'per-y, *a.* Containing
Cŏp'pĭçe, } *n.* A wood of
Cŏpse, } small growth.
Cŏp'u-lā/tive, *a.* Serving to unite. — *n.* A copulative conjunction.
Cŏp'y (19), *n.* A transcript; pattern; imitation. — *v. t.* To transcribe; to imitate. — *v. i.* To make, as a copy.
Cŏp'y-hōld, *n.* A tenure in England by copy of record.
Cŏp'y-ĭst (13), *n.* One who copies.
Cŏp'y-rīght (-rīt), *n.* The sole right of an author to publish a book.
Co-quĕt' (ko-kĕt'), *v. t.* To attempt to excite admiration from vanity. — *v. i.* To trifle in love. [love.
Co-quĕt'ry, *n.* Trifling in
Co-quĕtte' (ko-kĕt'), *n.* A vain, jilting girl.
Co-quĕt'tish (-kĕt'-), *a.* Befitting a coquette.
Cŏr'al, *n.* A calcareous secretion by zoöphytes.
Cŏr'al-līne, *a.* Of or like coral.
Cŏrd, *n.* A line; a measure of wood containing 128 cubic feet. — *v. t.* To tie up; to pile up for measurement.
Cŏrd'age, *n.* Ropes or cords.
Cŏrd'ate, *a.* Heart-shaped.
Cŏr'di-al, or **Cŏrd'ial**, *n.* An exhilarating liquor. — *a.* Hearty; sincere.
Cŏr'di-ăl'i-ty, or **Cord-ĭăl'i-ty**, *n.* Sincerity; warm affection.
Cŏr'di-al-ly, or **Cŏrd'ial-ly**, *adv.* With sincere affection.
Cŏr'don, *n.* A line of military posts or troops.
Cŏr'du-roy', *n.* A thick, ribbed cotton stuff.
Cŏrd'wāin-er, *n.* A shoemaker.
Cōre, *n.* Heart or inner part.
Cō'ri-ā'ceoŭs, *a.* Consisting of leather; leathery.
Cō'ri-ăn'der, *n* A plant having strong-scented seeds.
Cŏrk, *n.* A tree, or its bark; a stopper. — *v. t.* To stop with a cork.
Cŏrk'-screw (-skrų), *n.* A screw to draw corks from bottles. [sea-bird.
Cŏr'mo-rant, *n.* A voracious
Cŏrn, *n.* Grain of any kind; maize; a hard, horny excrescence on the feet. — *v. t.* To sprinkle with salt.
Cŏr'ne-à, *n.* Horny membrane in the fore part of the eye.
Cŏr'nel, *n.* A shrub and its fruit. [cret place.
Cŏr'ner, *n.* An angle; a se-
Cŏr'ner-stōne, *n.* A stone at the corner of a foundation.
Cŏr'ner-wīse, *adv.* From corner to corner; with the corner in front.
Cŏr'net, *n.* A musical wind instrument; cavalry officer.
Cŏr'net-çy, *n.* Office of a cornet. [top of a wall.
Cŏr'nĭçe, *n.* Molding at the
Cŏr'nu-cō'pi-à (18), *n.* A horn of plenty.
Cŏr'ol, } *n.* The
Co-rŏl'là, } inner part of a flower, composed of petals.

Corollas.

Cŏr'ol-la-ry, *n.* An inference derived incidentally.
Cŏr'o-nal, *n.* A crown; garland. — *a.* Relating to the top of the head. [or like, a crown.
Cŏr'o-na-ry, *a.* Relating to,
Cŏr'o-nā'tion, *n.* Act of crowning.
Cŏr'o-ner, *n.* An officer who inquires into the cause of any sudden death.
Cŏr'o-net, *n.* Crown worn by a nobleman.
Cŏr'po-ral, *n.* An inferior military officer. — *a.* Pertaining to the body.
Cŏr'po-ral-ly, *adv.* Bodily.
Cŏr'po-rate, *a.* United in a community or association.
Cŏr'po-rā'tion, *n.* A society acting as an individual.
Cŏr'po-rā'tor, *n.* A member of a corporation.
Cor-pō're-al, *a.* Having a body; bodily; not spiritual.
Cor-pō're-al-ly, *adv.* In a bodily form or manner.
Cŏr'po-rē'i-ty, *n.* Bodily substance. [troops.
Cōrps (kōr), *n.* A body of
Cŏrpse, *n.* A dead body.
Cŏr'pu-lençe, *n.* Fleshiness.
Cŏr'pu-lent, *a.* Very fleshy.
Cŏr'pus-çle (-pus-sl), *n.* An atom; a minute particle.
Cor-pŭs'cu-lar, *a.* Relating to corpuscles.
Cor-rĕct', *v. t.* To make right; to reprove or punish. — *a.* Exact; accurate.
Cor-rĕc'tion, *n.* Act of correcting.
Cor-rĕct'ĭve, *a.* Tending to correct. — *n.* That which has the power of correcting.
Cor-rĕct'ly, *adv.* Exactly.
Cor-rĕct'ness, *n.* Accuracy.
Cor-rĕct'or, *n.* One who corrects.
Cor-rĕl'a-tĭve, *a.* Having mutual relation. — *n.* One who, or that which, stands in a reciprocal relation to some other person or thing.
Cŏr're-spŏnd', *v. i.* To suit; to agree; to send and receive letters.
Cŏr're-spŏnd'ençe, *n.* Agreement; interchange of letters.
Cŏr're-spŏnd'ent, *a.* Suited; conformable. — *n.* One who has intercourse by letters.
Cŏr'ri-dōr, *n.* A gallery leading to independent apartments. [soning.
Cor-rŏb'o-rant, *a.* Strengthening
Cor-rŏb'o-rāte, *v. t.* To confirm; to strengthen.
Cor-rŏb'o-rā'tion, *n.* Act of corroborating.
Cor-rŏb'o-ra-tĭve, *a.* Tending to corroborate.
Cor-rōde', *v. t.* To consume by degrees. [away.
Cor-rō'sion, *n.* Act of eating
Cor-rō'sĭve, *a.* Eating away gradually. — *n.* Something that corrodes.

Cŏr'ru-gāte, *v. t.* To wrinkle; to contract.
Cŏr'ru-gā'tion, *n.* Contraction into wrinkles.
Cor-rŭpt', *v.* To spoil. — *a.* Decayed; spoilt; debased.
Cor-rŭpt'i-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Capacity of being corrupted.
Cor-rŭpt'i-ble, *a.* Capable of being corrupted.
Cor-rŭp'tion, *n.* Putrescence; pollution; depravity of morals.
Cŏr'sâir, *n.* A pirate or piratical vessel.
Côrse, *n.* A corpse. [*Poetical.*]
Côrse'let, *n.* A light breastplate.
Côr'set, *n.* A bodice for ladies.
Côr'tege (kôr'tāzh), *n.* A train of attendants.
Côr'ti-cal, *a.* Belonging to bark.
Cŏr'us-cate, or Co-rŭs'cate, *v. i.* To glitter; to sparkle.
Cŏr'us-cā'tion, *n.* A sudden flash of light.
Cor-vĕtte', *n.* A sloop of war.
Cō'şey, *a.* See *Cozey.*
Coş-mĕt'ic, *a.* Promoting beauty. — *n.* A wash for improving the complexion.
Coş-mŏg'o-ny, *n.* Science of the formation of the world.
Coş-mŏg'ra-pher, *n.* One versed in cosmography.
Coş-mŏg'ra-phy, *n.* A description of the world.
Coş-mŏl'o-ġĭst, *n.* One versed in cosmology.
Coş-mŏl'o-ġy, *n.* Science of the world or universe.
Coş-mŏp'o-līte, *n.* A citizen of the world.
Cŏs'set, *n.* A lamb reared by hand. — *v. t.* To fondle.
Cŏst, *n.* Price paid; charge; expense; loss of any kind. — *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* COST.] To be had at the price of.
Cŏs'tal, *a.* Relating to the ribs.
Cŏs'tĭve, *a.* Constipated.
Cŏs'tĭve-ness, *n.* State of being costive; constipation.
Cŏst'li-ness (18), *n.* Expensiveness.
Cŏst'ly, *a.* Expensive; dear.
Cos-tūme', or Cŏs'tume, *n.* Style or mode of dress.
Cŏt, Cōte, *n.* A small house; hut; cover for a sore finger; shed or inclosure.
Cŏt, Cŏtt, *n.* A little bed or cradle.
Co-tĕm'po-rā'ne-oŭs, Co-tĕm'po-ra-ry, *a.* Living at the same time.
Co-tĕm'po-ra-ry, *n.* One who lives in the same age.
Cō'te-riē' (18), *n.* A set of people who meet familiarly.
Co-tĭl'lon (-tĭl'yun), Co-tĭl'lion, *n.* A brisk lively dance and tune.
Cŏt'tage (18), *n.* A small house; a hut.
Cŏt'ta-ġer, *n.* One living in a cottage.
Cŏt'ter, *n.* A cottager.
Cŏt'ton (kŏt'tn), *n.* A plant and a downy substance produced by it.

Cotton.

Cŏt'ton-y, *a.* Like cotton; downy.
Cŏt'y-lē'don, *n.* One of the seed-lobes of a plant.
Cŏt'y-lĕd'o-noŭs, *a.* Having a seed-lobe.
Couch, *v. i.* To lie down; to stoop, as in fear. — *v. t.* To lay down; to express; to remove, as a cataract from the eye. — *n.* A place for repose.
Cough (kawf), *n.* Effort of the lungs to throw off phlegm. — *v.* To expel by a cough; to try to throw off phlegm.
Could (kŏod), *imp.* of *Can.*
Cōul'ter. See *Colter.*
Coun'çil, *n.* An assembly for consultation or advice.
Coun'çil-or, Coun'çil-lor, *n.* A member of a council.
Coun'sel, *n.* Advice; an adviser; an advocate. — *v. t.* (8) To give advice.
Coun'sel-or (8), Coun'sel-lor, *n.* One who gives advice; a lawyer.
Count, *v. t.* To reckon; to number; to esteem. — *v. i.* To number or be counted. — *n.* A tale; a title.
Coun'te-nançe, *n.* The face; air; look; support. — *v. t.* To support; to patronize.
Count'er, *n.* A shop table. — *adv.* In opposition.
Coun'ter-ăct', *v. t.* To act in opposition.
Coun'ter-băl'ançe, *v. t.* To weigh against.
Coun'ter-chärm, *n.* That which dissolves a charm.
Coun'ter-cŭr'rent, *n.* A current running contrary to the main current.
Coun'ter-feĭt, *a.* Forged; deceitful. — *n.* A forgery; a cheat. — *v. t.* To forge.
Coun'ter-feĭt-er, *n.* A forger.
Coun'ter-mănd, *n.* A contrary order.
Coun'ter-mănd', *v. t.* To revoke, as a command.
Coun'ter-märch, *n.* A marching back; a change of the wings or face of a battalion.
Coun'ter-märch', *v. i.* To march back.
Coun'ter-märk, *n.* An after mark on goods or coin.
Coun'ter-märk', *v. t.* To apply a countermark to.
Coun'ter-mīne, *n.* A subterranean gallery excavated to frustrate the use of another.
Coun'ter-mīne', *v. t.* To defeat secretly.
Coun'ter-pāne, *n.* Cover of a bed.
Coun'ter-pärt, *n.* Corresponding part.
Coun'ter-plŏt, *n.* A plot against a plot.
Coun'ter-point, *n.* Art of composing music in parts.
Coun'ter-poiṣe, *n.* Equal weight in opposition.
Coun'ter-poiṣe', *v. t* To balance.
Coun'ter-sīgn' (-sīn'), *v. t.* To sign as secretary opposite to the signature of a superior.
Coun'ter-sīgn (-sīn'), *n.* A military watchword.
Coun'ter-sĭg'nal, *n.* A corresponding signal.
Coun'ter-tĕn'or, *n.* High tenor in music.
Coun'ter-vāil', *v. t.* To act against equally.
Count'ess, *n.* The wife of an earl or count.

Count'ing-house, } *n.* A
Count'ing-rōom, } house or room for the keeping of accounts. [infinite.
Count'less, *a.* Numberless;
Coŭn'tri-fīed, *a.* Rustic.
Coŭn'try (kŭn'trў), *n.* Land around a city; a kingdom or state; native place.
Coŭn'try-dånçe, *n.* A contra-dance.
Coŭn'try-man (21), *n.* One of the same country; a rustic.
Coŭn'try-sēat, *n.* Country residence of a city gentleman.
Coun'ty, *n.* A shire; district.
Coŭp'le (kŭp'l), *n.* Two of a kind; a pair; a brace. — *v.* To join; to link; to connect.
Coŭp'let (kŭp'let), *n.* Two verses that rhyme; a pair.
Coŭp'ling (kŭp'-), *n.* That which couples or connects.
Cou'pon (*or* kōō'pong), *n.* An interest certificate.
Coŭr'aġe (kŭr'ej), *n.* Boldness to encounter danger. — SYN. Bravery; valor.
Coŭr-ā'ġeoŭs, *a.* Brave; bold; daring; valiant. [ly.
Coŭr-ā'ġeoŭs-ly, *adv.* Brave-
Cou'ri-er (koo'ri-er), *n.* A messenger sent in haste.
Cōurse *n.* A passing or running; race; career; progress; service of meat. — *v. i.* or *t.* To hunt; to run.
Cōurs'er, *n.* A swift horse.
Cōurt, *n.* Residence of a prince; seat of justice; an inclosed space; addresses; attentions. — *v. t.* To address; to woo.
Coûrt'e-oŭs (kûrt'e-us), *a.* Polite; civil; complaisant.
Coûrt'e-oŭs-ly, *adv.* Politely. [an; a prostitute.
Coûrt'e-ṣan, *n.* A lewd wom-
Coûrte'sy (kûrt'sў), *n.* Act of respect by women. — *v. i.* To make a courtesy.
Coûrt'e-sy (kûrt'e-sў), *n.* Politeness; civility.
Cōurt'ier (kōrt'yer), *n.* One who frequents court.
Cōurt'li-ness, *n.* Complaisance with dignity.
Cōurt'ly, *a.* Polite; elegant.
Cōurt'-mär'tial (26), *n.* A court to try crimes in military or naval affairs.
Cōurt'ship, *n.* Solicitation in marriage.
Coŭṣ'in (kŭz'n), *n.* Child of an uncle or aunt.
Cōve, *n.* A small creek or bay. — *v. t.* To arch over.
Cōv'e-nant, *n.* An agreement; contract. — *v. i.* To agree; to stipulate.
Cōv'e-nant-ee', *n.* One to whom a covenant is made.
Cōv'e-nant-er, *n.* One who makes a covenant.
Cōv'er (kŭv'er), *v. t.* To spread over; to clothe; to conceal. — *n.* Shelter; concealment; pretense.
Cōv'er-ing, *n.* Any thing spread over. [cover.
Cōv'er-let, *n.* An upper bed-
Cōv'ert (kŭv'-), *a.* Hid; secret; private. — *n.* A shelter; defense. [privately.
Cōv'ert-ly, *adv.* Secretly;
Cōv'ert-ūre, *n.* The state of a married woman.
Cōv-et, *v. t.* To desire unlawfully or earnestly.
Cōv'et-oŭs, *a.* Avaricious; greedy for gain.
Cōv'et-oŭs-ness, *n.* An eager desire of gain. [birds.
Cōv'ey (19), *n.* A brood of
Cow, *n.* Female of the bull. — *v. t.* To depress by frightening.
Cow'ard, *n.* One wanting courage; a poltroon. — *a.* Timid; base; pusillanimous.
Cow'ard-içe, } *n.* Want of
Cow'ard-li-ness, } courage; timidity; pusillanimity.
Cow'ard-ly, *a.* Meanly timid. — *adv.* With mean timidity. [waver through fear.
Cow'er, *v. i.* To sink or
Cow'hīde, *n.* Hide of a cow, or leather made of it. — *v. t.* To beat with a cowhide.
Cowl, *n.* A monk's hood.
Cow'lick, *n.* A tuft of hair turned wrongly over the forehead. [disease.
Cow'pox, *n.* The vaccine
Cow'slip, } *n.* A kind of
Cow'ṣ'-lip, } primrose.
Cŏx'-cōmb (-kōm), *n.* A fop.
Cox-cŏmb'ic-al (-kŏm'-), *a.* Foppish; conceited.
Cŏx'-cōmb-ry (-kōm-), *n.* The manners of a coxcomb.
Coy, *a.* Shrinking from familiarity. — SYN. Modest; reserved; shy; bashful.
Coy'ly, *adv.* With reserve.
Coy'ness, *n.* Shyness.
Cōz'en (kŭz'n), *v. i.* To cheat.
Cō'zy, *a.* Snug; comfortable.
Crăb, *n.* A shell-fish having ten legs; a kind of wild sour apple.

Crab.

Crăb'bed, *a.* Peevish; cross; morose; difficult. [crabbed manner.
Crăb'bed-ly, *adv.* In a
Crăck, *n.* A sudden sharp noise; a fissure. — *v. i.* or *t.* To break into chinks.
Crăck'-brāined, *a.* Crazed.
Crăck'er, *n.* A hard biscuit; a kind of firework.
Crăck'le (krăk'l), *v. i.* To make sharp noises.
Crăck'ling, *n.* The noise of something that crackles.
Crā'dle, *n.* A machine for rocking children; also, one for cutting grain. — *v. t.* To lay or rock in a cradle; to cut and lay with a cradle.
Crâft, *n.* Manual art; trade; cunning; small vessels.
Crâft'i-ly, *adv.* With cunning. [ning.
Crâft'i-ness (13), *n.* Cun-
Crâfts'man, *n.* A mechanic.
Crâft'y, *a.* Cunning; artful.
Crăg, *n.* A rough, steep rock.
Crăg'ġed, } *a.* Rugged with
Crăg'ġy, } broken rocks.
Crăm, *v. t.* or *i.* To stuff; to crowd. [ing rhymes.
Crăm'bo, *n.* A game at find-
Crămp, *n.* A spasm of the muscles. — *v. t.* To confine.
Cram-pōong', *n. pl.* Hooked pieces of iron for hoisting.
Crăn'ber-ry, *n.* A sour, red berry, growing in swamps.

Crāne, *n.* A migratory wading bird; a machine for raising heavy weights.

Crane.

Crā'ni-ŏl'o-ġy, *n.* A treatise on the cranium.

Crā'ni-ŭm, *n.* (*pl.* **Crā'ni-à**, 25.) The skull.

Crănk, *n.* Bent end of an axis. — *a.* Bold; liable to overset.

Crănk'le, *v.* To run in a winding course.

Crăn'ny, *n.* Crevice; crack.

Crāpe, *n.* A loosely woven stuff used in mourning.

Crăsh, *v. i.* To make a noise, as of things falling. — *n.* A loud noise, as of things falling and breaking.

Crāte, *n.* A wicker pannier for earthen ware.

Crā'ter, *n.* Mouth of a volcano.

Crăunch (krănch), *v. t.* To crush with the teeth.

Cra-văt', *n.* A neckcloth.

Crāve, *v. t.* To ask or desire earnestly.

Crā'ven, *a.* Mean and cowardly. — *n.* A coward.

Crąw, *n.* The crop of birds.

Crąw'fish, or **Crāy'fish**, *n.* A shell-fish, resembling the lobster.

Crąwl, *v. i.* To creep; to move [as a worm.

Crāy'on, *n.* A pencil; a drawing. — *v. t.* To sketch with a crayon.

Crāze, *v. t.* To impair the intellect; to make crazy.

Crā'zi-ness, *n.* State of being crazy, or deranged.

Crā'zy, *a.* Deranged; insane; broken.

Crēak, *v. i.* To make a grating sound.

Crēak'ing, *n.* A sharp, harsh, continued noise.

Crēam, *n.* Oily part of milk. *v. i.* or *t.* To yield cream.

Crēam'y, *a.* Full of cream.

Crēase, *n.* A mark left by folding. — *v. t.* To mark by folding.

Cre-āte', *v. t.* To bring into existence.

Cre-ā'tion, *n.* Act of creating; universe.

Cre-ā'tive, *a.* Having power to create.

Cre-ā'tor, *n.* One who gives existence; a maker; God.

Crēat'ūre, *n.* A being or thing created.

Crē'dençe, *n.* Belief; faith.

Cre-dĕn'tialş, *n. pl.* That which gives credit; testimonial.

Crĕd'i-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Just claim to belief.

Crĕd'i-ble, *a.* Worthy of credit.

Crĕd'i-bly, *adv.* In a credible manner.

Crĕd'it, *n.* Belief; trust; influence; reputation; esteem; amount due. — *v. t.* To believe; to trust; to confide in.

Crĕd'it-a-ble, *a.* Reputable.

Crĕd'it-a-bly, *adv.* Reputably.

Crĕd'it-or, *n.* One to whom a debt is due.

Cre-dū'li-ty, *n.* Easiness of belief; readiness to believe.

Crĕd'u-loŭs, *a.* Too apt to believe.

Creed, *n.* Belief; summary of articles of faith.

Creek, *n.* A small inlet, bay, or river.

Creel, *n.* An osier fishing basket.

Creep, *v. i.* [*imp.* CREPT, CREEPED.] To move as a worm; to move slowly.

Crē'ōle, *n.* Any native of the West Indies or tropical America, except a full blooded Indian; in Louisiana, a person of French descent.

Crē'o-sōte, *n.* An oily liquid having the smell of smoke.

Crĕp'i-tāte, *v. i.* To crackle in burning.

Crĕp'i-tā'tion, *n.* A crackling sound.

Crĕpt, *imp.* of *Creep.*

Cre-pŭs'cu-lar, *a.* Pertaining to, or like, twilight.

Crĕs'çent, *a.* Increasing. — *n.* The increasing moon; Turkish standard.

Crĕss (2), *n.* A plant.

Crĕst, *n.* Plume of feathers.

Crĕst'ed, *a.* Wearing a crest.

Crĕst'-fąllen (-fawln), *a.* Dejected; cowed.

Cre-tā'ceoŭs (-shus), *a.* Of the nature of chalk.

Crĕv'ice (18), *n.* A small crack.

Crew (krų), *n.* A ship's company. — *v.*, *imp.* of *Crow.*

Crew'el (krų'el), *n.* A ball of yarn; two-threaded worsted.

Crĭb, *n.* A manger; rack; stall.

Crĭb'baġe, *n.* A game at cards.

Crĭck, *n.* A cramp; spasmodic affection, as of the neck.

Crĭck'et, *n.* A small insect; a sort of low stool; a game.

Crĭed, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Cry.*

Crī'er (13), *n.* One who cries.

Crīme, *n.* A violation of law. — SYN. Sin; vice; offense.

Crĭm'i-nal, *a.* Guilty of a crime. — *n.* A man guilty of a crime.

Crĭm'i-nal-ly, *adv.* With guilt.

Crĭm'i-năl'i-ty, *n.* The quality of being criminal.

Crĭm'i-nāte, *v. t.* To charge with crime; to accuse.

Crĭm'i-nā'tion, *n.* Accusation.

Crĭmp, *a.* Crumbling easily; brittle. — *v. t.* To catch; to make crisp; to form into little ridges.

Crĭm'şon, *n.* A deep red color. — *a.* Colored as crimson. — *v. t.* To tinge with a deep red. — *v. i.* To blush.

Crĭnġe, *n.* A low bow; mean servility. — *v. i.* To bow with servility; to fawn.

Crĭnk'le (krĭnk'l), *v.* To bend in turns or flexures. — *n.* One of several folds or flexures.

Crĭp'ple, *n.* A lame person. — *v. t.* To make lame.

Crī'sis (25), *n.* A critical time or turn.

Crĭsp, *v. t.* To wrinkle or curl; to make brittle.

Crĭsp, } *a.* Brittle; short;
Crĭsp'y, } wrinkled; curled.

Crī-tē'ri-on, *n.* (*pl.* **Crī-tē'ri-à**, 25.) A standard of judging.

Crĭt'ic, *n.* One skilled in judging.

Crĭt'ic al, *a.* Relating to criticism; nice; captious; indicating a crisis.

Crĭt'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In the manner of a critic; exactly.

Crĭt'i-çīşe (31), *v. t.* To judge and remark upon with exactness. — *v. i.* To act as a critic.

Crĭt'i-çĭşm, *n.* The art or act of criticising; critical remark. [amination.
Crĭ-tïque', *n.* Critical ex-
Crōak, *n.* Cry of a frog. — *v. i.* To utter a rough sound like a frog.
Crōak'er, *n.* One who croaks.
Crŏck, *n.* A pot; black matter. — *v. t.* To blacken.
Crŏck'er-y, *n.* All kinds of coarse earthen ware.
Crŏe'o-dīle, *n.* An amphibious animal of the lizard kind.

Crocodile.

Crō'eus, *n.* A plant and its flower.
Crŏft, *n.* A little field.
Crōne, *n.* An old woman.
Crō'ny, *n.* An intimate acquaintance.
Crŏŏk', *n.* A bend; a shepherd's staff. — *v.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CROOKED.] To bend.
Crŏŏk'ed, *p. a.* Bent.
Crŏŏk'ed-ness, *n.* State of being crooked.
Crŏp, *n.* The harvest; the stomach of a bird. — *v. t.* To cut off; to reap.
Cro-quet' (kro-kā'), *n.* An open-air game played with wooden balls and long-handled mallets.
Crō'şier (krō'zhur), *n.* A bishop's pastoral staff.

Crosiers.

Crŏss (2), *n.* A straight body crossing another; a gibbet; adversity; trial. — *a.* Athwart; peevish. — *v. t.* To lay athwart; to cancel; to obstruct.
Crŏss'-bōw, *n.* A bow for shooting arrows.
Crŏss-ex-ăm'ĭne, *v. t.* To examine by the opposite party.
Crŏss'-eyed (-īd), *a.* Having eyes looking in directions that cross each other. [ing.
Crŏss'ing, *n.* Place of pass-
Crŏss'ness, *n.* Peevishness.
Crŏss'-quĕs'tion (kwĕs'-), *v. t.* To cross-examine.
Crŏss'-rōad, } *n.* A way or
Crŏss'-wāy, } road that crosses another. [a cross.
Crŏss'wīşe, *adv.* In form of
Crŏtch, *n.* The forking of a tree. [crotch.
Crŏtch'ed, *a.* Having a
Crŏtch'et, *n.* A note equal to half a minim; a whim.
Crouch, *v. i.* To stoop low.
Croup (krōōp), *n* A disease in the throat; buttocks of a quadruped.
Crōw, *n.* A black fowl; the cock's voice. — *v. i.* [*imp.* CREW or CROWED.] To utter the cry of a cock.
Crōw'bär, *n.* A heavy iron bar, used as a lever.
Crowd, *n.* A throng; a multitude; a violin. — *v. t.* To press close; to urge. — *v. i.* To press together.
Crōw'-fo͝ot, *n.* A plant.
Crown, *n.* Top of the head; a royal ornament; a garland; a coin. — *v. t.* To invest with a crown; to dignify; to complete.
Crown'-glăss, *n.* A fine kind of window-glass.
Crōw's'-fo͝ot, *n.* Wrinkle at the outer corner of the eye.
Cru'cial, *a.* Transverse; intersecting; severe. [torture.
Cru'çi-āte (krŭ'shĭ-), *v. t.* To
Cru'çi-ble, *n.* A chemical vessel.
Cru'çi-fī'er, *n.* One who crucifies.
Cru'çi-fĭx, *n.* A little cross with an image of Christ on it.
Cru'çi-fĭx'ion, *n.* A nailing to a cross. [cross.
Cru'çi-fôrm, *a.* In form of a
Cru'çi-fȳ, *v. t.* To fasten and put to death on a cross.
Crude, *a.* In a raw or rough state; unfinished; unripe.
Crude'ly, *adv.* With rawness.
Crude'ness, *a.* Rawness.
Cru'di-ty, *n.* Undigested matter; immaturity. [pity.
Cru'el, *a.* Inhuman; void of
Cru'el-ly, *adv.* Inhumanly.
Cru'el-ty, *n.* Inhumanity.
Cru'et, *n.* A vial for sauces.
Cruişe, *v. i.* To rove back and forth on the sea. — *n.* A cruising voyage.
Cruis'er, *n.* A person or vessel that cruises.
Crŭmb (krŭm), *n.* A fragment or piece, as of bread. — *v. t.* To break into crumbs.
Crŭm'ble, *v. t.* To break into small pieces. — *v. i.* To fall to decay; to perish.
Crŭm'pet, *n.* A kind of soft bread-cake.
Crŭm'ple, *v.* To draw or shrink into wrinkles.
Crup'per (krŏŏp'er), *n.* A leather to hold a saddle back; buttocks of a horse. — *v. t.* To put a crupper on.
Cru-sāde', *n.* A military expedition to recover the Holy Land; any religious or fanatical expedition.
Cru-sād'er, *n.* One employed in a crusade. [vial.
Cruse, *n.* A small cup or
Crŭsh, *v. t.* To bruise or break by pressure; to subdue; to ruin. — *n.* A violent collision and compression.
Crŭst, *n.* A hard covering. — *v. i.* or *t.* To cover with a hard case.
Crus-tā'cean, *n.* A shell-fish with a crust-like shell, as the lobster.
Crus-tā'ceoŭs, *a.* Having jointed crust-like shells.
Crŭst'i-ly, *adv.* Peevishly.
Crŭst'y, *a.* Like crust; snappish; peevish; surly.
Crŭtch, *n.* A staff for cripples. — *v. t.* To support on crutches.
Crȳ, *v. t.* or *i.* To call; to exclaim; to proclaim; to weep. — *n.* A bawling; outcry; yell; a weeping.
Crȳpt, *n.* A cell or vault under a church.
Crȳs'tal, *n.* A regular solid body; fine glass; a watch-glass.
Crȳs'tal, } *a.* Consisting
Crȳs'tal-līne, } of crystal.
Crȳs'tal-li-zā'tion, *n* The process of forming crystals.
Crȳs'tal-līze (7), *v. t.* or *i.* To form into crystals.

Crỹs'tal-lŏg'ra-phy, *n.* The science of crystallization.

Cŭb, *n.* The young of many beasts, especially of the dog.

Cū'ba-tūre, *n.* The finding the exact cubic contents of a body.

Cūbe, *n.* A regular solid body with six equal sides; the third power of a root.

Cube.

Cū'beb, *n.* A small spicy tropical berry.

Cū'bic, *a.* Having the form of a cube.

Cū'bi-fôrm, *a.* In form of a cube.

Cū'bit, *n.* The fore arm; measure of a man's arm from the elbow to the wrist.

Cŭck'old, *n.* A man whose wife is false to him.

Cuck'ōō, *n.* A bird, — so called from its note.

Cū'cum-ber, *n.* A certain garden plant.

Cŭd, *n.* A portion of food or of tobacco chewed.

Cŭd'dle, *v. i.* To lie close or snug.

Cŭd'dy, *n.* A small cabin in a lighter or boat.

Cŭd'gel (8), *n.* A thick, heavy stick. — *v. t.* To beat with a stick.

Cūe (18), *n.* End or tail of a thing; a hint; a rod used in playing billiards.

Cŭff (1), *n.* A blow; part of a sleeve. — *v. t.* To strike with the open hand.

Cuï-răss' (kwe-răs' *or* kwē'-ras), *n.* A breastplate.

Cuï'ras-sĭer' (kwē'ras-seer'), *n.* A soldier armed with a cuirass.

Cū'li-na-ry, *a.* Belonging to the kitchen.

Cŭll (1), *v. t.* To select or pick out.

Cŭl'len-der, *n.* A kind of strainer.

Cŭl'ler, *n.* One who culls.

Cŭl'mi-nāte, *v. i.* To reach the highest point.

Cŭl'mi-nā'tion, *n.* Highest point of altitude.

Cŭl'pa-ble, *a.* Faulty; blamable.

Cŭl'pa-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Blamableness; faultiness; guilt.

Cŭl'pa-bly, *adv.* With blame.

Cŭl'prit, *n.* One accused or convicted of crime.

Cŭl'ti-va-ble, *a.* Capable of being cultivated.

Cŭl'ti-vāte, *v. t.* To till; to foster; to raise by tilling.

Cŭl'ti-vā'ted, *p. a.* Improved or raised by culture.

Cŭl'ti-vā'tion, *n.* Improvement by tillage, or by study.

Cŭl'ti-vā'tor, *n.* One who cultivates; an implement for loosening the surface of the ground.

Cultivator.

Cŭlt'ūre, *n.* Act of cultivating. — *v. t.* To cultivate.

Cŭl'vert, *n.* An arched drain.

Cŭm'ber, *v. i.* To clog; to burden.

Cŭm'ber-some, *a.* Burdensome.

Cŭm'broŭs, *a.* Troublesome; embarrassing; oppressive.

Cŭm'in, *n.* A plant having aromatic seeds.

Cū'mu-lāte, *v. t.* To heap up.

Cū'mu-lā'tion, *n.* Act of heaping together.

Cū'mu-la-tĭve, *a.* Augmenting by addition.

Cu-nē'i-fôrm, *a* Wedge-shaped.

Cŭn'ning, *a.* Artful; crafty; sly. — *n.* Art; skill; craft.

Cŭp, *n.* A small drinking vessel. — *v. t.* To bleed by scarification.

Cŭp'bōard (kŭb'urd), *n.* A closet for cups.

Cū'pel, *n.* A little cup.

Cū'pel-lā'tion, *n.* The process of refining metals.

Cu-pĭd'i-ty, *n.* Inordinate desire, particularly of wealth.

Cū'po-là (18), *n.* A dome; an arched roof.

Cŭp'ping, *n.* A mode of bleeding.

Cûr, *n.* A dog; a snappish fellow.

Cūr'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being cured.

Cū'ra-çōa' (-sō'), *n.* A cordial flavored with orange peel and spices.

Cū'ra-çy, *n.* Office of a curate.

Cū'rate, *n.* An assistant to a rector or vicar.

Cū'ra-tĭve, *a.* Tending to cure.

Cu-rā'tor, *n.* A guardian.

Cûrb, *v. t.* To keep in subjection. — SYN. To check; bridle; control. — *n.* Part of a bridle; box round a well; restraint.

Cûrd, *n.* Coagulated milk.

Cûr'dle, *v.* To coagulate.

Cūre, *n.* Remedy; a healing. — *v. t* To restore to health; to salt and dry.

Cûr'few, *n.* An evening bell.

Cū'ri-ŏs'i-ty, *n.* Great inquisitiveness; a rarity; a sight.

Cū'ri-oŭs, *a.* Inquisitive; nice; singular.

Cûrl, *n.* A ringlet of hair. — *v.* To form into ringlets.

Cûr'lew, *n.* An aquatic wading bird.

Cûrl'i-ness, *n.* State of being curly.

Cûrl'y, *a.* Having curls.

Cur-mŭd'ġeon (-jun), *n.* A miser; a churl.

Cûr'rant, *n.* A shrub and its fruit.

Cŭr'ren-çy, *n.* Circulation; money; paper passing for money.

Cŭr'rent, *a.* Circulating; common; generally received; now passing. — *n.* A stream; general course.

Cŭr'rent-ly, *adv.* With general reception; fashionably.

Cŭr'ri-ele, *n.* A chaise of two wheels for two horses.

Cŭr'ri-er, *n.* A dresser of tanned leather.

Cûr'rish, *a.* Like a cross dog.

Cûr'ry, *v. t.* To rub and clean.

Cûr'ry-cōmb (-kōm), *n.* A comb to clean horses.

Cûrse, *v. t.* To wish evil to. — *v. i.* To use oaths. — *n.* A wish of evil; execration.

Cûrs'ed, *a.* Deserving a curse; vexatious; hateful.

Cûr'sĭve, *a.* Running; flowing; hasty.

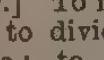
Cûr'so-ri-ly (13), *adv.* Hastily.

Cûr'so-ry, *a.* Hasty; hurried; slight.

Cur-tāil', *v. t.* To cut short; to abridge; to cut off.

Cûr'tain, *n.* A hanging cloth for a bed or window. — *v. t.* To furnish with curtains.

Cur-vā'tion, *n.* Act of curving or bending.
Cûrv'a-tūre, *n.* A curve.
Cûrve, *a.* Bending; inflected. — *n.* Any thing bent. — *v. t.* To inflect; to bend.



Cûr'vet, *n.* A particular leap of a horse. Curve.
Cûrv'i-lĭn'e-al, } *a.* Having
Cûrv'i-lĭn'e-ar, } a curve line. [curvature.
Cûrv'i-ty, *n.* A bent state;
Cush'ion (kŏŏsh'un), *n.* A pillow for a seat. — *v. t.* To furnish with cushions.
Cŭsp, *n.* Point of the new moon; projecting point in arches, &c.
Cŭsp'i-date, } *a.* Ending
Cŭsp'i-dā'ted, } in a point.
Cŭs'tard, *n.* A composition of milk, eggs, sugar, &c.
Cus-tō'di-an, *n.* One who has the care of a public building.
Cŭs'to-dy, *n.* A keeping or guarding; imprisonment.
Cŭs'tom, *n.* Habitual practice; (*pl.*) duties on imported or exported goods.
Cŭs'tom-a-ri-ly, *adv.* Habitually.
Cŭs'tom-a-ry, *a.* Conformable to custom; conventional.
Cŭs'tom-er, *n.* An accustomed buyer; a purchaser.
Cŭs'tom-house, *n.* Place where customs or duties are paid.
Cŭt, *v. t.* or *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CUT.] To make an incision in; to divide; to hew; to carve; to chop. — *n.* A cleft or gash; a slice
Cu-tā'ne-oŭs, *a.* Relating to the skin. [of the body.
Cū'ti-cle, *n.* Outermost skin
Cu-tĭc'u-lar, *a.* Pertaining to the cuticle. [sword.
Cŭt'lass, *n.* A broad curving
Cŭt'ler, *n.* A maker of knives, and the like. [by cutlers.
Cŭt'ler-y, *n.* Articles made
Cŭt'let, *n.* A small piece of meat for broiling.
Cŭt'pûrse, *n.* One who cuts purses to steal their contents.
Cŭt'ter, *n.* A swift sailing vessel.
Cŭt'-thrōat, *n.* A murderer: an assassin.
Cŭt'ting, *a.* Severe; pungent. — *n.* A piece cut off.
Cŭt'tle-fĭsh, *n.* A molluscous animal.
Cŭt'-wa'ter, *n.* Fore part of a ship's prow.
Cȳ'cle, *n.* A circle or orbit; a round of time.
Cȳc'lic, } *a.* Pertaining to
Cȳc'lic-al, } a cycle.
Cȳ'clo-pē'an, } *a.* Vast; mas-
Cȳ-clŏp'ic, } sive.
Cȳ'clo-pæ'di-a } (18), *n.* A
Cȳ'clo-pē'di-a } body or circle of sciences.
Cȳg'net, *n.* A young swan.
Cȳl'in-der, *n.* A long circular body of uniform diameter.
Cy-lĭn'dric-al, *a.* Of the nature of a cylindor.

Cylinder.

Cym'bal, *n.* An instrument of music.

Cymbals.

Cȳn'ic, } *a.* Surly;
Cȳn'ic-al, } snarling; satirical.
Cȳn'ic, *n.* A morose man.
Cȳn'o-sure, or Cȳ'no-sure (-shur), *n.* The star nearest the north pole; a center of attraction.
Cȳ'press, *n.* An evergreen tree, anciently used at funerals and to adorn tombs, and hence an emblem of mourning.
Cȳst, *n.* A bag in animal bodies inclosing matter.
Czär (zär), *n.* A king; a chief; the emperor of Russia.
Cza-rī'nà (za-ree'nå), *n.* The empress of Russia.
Czăr'o-wĭtz (zăr'o-wĭts), *n.* Eldest son of the Czar of Russia.

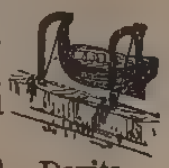
D.

DĂB, *v. t.* To hit gently with the hand or with something soft or moist. — *n.* A blow with something soft.
Dăb'ble, *v. i.* To play in water.
Dăb'bler, *n.* One who dabbles.
Dăb'ster, *n.* An adept.
Dāce, *n.* A small river fish.
Dăc'tyl, *n.* A poetical foot of one long and two short syllables.
Dăd, } *n.* A child's term
Dăd'dy, } for father.
Dăf'fo-dĭl, *n.* A plant with yellow flowers.
Dăg'ger, *n.* A short sword; a reference mark [†].
Da-guĕrre'o-tȳpe (-gĕr'o-), *n.* A photographic picture on a plate of silvered copper.
Dăhl'ĭà (dăl'yå *or* dāl'yå), *n.* A plant bearing beautiful flowers.
Dāi'ly (14), *a.* Being every day. — *adv.* Every day.
Dāin'ti-ly (13), *adv.* Nicely; delicately.
Dāin'ty, *a.* Nice; fastidious; delicious. — *n.* A nice bit.
Dāi'ry, *n.* The place where milk is kept, and made into butter or cheese. [plant.
Dāi'sy, *n.* A well-known

Dāle, *n.* A low place between hills.
Dăl'li-ançe (13), *n.* Act of fondness; mutual embrace.
Dăl'ly, *v. i.* To delay; to linger; to trifle or sport to fondle.
Dăm, *n.* The mother of brutes; a bank to confine water. — *v. t.* To confine or shut in by dams.
Dăm'age, *n.* Injury; hurt. — *v. t.* To injure; to hurt.
Dăm'ask, *n.* A silk woven with flowers. — *v. t.* To decorate with ornamental figures, as silk, steel, &c.
Dăm'ask-een', *v. t.* To damask.
Dāme, *n.* A lady; a matron.
Dămn (dăm), *v. t.* To condemn.
Dăm'na-ble, *a.* Deserving damnation; odious.
Dăm'na-bly, *adv.* So as to incur or deserve damnation.
Dam-nā'tion, *n.* Sentence to everlasting punishment.
Dăm'na-to-ry, *a.* Tending to condemn; condemnatory.
Dămp, *a.* Moist; humid; watery. — *n.* Moist air; fog. — *v. t.* To wet; to dispirit.
Dămp'er, *n.* A valve to stop air; that which damps.
Dămp'ness, *n.* Humidity.
Dăm'sel, *n.* A young maiden.
Dăm'son (dăm'zn), *n.* A small black plum.
Dançe, *v. i.* To move to music with varied motions of the feet. — *n.* A moving to the sound of music.
Dăn'cer, *n.* One who dances.
Dăn'dle, *v. t.* To shake on the knee; to fondle.
Dăn'druff, *n.* Scurf on the head.
Dăn'dy, *n.* A fop; a coxcomb.
Dăn'dy-ĭsm, *n.* Manners and character of a dandy.
Dān'ger, *n.* Exposure to injury; peril.
Dān'ger-oŭs, *a.* Full of danger.
Dān'ger-oŭs-ly, *adv.* With danger.
Dăn'gle, *v. i.* To hang loose.
Dăn'k, *a.* Moist; damp.
Dăp'per, *a.* Little and active.
Dăp'ple, *a.* Of various colors.
Dăp'pled, *a.* Spotted.
Dâre, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DURST.] To have courage; to venture. — *v. t.* To challenge; to defy; to venture.
Dâr'ing, *a.* Having great courage; fearless; brave.
Därk, *a.* Wanting light; obscure; opaque. — *n.* Darkness; gloom.
Därk'en, *v. t.* To make dark. — *v. i.* To grow dark.
Därk'ish, *a.* Rather dark; dusky.
Därk'ly, *adv.* Obscurely; blindly.
Därk'ness, *n.* Want of light; gloom; obscurity.
Därk'sŏme, *a.* Gloomy; dim.
Där'ling, *a.* Dearly beloved. — *n.* One much loved.
Därn, *v. t.* To mend holes in by sewing.
Där'nel, *n.* A kind of grass.
Därt, *n.* A pointed missile weapon. — *v. t.* To throw; to hurl; to emit. — *v. i.* To fly as a dart.
Dăsh, *v. t.* To throw violently. — *v. i.* To rush or strike violently. — *n.* Collision; sudden onset; a mark [—] used in writing and printing.
Dăs'tard, *n.* One who meanly shrinks from danger. — SYN. Coward; poltroon.
Dăs'tard-ly, *a.* Meanly timid.
Dā'tà, *n. pl.* Propositions given and admitted; premises.
Dāte, *n.* The time of an event; the fruit of a palm-tree. — *v. t.* To note the time of.

Date-tree.

Dā'tive, *n.* The third of the Greek and Latin cases.
Dąub (8), *v. t.* To smear; to paint coarsely.
Dąub'er, *n.* One who daubs.
Dąub'y, *a.* Sticky; ropy; glutinous; viscous.
Dąugh'ter (daw'ter), *n.* A female child.
Dăunt, *v. t.* To check by fear of danger. — SYN. To intimidate; dishearten; dismay.
Dăunt'less, *a.* Fearless; intrepid; bold.
Dąu'phin, *n.* Eldest son of the king of France.
Dăv'it, or Dā'vit, *n.* Projecting pieces of iron in a ship to suspend a boat from.


Davits.

Dąw'dle, *v. i.* To waste time by trifling.
Dąwn, *v. i.* To begin to grow light. — *n.* Break of day; beginning; first rise.
Dāy, *n.* Time from sunrise to sunset; the 24 hours.
Dāy'-bŏŏk, *n.* A journal of accounts.
Dāy'-breāk, *n.* First appearance of day.
Dāy'lĭght (-līt), *n.* Light of day.
Dāy'-sprĭng, *n.* The dawn.
Dāze, *v. t.* To dazzle; to bewilder.
Dăz'zle, *v. t.* To overpower with light or splendor.
Dēa'con (dē'kn), *n.* A subordinate church officer.
Dēa'con-shĭp, *n.* Office of a deacon.
Dĕad, *a.* Destitute of life; lifeless; dull; still. — *n.* Stillness; gloom; silence.
Dĕad'en (ded'n), *v. t.* To make dead or spiritless.
Dĕad'-līght (-līt), *n.* A strong shutter for a cabin window, with a glass in it.
Dĕad'ly, *a.* Fatal; mortal.
Dĕad'ness, *n.* Want of life.
Dĕaf (*or* deef), *a.* Wanting the sense of hearing.
Dĕaf'en (*or* dĕf'n), *v. t.* To make deaf.
Dĕaf'-mūte (*or* dĕf'mūt), *n.* One both deaf and dumb.
Dĕaf'ness (*or* dĕf'-), *n.* Want of the ability to hear.
Dēal, *n.* A part; quantity; distribution; a pine or fir board or plank. — *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DEALT.] To distribute; to divide. — *v. i.* To traffic; to trade.
Dēan, *n.* An ecclesiastical dignitary subordinate to a bishop.

Dēan'er-y, *n.* Office of a dean.
Dēar, *a.* Beloved; costly; of high value; precious. — *n.* A person beloved.
Dēar'ly, *adv.* At a high price.
Dēar'ness, *n.* High price; fondness.
Dēarth, *n.* Great scarcity.
Dĕath, *n.* Extinction of life.
Dĕath'-bĕd, *n.* Bed of a dying person.
Dĕath'less, *a.* Immortal.
Dĕath'-wạr'rant, *n.* A warrant for an execution.
De-bär' (7), *v. t.* To hinder; to exclude. [to land.
De-bärk', *v. t.* To disembark;
De-bāse', *v. t.* To degrade; to lower; to adulterate; to vitiate. [tion.
De-bāse'ment, *n.* Degrada-
De-bāt'a-ble, *a.* Disputable.
De-bāte', *v.* To dispute; to discuss; to controvert. — *n.* Dispute; public discussion.
De-bạuch', *n.* Excess in eating and drinking; intemperance. — *v. t.* To corrupt.
Dĕb'au-çhee' (-o-shee'), *n.* A drunkard; a rake.
De-bạuch'er-y, *n.* Intemperance; lewdness.
De-bĕnt'ūre, *n.* A certificate of a drawback, bonds, &c., for money loans. [en.
De-bĭl'i-tāte, *v. t.* To weak-
De-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Weakness.
Dĕb'it, *n.* The debtor side of an account-book. — *v. t.* To charge with debt.
Dĕb'o-nâir', *a.* Courteous; affable.
De-bŏuçh' (-bŏŏsh') *v. i.* To issue or march out, as troops.
De-brĭs' (dā-bree'), *n.* Ruins; fragments of rocks.
Dĕbt (dĕt), *n.* What is due.
Dĕbt'or (dĕt'or), *n.* One who owes.
Debut (dā-bū' *or* dā-bụ'), *n.* A first appearance. [ten.
Dĕc'ade, *n.* The number of
De-cā'dençe, } *n.* State of
De-cā'den-çy, } decay.
Dĕc'a-gŏn, *n.* A figure of ten sides and ten angles.
Dĕc'a-lŏgue (-lŏg), *n.* The ten commandments.
De-cămp', *v. i.* To depart from a camp; to march off.
De-cănt', *v. t.* To pour out.
Dē'can-tā'tion, *n.* Act of decanting. [for liquor.
De-cănt'er, *n.* A glass vessel
De-căp'i-tāte, *v. t.* To behead. [beheading.
De-căp'i-tā'tion, *n.* Act of
De-cāy', *n.* Gradual failure; decline. — *v. i.* To decline.
De-çēase', *n.* Departure from life; death. — *v. i.* To depart from life; to die.
De-çēased' (-seest'), *a.* Departed from life; dead.
De-çēit', *n.* Device intended to deceive. — SYN. Duplicity; artifice; fraud.
De-çēit'fụl, *a.* Full of guile.
De-çēit'fụl-ly, *adv.* In a deceitful manner.
De-çēive', *v. t.* To lead into error; to impose upon.
De-çĕm'ber, *n.* The twelfth or last month of the year.
Dē'çen-çy, *n.* Fitness; propriety; modesty.
De-çĕn'ni-al, *a.* Continuing ten years; happening every ten years.
Dē'çent, *a.* Suitable or becoming; seemly; fit. [erly.
Dē'çent-ly, *adv.* Fitly; prop-
De-çĕp'tion, *n.* Act of deceiving; cheat; fraud.
De-çĕp'tĭve, *a.* Tending to deceive; deceitful; false.
De-çīde', *v. t.* or *i.* To determine; to finish; to settle.
De-çīd'ed, *a.* Determined; clear. [termination.
De-çīd'ed-ly, *adv.* With de-
De-çĭd'u-oŭs, *a.* Falling off every season; not perennial.
Dĕç'i-mal, *a.* Proceeding by tens. — *n.* A fraction or other number expressed in the scale of tens.
Dĕç'i-māte, *v. t.* To take one in every ten.
Dĕç'i-mā'tion, *n.* The taking of every tenth. [to unravel.
De-çī'pher, *v. t.* To explain;
De-çĭs'ion (-sĭzh'un), *n.* Determination; firmness.
De-çī'sĭve, *a.* Final; conclusive. [sively
De-çī'sĭve-ly, *adv.* Conclu-
Dĕck, *v. t.* To dress; to adorn; to set off or embellish. — *n.* Floor of a ship.
De-clāim' (8), *v. i.* To speak an oration; to harangue.
De-clāim'er, *n.* One who declaims.
Dĕc'la-mā'tion, *n* A set speech or harangue.
De-clăm'a-to-ry, *a.* In the style of declamation.
Dĕc'la-rā'tion, *n.* Affirmation; assertion.
De-clăr'a-tĭve, } *a.* Making
De-clăr'a-to-ry, } declaration.
De-clâre', *v. t.* or *i.* To make known publicly; to affirm.
De-clĕn'sion, *n.* Tendency to fail; variation of nouns.
De-clĭn'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being grammatically varied.
Dĕc'li-nā'tion, *n.* Act of declining; descent
De-clīne', *v. i.* To bend over; to fail; to decay. — *v. t.* To bend downward; to shun; to refuse; to inflect. — *n.* Decay; diminution.
De-clĭv'i-ty, *n.* Inclination downward; gradual descent.
De-cŏct', *v. t.* To boil; to digest.
De-cŏc'tion, *n.* A boiling; preparation made by boiling.
De-cŏl'or-ā'tion, *n.* Removal or absence of color.
Dē'com-pōşe', *v. t.* To resolve into original elements.
De-cŏm'po-şĭ'tion (-zĭsh'un), *n.* Resolution or separation into parts.
Dē'com-pound', *v. t.* To compound a second time.
Dĕc'o-rāte, *v. t.* To adorn; to embellish; to ornament.
Dĕc'o-rā'tion, *n.* Embellishment. [adorn.
Dĕc'o-ra-tĭve, *a.* Fitted to
De-cō'roŭs, or **Dĕc'o-roŭs**, *a.* Becoming; behaving with decorum.
De-cō'roŭs-ly, or **Dĕc'o-roŭs-ly**, *adv.* Becomingly.

De-cŏr'ti-cāte, *v. t.* To strip off bark; to peel.
De-cō'rum, *n.* Propriety of speech and behavior.
De-coy', *v. t.* To allure into a snare or net. — *n.* Allurement to mischief; temptation; snare.
De-crease', *v. t.* To make less. — *v. i.* To grow less. — *n.* A becoming less; decay.
De-cree' (8), *v. t.* To determine; to ordain. — *n.* An edict; order.
Dĕc're-ment, *n.* Decrease.
De-crĕp'it, *a.* Infirm; wasted; worn with age.
De-crĕp'i-tāte, *v.* To roast so as to cause crackling.
De-crĕp'i-tā'tion, *n.* Act of roasting with a crackling.
De-crĕp'i-tūde, *n.* Broken state of the body by age.
De-crē'tal, *a.* Pertaining to a decree. — *n.* A letter of the pope; a book of edicts.
De-crī'al (13), *n.* A crying down; a clamorous censure.
De-crī'er, *n.* One who decries.
De-cry', *v. t.* To cry down.
De-cŭm'bent, *a.* Lying down.
Dĕc'u-plę, *a.* Tenfold.
De-cū'ri-on, *n.* An officer over ten men.
De-cŭs'sāte, *v. t.* To cross at an acute angle.
Dĕd'i-cāte, *v. t.* To consecrate; to devote.
Dĕd'i-cā'tion, *n.* Consecration.
Dĕd'i-cā'tor, *n.* One who dedicates.
Dĕd'i-ca-to-ry, *a.* Comprising a dedication.
De-dūçe', *v. t.* To draw, as an inference; to infer.
De-dū'çi-ble, *a.* Capable of being inferred or deduced.
De-dū'çĭve, } *a.* Performing
De-dŭct'ĭve, } the act of deduction.
De-dŭct', *v. t.* To take away.
De-dūc'tion, *n.* An abatement; that which is deducted; an inference.
Deed, *n.* An action; exploit; a sealed writing to convey property. — *v. t.* To transfer by deed.
Deem, *v. t.* To think; to judge; to suppose.
Deep, *a.* Far to the bottom; profound; artful; intricate. — *n.* The sea; an abyss.
Deep'en, *v.* To make or grow more deep.
Deep'ly, *adv.* To a low degree.
Deer, *n.* An animal hunted for venison.

Deer.

De-fāçe', *v. t.* To disfigure; to destroy.
De-fāçe'ment, (10), *n.* Injury to the surface; rasure.
Dē'fal-cā'tion, *n.* That which is cut off; diminution.
Dĕf'a-mā'tion, *n.* Slander; calumny; detraction.
De-făm'a-to-ry, *a.* Slanderous.
De-fāme', *v. t.* To slander.
De-fault', *n.* Omission; nonappearance in court. — *v. t.* To call in court, and record for not appearing.
De-fault'er, *n.* One guilty of default; a peculator.
De-fēa'şançe, *n.* Act of annulling.
De-fēa'şi-ble, *a.* Capable of being annulled.
De-fēat', *n.* An overthrow; rout. — *v. t.* To overthrow; to rout; to frustrate.
Dĕf'e-cāte, *v. t.* To purify.
Dĕf'e-cā'tion, *n.* Act of purifying liquors.
De-fĕct', *n.* Want or deficiency; fault; blemish.
De-fĕc'tion, *n.* A falling away; apostasy.
De-fĕct'ĭve, *a.* Full of defects; imperfect.
De-fĕct'ĭve-ly, *adv.* With defect.
De-fĕnçe', *n.* Protection from injury. See *Defense*.
De-fĕnd', *v.* To guard from injury; to protect.
De-fĕnd'ant, *n.* One who makes defense, or opposes a complaint.
De-fĕnd'er, *n.* One who defends.
De-fĕnse' (27), *n.* Protection from injury; vindication.
De-fĕnse'less, *a.* Unarmed.
De-fĕn'sĭve, *a.* Serving to defend. — *n.* Safeguard; state of defense.
De-fĕr', *v. t.* To put off; to delay. — *v. i.* To wait; to yield out of respect.
Dĕf'er-ençe, *n.* Respect to another.
Dĕf'er-ĕn'tĭal, *a.* Expressing deference.
De-fī'ançe, *n.* Act of defying; a challenge to fight.
De-fī'ant, *a.* Bold; insolent.
De-fī'cien-çy (-fĭsh'en-), *n.* Defect; want; imperfection.
De-fī'cient (-fĭsh'ent), *a.* Wanting; imperfect.
Dĕf'i-çĭt, *n.* Deficiency.
De-fīle', or Dē'fīle, *n.* A narrow passage between hills.
De-fīle', *v. t.* To pollute. — *v. i.* To go off file by file.
De-fīle'ment, *n.* Pollution.
De-fīn'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being defined.
De-fīne', *v. t.* To limit; to explain; to interpret.
Dĕf'i-nīte, *a.* Having precise limits.
Dĕf'i-nīte-ly, *adv.* With certain limitation.
Dĕf'i-nī'tion (-nĭsh'un), *n.* Explanation in words.
De-fĭn'i-tĭve, *a.* Determinate; final; conclusive. — *n.* That which ascertains or defines.
De-fĭn'i-tĭve-ly, *adv.* Positively.
Dĕf'la-grāte, *v. t.* To burn suddenly.
Dĕf'la-grā'tion, *n.* A rapid and sparkling combustion.
De-flĕct', *v. i.* or *t.* To turn aside.
De-flĕc'tion, *n.* A turning; deviation.
De-flour', *v. t.* To ravish; to seduce.
De-fō'li-ā'tion, *n.* Fall of the leaf.
De-fôrm', *v. t.* To mar; to disfigure.
De-fôrmed', *a.* Ugly.
De-fôrm'i-ty, *n.* Want of beauty or symmetry.
De-fraud', *v. t.* To cheat.
De-frāy', *v. t.* To bear or pay.
De-fūnct', *a.* Deceased; dead. — *n.* A dead person.
De-fỹ', *v. t.* To dare; to challenge; to set at naught.

De-ġĕn'er-a-çy, *n.* Decline in good qualities; meanness.
De-ġĕn'er-ate, *a.* Having declined in worth; base.
De-ġĕn'er-āte, *v. i.* To decline; to deteriorate.
De-ġĕn'er-ā'tion, *n.* A growing worse; deterioration.
Dĕg'lu-tĭ'tion (-tĭsh'un), *n* Act or power of swallowing.
Dĕg'ra-dā'tion, *n.* A depriving of rank; degeneracy.
De-grāde', *v. t.* To deprive of rank or title; to lower.
De-gree' (18), *n.* A step; extent; 360th part of a circle.
Dē'i-fi-cā'tion, *n.* The act of enrolling among deities.
Dē'i-fȳ, *v. t.* To exalt to the rank of deity.
Deign (dān), *v. i.* To condescend. — *v. t.* To grant.
Dē'ism, *n.* A denial of revelation.
Dē'ist, *n.* One who believes in a God, but not in revealed religion.
De-ĭst'ic, } *a.* Pertaining
De-ĭst'ic-al, } to deism.
Dē'i-ty, *n.* Divinity; God.
De-jĕct', *v. t.* To cast down; to dispirit; to discourage.
De-jĕct'ed *a.* Cast down.
De-jĕc'tion, *n.* Melancholy.
De-lāy', *v. t.* To put off; to detain. — *v. i.* To move slowly; to linger. — *n.* Hindrance; detention; a stay.
De-lĕct'a-ble, *a.* Delightful.
Dĕl'e-gāte, *v. i.* To send as representative; to intrust.
Dĕl'e-gate, *n.* A deputy; a representative.
Dĕl'e-gā'tion, *n.* A sending away; persons delegated.
Dĕl'e-tē'ri-oŭs, *a.* Destructive; highly injurious.
Dĕlf, *n.* Earthen ware glazed.
De-lĭb'er-āte, *v.* To weigh in the mind; to reflect or consider
De-lĭb'er-ate, *a.* Circumspect; slow. [ly.
De-lĭb'er-ate-ly, *adv.* Slow-
De-lĭb'er-ā'tion, *n.* Act of weighing in the mind; slowness. [deliberate.
De-lĭb'er-a-tĭve, *a.* Apt to
Dĕl'i-ca-çy, *n.* Refinement of sensibility or taste; something delicate. — SYN. Fineness; nicety; softness.
Dĕl'i-cate, *a.* Nice; pleasing to the taste; effeminate.
De-lĭ'cioŭs (-lĭsh'us), *a.* Sweet to the palate or other sense.
De-lĭght' (-līt'-), *n.* Great joy or pleasure. — *v. t.* To give great pleasure to. — *v. i.* To have or take great pleasure.
De-lĭght'ed (-līt'-), *a.* Greatly pleased. [pleasant.
De-lĭght'ful (-līt'-), *a.* Very
De-lĭn'e-āte, *v. t.* To draw the outline of; to sketch.
De-lĭn'e-ā'tion, *n.* A drawing in outline. [delineates.
De-lĭn'e-ā'tor, *n.* One who
De-lĭn'quen-çy (-lĭnk'wen-), *n.* Failure of duty; fault.
De-lĭn'quent, *a.* Failing in duty. — *n.* One who fails to do his duty. [air.
Dĕl'i-quĕsçe', *v. i.* To melt in
Dĕl'i-quĕs'çençe, *n.* A melting in the air.
Dĕl'i-quĕs'çent, *a.* Liquefying in the air.
De-lĭr'i-oŭs, *a.* Wandering in mind. [ment.
De-lĭr'i-um, *n.* Derange-
De-lĭv'er, *v. t.* To free; to release; to utter.
De-lĭv'er-ançe, *n.* Act of freeing; rescue. [delivers.
De-lĭv'er-er, *n.* One who
De-lĭv'er-y, *n.* Release; surrender; style of utterance.
Dĕll, *n.* A little valley.
De-lūde', *v. t.* To deceive.
Dĕl'uġe, *n.* A general inundation; a flood. — *v. t.* To overflow; to drown. [ing.
De-lū'sion, *n.* Act of deluding; deceptive.
De-lū'sĭve, *a.* Tending to delude; deceptive.
Dĕlve, *v. t.* To dig; to penetrate. [politician.
Dĕm'a-gŏgue, *n.* An artful
De-māin', } *n.* A
De-mēsne' (-mēn'), } manor-house and land.
De-mând', *v. t.* To claim; to ask. — *n.* A claim by right; a question.
De-mând'ant, *n.* The plaintiff.
Dē'mar-cā'tion, } *n.* Divis-
Dē'mar-kā'tion, } ion of territory; boundary.
De-mēan', *v. t.* To behave.
De-mēan'or, *n.* Manner of behaving; deportment.
De-mĕnt'ed, *a.* Imbecile in mind; infatuated; mad.
De-mĕr'it, *n.* Ill desert,
Dĕm'i-gŏd, *n.* A deified hero.
Dĕm'i-jŏhn, *n.* A glass bottle in a wicker cover.
De-mīse', *n.* Death of a distinguished personage. — *v. t.* To bequeath by will.
De-mŏc'ra-çy, *n.* Government by the people.
Dĕm'o-crăt, *n.* An adherent to democracy.
Dĕm'o-crăt'ic, *a.* Relating to democracy; republican.
De-mŏl'ish, *v. t.* To destroy.
Dĕm'o-lĭ'tion (-lĭsh'un), *n.* Destruction.
Dē'mon, *n.* An evil spirit.
De-mō'ni-ac, } *a.* Belong-
Dĕm'o-nī'ac-al, } ing to, or influenced by, demons.
De-mō'ni-ăc, *n.* One possessed by an evil spirit.
Dē'mon-ŏl'o-ġy, *n.* A treatise on evil spirits.
De-mŏn'stra-ble, *a.* Capable of being fully proved.
Dĕm'on-strāte, or De-mŏn'-strāte, *v. t.* To prove fully. — SYN. To evince; manifest.
Dĕm'on-strā'tion, *n.* Proof to a certainty.
De-mŏn'stra-tĭve, *a.* Conclusive.
Dĕm'on-strā'tor, *n.* One who demonstrates.
De-mŏr'al-i-zā'tion, *n.* Destruction of morals.
De-mŏr'al-īze, *v. t.* To destroy the morals or the discipline of.
De-mŭl'çent, *a.* Softening.
De-mûr', *v. i.* To hesitate; to have scruples. — *n.* Hesitation. [est.
De-mûre', *a.* Affectedly mod-
De-mûr'rage, *n.* Payment for the detention of a ship.

De-mûr'rer, *n.* One who demurs; a pause in law.
De-mȳ', *n.* A kind of small paper.
Dĕn (18), *n.* A cave; lodge of [a beast.
Den-drŏl'o-ġy, *n.* Natural history of trees.
De-nī'al, *n.* Refusal; contradiction.
De-nī'er, *n.* A refuser.
Dĕn'i-zen, *n.* One made a citizen.
De-nŏm'i-nāte, *v. t.* To give a name to; to call; to style.
De-nŏm'i-nā'tion, *n.* A name; title; appellation.
De-nŏm'i-na-tĭve, *a.* Conferring a name or title.
De-nŏm'i-nā'tor, *n.* Lower number in vulgar fractions.
De-nōte', *v. t.* To indicate; to signify; to mark.
De-nounçe', *v. t.* To accuse publicly; to threaten.
De-nounçe'ment, *n.* Act of proclaiming a threat.
Dĕnse, *a.* Having its parts closely pressed together. — Syn. Close; compact; thick.
Dĕn'si-ty, *n.* Compactness; closeness of parts.
Dĕnt, *n.* A small hollow; indentation. — *v. t.* To make a dent in. [teeth.
Dĕnt'al, *a.* Pertaining to the
Den-tĭc'u-lā'ted, *a.* Notched so as to resemble little teeth.
Dĕn'ti-frĭçe, *n.* Something to cleanse teeth.
Dĕn'til, *n.* A square block in cornices. [the teeth.
Dĕn'tist, *n.* An operator on
Dĕn'tist-ry, *n.* The business of a dentist.
Den-tĭ'tion (-tĭsh'un), *n.* The process of cutting the teeth.
Dĕn'u-dā'tion, *n.* A making bare.
De-nūde', *v. t.* To lay bare.
De-nŭn'ci-a'tion (-shĭ-ā'-), *n.* Declaration of a threat.
De-nŭn'ci-a'tor (-nŭn'shĭ-), *n.* One who threatens.
De-nŭn'çi-a-to-ry (-nŭn'-shĭ-), *a.* Containing a threat.
De-nȳ', *v. t.* To contradict; to refuse; to withhold.
Dē'o-dănd, *n.* Something forfeited to the state for pious uses.
Dē'on-tŏl'o-ġy, *n.* The science of duty.
De-pärt', *v. i.* To go away; to forsake; to die.
De-pärt'ment, *n.* A distinct part, office, or division.
De-pärt'ûre, *n.* A going away; decease; death.
De-pĕnd', *v. i.* To hang; to rely; to adhere.
De-pĕnd'ençe, } *n.* Reli-
De-pĕnd'en-çy, } ance; trust; subordination.
De-pĕnd'ent, *a.* Relying; subordinate. — *n.* One subordinate to another.
De-pĭct', *v. t.* To paint; to portray.
De-pĭct'ûre, *v. t.* To paint.
De-pĭl'a-to-ry, *a.* Taking off the hair.
De-plē'tion, *n.* Blood-letting.
De-plōr'a-ble, *a.* Lamentable.
De-plōre', *v. t.* To lament.
De-ploy', *v. t.* To display; to open or extend.
Dĕp'lu-mā'tion, *n.* A stripping off plumes. [feathers.
De-plūme', *v. t.* To deprive of
De-pō'nent, *n.* One who gives written testimony on oath.
De-pŏp'u-lāte, *v. t.* To deprive of inhabitants.
De-pŏp'u-lā'tion, *n.* Act of depopulating.
De-pōrt', *v. t.* To behave; to carry; to conduct.
Dē'por-tā'tion, *n.* A carrying away; exile. [behaving.
De-pōrt'ment, *n.* Manner of
De-pōş'al, *n.* Act of deposing.
De-pōşe', *v. t.* To dethrone. — *v. i.* To testify under oath.
De-pŏş'it, *v. t.* To lodge or place; to lay aside. — *n.* That which is laid up or aside; any thing intrusted.
De-pŏş'i-ta-ry, *n.* One with whom something is left in trust.
Dĕp'o-şī'tion (-zĭsh'un), *a.* Act of dethroning or degrading: an affidavit. [deposits.
De-pŏş'i-tor, *n.* One who
De-pŏş'i-to-ry, *n.* A place for depositing.
De-pōt' (de-pō' *or* dē'po), *n.* Place of deposit; railway station.
Dĕp'ra-vā'tion, *n.* Act of making worse. [to vitiate.
De-prāve', *v. t.* To corrupt;
De-prăv'i-ty, *n.* Corruption of morals.
Dĕp're-cāte, *v. t.* To pray for deliverance from.
Dĕp're-cā'tion, *n.* Act of deprecating. [to deprecate.
Dĕp're-ca-to-ry, *a.* Serving
De-prē'ci-āte (-prē'shĭ-), *v. i.* To decline in value. — *v. t.* To lower the price of; to undervalue.
De-prē'ci-ā'tion (-prē'shĭ-), *n.* Act of depreciating.
Dĕp're-dāte, *v. t.* To rob; to plunder. [bing.
Dĕp're-dā'tion, *n.* A robDe-prĕss', *v. t.* To sink; to humble; to cast down.
De-prĕs'sion (-prĕsh'un), *n.* Dejection; low state.
De-prĕs'sĭve, *a.* Tending to depress.
Dĕp'ri-vā'tion, *n.* Act of depriving; loss; bereavement. [to bereave.
De-prīve', *v. t.* To take from;
Dĕpth, *n.* Deepness; profundity; a deep place.
Dĕp'u-tā'tion, *n.* Act of deputing; persons deputed.
De-pūte', *v. t.* To appoint as substitute.
Dĕp'u-ty, *n.* One appointed to act for another
De-rānġe', *v. t.* To put out of order; to confuse. [sane.
De-rānġed', *a.* Delirious; in-
De-rānġe'ment (10), *n.* State of disorder; insanity.
Dĕr'e-lĭct, *n.* A thing abandoned. — *a.* Abandoned.
Dĕr'e-lĭc'tion, *n.* A forsaking: abandonment.
De-rīde', *v. t.* To laugh at in scorn. — Syn. To ridicule; mock; taunt.
De-rĭş'ion (-rĭzh'un), *n.* A laughing at in contempt.
De-rī'sĭve, } *a.* Mocking;
De-rī'so-ry, } ridiculing.
De-rīv'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being derived.

Dĕr'i-vā'tion, *n.* Deduction from a source.
De-rĭv'a-tĭve, *a.* Derived. — *n.* A word or thing derived.
De-rīve', *v. t.* To deduce; to draw.
Dĕr'o-gāte, *v.* To take away; to detract.
Dĕr'o-gā'tion, *n.* A detracting.
De-rŏg'a-to-ry, *a.* Detracting.
Dĕr'rick, *n.* A machine for raising heavy weights.

Derrick.

Dĕr'vis (18), *n.* A Turkish monk.
Des-cănt', *v. i.* To sing; to comment at large.
Dĕs'cant, *n.* A song in parts.
De-sçĕnd', *v.* To go or come down.
De-sçĕnd'ant, *n.* Offspring of an ancestor.
De-sçĕnt', *n.* Progress downward.
De-scrībe', *v. t.* To represent by words or other signs.
De-scrī'er, *n.* One who describing.
De-scrĭp'tion, *n.* Act of describing.
De-scrĭp'tĭve, *a.* Containing description.
De-scrȳ', *v. t.* To discover.
Dĕs'e-crāte, *v. t.* To pervert from a sacred purpose.
Dĕs'e-crā'tion, *n.* A diverting from a sacred purpose.
De-şĕrt', *n.* Merit; reward. — *v. t.* To abandon. — *v. i.* To run away.
Dĕş'ert, *a.* Solitary. — *n.* A wilderness; solitude.
De-şĕrt'er, *n.* One who forsakes his colors, &c.
De-şĕr'tion, *n.* Act of deserting.
De-şĕrve', *v. t.* To merit.
De-şĕrved', *a.* Merited.
De-şĕrv'ing, *a.* Meritorious.
Dĕs'ha-bĭlle', *n.* An undress.
Dĕs'ic-cāte, or De-sĭc'cāte, *v. t.* or *i.* To dry up.
Dĕs'ic-cā'tion, *n.* Process of making dry.
De-sĭd'er-āte, *v. t.* To feel the want of; to desire.
De-sĭd'e-rā'tum, *n.* (*pl.* De-sĭd'e-rā'tà, 25.) A thing desired.
De-sīgn' (-sīn' or -zīn'), *v. t.* To intend; to plan; to sketch. — *n.* A purpose; intention; plan; sketch.
Dĕs'ig-nāte, *v. t.* To point out.
Dĕs'ig-nā'tion, *n.* Act of pointing or marking out.
De-sīgn'er (-sīn'- or -zīn'-), *n.* One who designs.
De-şīr'a-ble, *a.* Worthy of desire.
De-şīre', *n.* A wish to obtain. — *v. t.* To wish for; to ask.
De-şīr'oŭs (11), *a.* Full of desire; eager.
De-sĭst', *v. i.* To cease; to stop; to forbear.
Dĕsk (18), *n.* An inclined table; a pulpit.
Dĕs'o-lāte, *v. t.* To lay waste.
Dĕs'o-late, *a.* Laid waste.
Dĕs'o-lā'tion, *n.* Act of laying waste; ruin.
De-spâir', *n.* Utter loss of hope. — *v. i.* To abandon hope.
De-spătch', *v.* See *Dispatch*.
Dĕs'per-ā'do (*pl.* Dĕs'per-ā'dōeş), *n.* A desperate man; a madman.
Dĕs'per-ate, *a.* Without hope.
Dĕs'per-ā'tion, *n.* Hopelessness.
Dĕs'pi-ca-ble, *a.* Contemptible.
De-spīşe', *v. t.* To contemn; to scorn; to disdain.
De-spīte', *n.* Malice; malignity.
De-spoil', *v. t.* To spoil; to rob; to strip.
De-spō'li-ā'tion, *n.* Act of despoiling.
De-spoil'er, *n.* A plunderer.
De-spŏnd', *v. i.* To lose hope.
De-spŏnd'en-çy, *n.* Loss of hope; discouragement.
De-spŏnd'ent, *a.* Despairing.
Dĕs'pot, *n.* An absolute prince
Des-pŏt'ic, *a.* Absolute in power; tyrannical; arbitrary.
Dĕs'pot-ĭşm, *n.* Absolute power.
Dĕs'pu-mā'tion, *n.* Foam; scum; frothiness.
Dĕs'qua-mā'tion, *n.* A scaling or exfoliation of bone.
Deş-şĕrt', *n.* Service of fruit, &c., at the close of a meal.
Dĕs'ti-nā'tion, *n.* Place to be reached; end.
Dĕs'tĭne, *v. t.* To doom; to appoint.
Dĕs'ti-ny, *n.* State or condition predetermined; fate.
Dĕs'ti-tūte, *a.* In utter want; poor.
Dĕs'ti-tū'tion, *n.* Utter want.
De-stroy' (8), *v. t.* To demolish; to ruin; to lay waste.
De-strŭc'ti-ble, *a.* Liable to destruction.
De-strŭc'tion, *n.* Ruin; demolition.
De-strŭc'tĭve, *a.* Ruinous.
Dĕs'ue-tūde (-we-), *n.* Disuse.
Dĕs'ul-to-ry, *a.* Without method; unconnected.
De-tăch', *v. t.* To separate; to disunite; to send off.
De-tăch'ment, *n.* A party sent from the main army, &c.
Dē'tāil, or De-tāil', *n.* A minute account or portion.
De-tāil', *v. t.* To narrate; to particularize; to select.
De-tāin', *v. t.* To withhold; to restrain from departure.
De-tĕct', *v. t.* To bring to light; to discover.
De-tĕc'tion, *n.* Discovery.
De-tĕc'tĭve, *n.* A policeman employed to detect.
De-tĕn'tion, *n.* Act of detaining.
De-tēr', *v. t.* To prevent; to hinder.
De-tēr'gent, *a.* Cleansing.
De-tē'ri-o-rāte, *v. t.* or *i.* To make or become worse.
De-tē'ri-o-rā'tion, *n.* Act of becoming worse.
De-tēr'min-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being determined.
De-tēr'min-ate, *a.* Fixed; definite; conclusive.
De-tēr'mi-nā'tion, *n.* Termination; resolution taken.
De-tēr'mĭne, *v. t.* To end; to decide; to resolve.
De-tēr'mined, *a.* Resolute.
De-tēr'sĭve, *a.* Able to cleanse.
De-tĕst', *v. t.* To hate extremely. — Syn. To abhor; loathe; abominate.
De-tĕst'a-ble, *a.* Very hateful.
Dĕt'es-tā'tion, or Dē'tes-

tā'tion, *n.* Extreme hatred; abhorrence.

De-thrōne', *v. t.* To divest of royalty; to depose.

De-thrōne'ment, *n.* Act of dethroning.

Dĕt'i-nūe, *n.* A writ to recover goods detained.

Dĕt'o-nāte, } *v. t.* or *i.* To
Dĕt'o-nīze, } explode.

Dĕt'o-nā'tion, *n.* Explosion.

De-tôrt', *v. t.* To twist; to wrest; to turn.

De-tôr'tion, *n.* A perversion or wresting.

De-trăct', *v. i.* To depreciate worth. — *v. t.* To slander.

De-trăc'tion, *n.* Defamation.

De-trăct'or, *n.* One who detracts or slanders.

Dĕt'ri-ment, *n.* Loss; damage; injury. [loss.

Dĕt'ri-mĕnt'al, *a.* Causing

De-trī'tion (-trish'un), *n.* A wearing off or away.

De-trŭn'cāte, *v. t.* To lop off.

De-tru'sion, *n.* Act of thrusting down. [the devil.

Deūçe, *n.* Card of two spots;

Dĕv'as-tāte, or De-văs'tāte, *v. t.* To lay waste; to ravage.

Dĕv'as-tā'tion, *n.* A laying waste; havoc.

De-vĕl'op, *v. t.* To unfold; to lay open to view.

De-vĕl'op-ment, *n.* An unfolding; disclosure.

Dē'vi-āte, *v. i.* To wander; to go astray.

Dē'vi-ā'tion, *n.* A departure from rule; an error.

De-vīçe' (18), *n.* Scheme; contrivance. [one.

Dĕv'il (dĕv'l), *n.* The evil

Dĕv'il-ish, *a.* Diabolical.

Dĕv'il-try, *n.* Diabolical or mischievous conduct.

Dē'vi-oŭs, *a.* Going or leading astray; erring.

De-vīş'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being devised.

De-vīşe', *v. t.* To contrive; to bequeath. — *v. i.* To lay a plan. — *n.* A will.

Dĕv'iş-ee', *n.* One to whom a thing is bequeathed.

De-vīş'or, *n.* One who bequeaths or wills.

De-void', *a.* Not possessing; void; empty; destitute.

Devoir (dev-wôr'), *n.* Duty; act of civility.

De-vŏlve', *v.* To roll down; to transfer or be transferred.

De-vōte', *v. t.* To dedicate; to appropriate by vow.

De-vōt'ed, *a.* Zealous; attached.

De-vōt'ed-ness, *n.* State of being devoted. [a bigot.

Dĕv'o-tee', *n.* One devoted;

De-vō'tion, *n.* Consecration; affection; piety.

De-vō'tion-al, *a.* Pertaining to devotion.

De-vour', *v. t.* To eat up ravenously.

De-vout', *a.* Pious; religious.

De-vout'ly, *adv.* Piously.

Dew (dū), *n.* Moisture deposited at night.

Dew'lap, *n.* The flesh hanging from an ox's throat.

Dew'y, *a.* Moist with dew.

Dĕx'ter, } *a.* Right, as op-
Dĕx'tral, } posed to *left*.

Dex-tĕr'i-ty, *n.* Activity and expertness. — Syn. Adroitness; skill; cleverness.

Dĕx'ter-oŭs, *a.* Expert in manual acts; skillful.

Dĕx'ter-oŭs-ly, *adv.* With skill.

Dī'a-bē'tēş, *n.* A disease attended by excessive discharge of urine.

Dī'a-bŏl'ic-al, *a.* Devilish.

Dī'a-crĭt'ic-al, *a.* Serving to discriminate.

Dī'a-dem, *n.* A kingly crown.

Dī-ær'e-sĭs, } *n.* (*pl.* Dī-ær'e-
Dī-ĕr'e-sĭs, } sēş *or* Dī-ĕr'-e-sēş.) A mark [¨] over the second of two vowels, to show that they are to be pronounced separately.

Dī-ăg'o-nal, *a.* Passing from one angle to another not adjacent. — *n.* A diagonal line.

Dī-ăg'o-nal-ly, *adv.* In a diagonal direction.

Diagonal.

Dī'a-grăm, *n.* A mathematical drawing.

Dī'al, *n.* A plate to show the hour by the sun. [speech.

Dī'a-lect, *n.* A local form of

Dī'a-lĕc'tic-al, *a.* Pertaining to a dialect; logical.

Dī'a-lĕc-tĭ'cian (-tĭsh'an), *n.* A logician.

Dī'a-lĕc'tics, *n. sing.* Logic.

Dī'al-ing, *n.* Science of making dials. [dialogue.

Dī-ăl'o-gist, *n.* A speaker in a

Dī'a-lŏgue, *n.* Discourse between two or more.

Dī-ăm'e-ter, *n.* A right line passing through the center of a circle.

Diameter.

Dī'a-mĕt'ric-al, *a.* Relating to, or describing, a diameter; direct.

Dī'a-mond (*or* dī'-mund), *n.* The most precious of gems; a geometrical figure, thus: —.

Diamond.

Dī'a-pā'şon, *n.* An octave in music; harmony; an organ stop.

Dī'a-per, *n.* Figured linen.

Dī-ăph'a-noŭs, *a.* Transparent. [ing perspiration.

Dī'a-pho-rĕt'ic, *a.* Increas-

Dī'a-phrăgm (-frăm), *n.* Muscle separating the chest from the bowels.

Dī'ar-rhē'à, } *n.* Unusual
Dī'ar-rhœ'à, } evacuation of the intestines.

Dī'a-ry (19), *n.* Account of daily transactions.

Dī'a-tŏn'ic, *a.* Ascending or descending, as in sound.

Dī'a-trībe, *n.* A continued discourse; an invective.

Dīb'ble, *n.* A tool for planting.

Dīçe, *n.*, *pl.* of *Die*.

Dĭck'y, *n.* A false shirt-collar or shirt-bosom.

Dic'tāte, *v. t.* To tell for another to write; to suggest. — *n.* Order; suggestion; hint. [tating; an order.

Dic-tā'tion, *n.* Act of dic-

Dic-tā'tor, *n.* One invested with absolute power.

Dĭc'ta-tō'ri-al, *a.* Unlimited in power.

Dic-tā'tor-shĭp, *n.* Office of a dictator.
Dĭc'tion, *n.* Manner of expression.
Dĭc'tion-a-ry, *n.* A book in which words are explained.
Dĭc'tum, *n.* (*pl.* Dĭc'tà, 25.) An authoritative word or assertion.
Dĭd, *imp.* of *Do.*
Dĭ-dăc'tic, *a.* Fitted or intended to instruct.
Dīe, *v. i.* To lose life; to expire. — *n.* (*pl.* Dīçe). A small cube. — *n.* (*pl.* Dīes). A stamp.
Dī-ĕr'e-sĭs, *n.* See *Diæresis.*
Dī'et, *n.* Food; an assembly of princes or estates. — *v.* To feed or eat sparingly.
Dī'e-ta-ry, Dī'e-tĕt'ic, *a.* Pertaining to diet.
Dī'e-tĕt'ics, *n. sing.* The science that relates to food.
Dĭf'fer, *v. i.* To be unlike; to disagree.
Dĭf'fer-ençe, *n.* Disagreement.
Dĭf'fer-ent, *a.* Unlike.
Dĭf'fer-ĕn'tial, *a.* Creating a difference; meant to produce or show difference.
Dĭf'fi-cult, *a.* Hard to be done.
Dĭf'fi-cul-ty, *n.* Hardness to be done; impediment; distress.
Dĭf'fi-dençe, *n.* Want of confidence; doubt.
Dĭf'fi-dent, *a.* Distrustful; bashful.
Dif-fūse', *v. t.* To pour out; to spread.
Dif-fūse', *a.* Copious; widely spread.
Dif-fūse'ly, *adv.* Widely; copiously.
Dif-fū'sion, *n.* A spreading; dispersion.
Dif-fū'sĭve *a.* Spreading widely; scattered.
Dĭg (7), *v. t.* or *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DIGGED, DUG.] To turn up with a spade.
Dī'ġest, *n.* A collection of laws; an abridgment.
Dĭ-ġĕst', *v. t.* To dissolve in the stomach.
Dĭ-ġĕst'i-ble, *a.* Capable of being digested.
Dĭ-ġĕs'tion, *n.* The process of digesting.
Dĭ-ġĕst'ĭve, *a.* Causing digestion.
Dĭġ'it (18), *n.* One of the ten figures 0, 1, 2, &c., by which all numbers are expressed; 12th part of the diameter of the sun or moon; a finger.
Dĭġ'it-al, *a.* Relating to a digit. [alted.
Dĭġ'ni-fĭed, *a.* Noble; exDĭġ'ni-fy, *v. t.* To exalt; to advance.
Dĭġ'ni-ta-ry, *n.* A person of rank.
Dĭġ'ni-ty, *n.* Elevation of rank; nobleness.
Dī'grăph, *n.* Two letters with the sound of one only.
Dĭ-grĕss', *v. i.* To turn from the main subject; to wander.
Dĭ-grĕs'sion, *n.* A deviation.
Dīke, *n.* A ditch; a bank or mound of earth.
Dĭ-lăp'i-dāte, *v. t.* To pull down. — *v. i.* To go to ruin.
Dĭ-lăp'i-dā'tion, *n.* Decay; waste.
Dĭl'a-tā'tion, *n.* Act of dilating.
Dĭ-lāte', or Dī-lāte', *v. t.* or *i.* To expand; to enlarge.
Dĭ-lā'tion, or Dī-lā'tion, *n.* Act of dilating; expansion.
Dĭl'a-to-ry, *a.* Late; tardy.
Dĭ-lĕm'mà, or Dī-lĕm'mà (18), *n.* A perplexing state or alternative.
Dĭl'i-ġençe, *n.* Steady application to business.
Dĭl'i-ġent, *a.* Constant in application to business.
Dĭl'i-ġent-ly, *adv.* With steady application.
Dĭ-lūte', *v. t.* To make more thin. — *a.* Thin; diluted.
Dĭ-lū'tion, *n.* Act of diluting; a weak liquid.
Dĭ-lū'vi-al, Dĭ-lū'vi-an, *a.* Relating to, or caused by, a flood.
Dĭ-lū'vi-um, *n.* A deposit of earth, &c., caused by a flood.
Dĭm, *a.* Not clear; obscure. — *v. t.* To darken; to obscure.
Dīme, *n.* A silver coin of ten cents' value.
Dĭ-mĕn'sion, *n.* Bulk; size.
Dĭ-mĭn'ish, *v. t.* or *i.* To make or become less. — SYN. To lessen; decrease; abate.
Dĭm'i-nū'tion, *n.* A making or growing smaller.
Dĭ-mĭn'u-tĭve, *a.* Little; small.
Dĭm'is-so-ry, *a.* Dismissing to another ecclesiastical jurisdiction.
Dĭm'i-ty, *n.* A kind of ribbed cotton cloth.
Dĭm'ness, *n.* Dullness; gloom.
Dĭm'ple, *n.* A little hollow in the cheek.
Dĭn, *n.* Loud noise; clamor.
Dīne, *v. i.* To eat dinner.
Dĭn'ġi-ness, *n.* A dusky hue.
Dĭn'gle, *n.* A hollow between hills; a dale.
Dĭn'ġy, *a.* Dusky; soiled; foul.
Dĭn'ner, *n.* The chief meal of the day.
Dĭnt, *n.* Mark of a blow; power; means. — *v. t.* To mark by a blow.
Dī-ŏç'e-san, or Dī'o-çē'san, *a.* Pertaining to a diocese.
Dī'o-çēse, *n.* The jurisdiction of a bishop.
Dī'o-rā'mà, or Dī-o-rä'mà (18), *n.* An ingenious optical contrivance.
Dĭp (7), *v. t.* To plunge; to immerse. — *v. i.* To immerse one's self; to thrust in and partake. — *n.* Inclination downward.
Diph-thē'ri-à (dĭf- *or* dĭp-), *n.* A very dangerous disease of the throat.
Dĭph'thong (dĭf'- *or* dĭp'-), *n.* A union of two vowels in one sound or syllable.
Diph-thŏn'gal (dĭf- *or* dĭp-), *a.* Consisting of a diphthong.
Dĭ-plō'mà (18), *n.* A writing conferring some privilege, honor, &c.
Dĭ-plō'ma-çy, *n.* Conduct of negotiations between nations.
Dĭp'lo-măt'ĭe, *a.* Pertaining to diplomacy
Dĭ-plō'ma-tĭst, Dĭp'lo-mate, *n.* One skilled in diplomacy.
Dĭp'per, *n.* One who dips; a vessel for dipping.
Dīre, *a.* Dreadful; dismal.
Dī-rĕct', *a.* Straight; right; express. — *v. t.* To aim; to direct; to order; to regulate.

Dĭ-rĕc'tion, *n.* Aim; order.
Dĭ-rĕct'ly, *adv.* Immediately.
Dĭ-rĕct'ness, *n.* Straightness; tendency to a point.
Dĭ-rĕct'or, *n.* One who directs; a superintendent.
Dĭ-rĕct'o-ry, *n.* Book of directions; a guide-book.
Dĭre'ful, *a.* Dreadful; dire.
Dĭrge (18), *n.* A funeral song.
Dĭrk, *n.* A kind of dagger.
Dĭrt, *n.* Earth; any foul matter; mud; mire. — *v. t.* To make dirty.
Dĭrt'y, *a.* Foul with dirt. — *v. t.* To make foul; to dirt.
Dĭs'a-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Want of power or qualifications.
Dis-ā'ble, *v. t.* To deprive of power; to disqualify.
Dĭs'a-būse', *v. t.* To undeceive.
Dĭs'ad-vān'tage, *n.* Loss; unfavorable state.
Dis-ăd'van-tā'geous, *a.* Unfavorable to success; injurious.
Dĭs'af-fĕct', *v. t.* To make [less friendly.
Dĭs'af-fĕct'ed, *a.* Filled with discontent and unfriendliness.
Dĭs'af-fĕc'tion, *n.* Want of affection; alienation.
Dĭs'a-gree', *v. i.* To differ in opinion; to quarrel; not to be the same.
Dĭs'a-gree'a-ble, *a.* Unpleasant.
Dĭs'a-gree'a-bly, *adv.* [pleasantly.
Dĭs'a-gree'ment, *n.* Difference.
Dĭs'al-low', *v. t.* To refuse to allow.
Dĭs'al-low'ance, *n.* Disapprobation; prohibition.
Dĭs'an-nŭl'. See *Annul.*
Dĭs'ap-pēar', *v. i.* To vanish from sight.
Dĭs'ap-pēar'ance, *n.* Act of disappearing; a vanishing.
Dĭs'ap-point', *v. t.* To defeat of expectation or hope.
Dĭs'ap-point'ment, *n.* Defeat of hopes or expectation.
Dis-ăp'pro-bā'tion, *n.* A disapproval; dislike.
Dĭs'ap-prov'al (11), *n.* Disapprobation; dislike.
Dĭs'ap-prove', *v. t.* To censure; to refuse to approve.
Dis-ärm', *v. t.* To deprive of arms.
Dĭs'ar-rānge', *v. t.* To put out of order.
Dĭs'ar-rānge'ment, *n.* Act of disturbing order.
Dĭs'ar-rāy', *v. t.* To undress. — *n.* Want of order; undress.
Dis-ăs'ter, *n.* Unfortunate event; mishap; calamity.
Dis-ăs'trous, *a.* Unlucky; calamitous; afflictive.
Dĭs'a-vow', *v. t.* To disown; to deny knowledge of.
Dĭs'a-vow'al, *n.* A denial.
Dis-bănd', *v. t.* or *i.* To dismiss from military service.
Dĭs'be-lief', *n.* Want or refusal of belief.
Dĭs'be-lieve', *v. t.* To [credit.
Dĭs'be-liev'er, *n.* An infidel.
Dis-bûr'den (-bûr'dn), *v. t.* To ease of a burden.
Dis-bûrse', *v. t.* To expend; to pay out; to spend.
Dis-bûrse'ment, *n.* Act of disbursing; sum spent.
Dĭse. See *Disk.*
Dis-cärd', *v. t.* To dismiss.
Dis-cĕrn' (diz-zĕrn'), *v.* To see; to perceive; to judge.
Dis-cĕrn'i-ble (diz-zĕrn'-), *a.* Capable of being discerned.
Dis-cĕrn'ing, *a.* Judicious.
Dis-cĕrn'ment, *n.* Act of discerning. — SYN. Penetration: discrimination.
Dis-chärge', *v. t.* To dismiss; to unload; to fire. — *v. i.* To throw off a charge or burden. — *n.* An unloading; explosion.
Dis-çī'ple (18), *n.* A learner; a scholar or follower.
Dis-çī'ple-shĭp, *n.* State of a disciple.
Dĭs'çi-plin-ā'ri-an, *n.* One who keeps good discipline.
Dĭs'çi-plin-a-ry, *a.* Relating to, or intended for, discipline.
Dĭs'çi-plĭne, *n.* Education and government; order; rule. — *v. t.* To instruct and govern; to regulate.
Dis-clāim', *v. t.* To disown; to renounce.
Dis-clōse', *v. t.* To uncover; to reveal.
Dis-clō'sure, *n.* A revealing; that which is disclosed.
Dis-cŏl'or (-kŭl'ur), *v. t.* To alter the color of.
Dis-cŏl'or-ā'tion, *n.* Change [of color.
Dis-cŏm'fit, *v. t.* To cause to flee; to rout; to defeat.
Dis-cŏm'fit-ūre, *n.* Defeat.
Dis-cŏm'fort, *n.* Uneasiness; disquiet.
Dĭs'com-mōde', *v. t.* To [commode.
Dĭs'com-pōse', *v. t.* To ruffle; to disturb the temper of.
Dĭs'com-pō'sure, *n.* Disorder; disturbance.
Dĭs'con-çērt', *v. t.* To disturb; to unsettle the mind of.
Dĭs'con-nĕct', *v. t.* To disunite; to separate.
Dĭs'con-nĕc'tion, *n.* Separation; want of union.
Dis-cŏn'so-late, *a.* Destitute of comfort or consolation.
Dĭs'con-tĕnt', *n.* Uneasiness.
Dĭs'con-tĕnt'ed, *a.* Dissatisfied.
Dĭs'con-tĕnt'ment, *n.* Dissatisfaction.
Dĭs'con-tĭn'u ançe, **Dĭs'con-tĭn'u-ā'tion**, *n.* A ceasing; interruption.
Dĭs'con-tĭn'ūe, *v.* To put or leave off.
Dis'cord, *n.* Disagreement; strife.
Dis-côrd'ançe, *n.* Want of harmony; discord.
Dis-côrd'ant, *a.* Inconsistent; not harmonious.
Dĭs'count, *n.* Deduction of a sum; allowance.
Dĭs'count, or **Dis-count'**, *v. t.* To allow discount; to lend money on, deducting the allowance for interest.
Dis-coun'te-nançe, *v. t.* To discourage. — *n.* Disfavor.
Dis-cŏur'ağe (-kŭr'ej), *v. t.* To dishearten; to depress.
Dis-cŏur'ağe-ment, *n.* That which abates courage.
Dis-cōurse', *n.* Conversation; talk; sermon; treatise. — *v. t.* To converse; to talk.
Dis-cŏur'te-oŭs (-kŭr'te-), *a.* Uncivil; rude.

Dis-cŏûr'te-sy, *n.* Incivility; ill manners; rudeness.
Dis-cŏv'er, *v. t.* To find out; to disclose; to reveal.
Dis-cŏv'er-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being discovered.
Dis-cŏv'er-er, *n.* One who discovers.
Dis-cŏv'er-y, *n.* A finding out; disclosure.
Dis-crĕd'it, *n.* Want of credit; reproach. — *v. t.* To disbelieve; to disgrace.
Dis-crĕd'it-a-ble, *a.* Injurious to reputation. [tious.
Dis-creet', *a.* Prudent; cau-
Dis-crĕp'an-çy, } *n.* Differ-
Dis-crĕp'ançe, } ence; disagreement. [disagreeing.
Dis-crĕp'ant, *a.* Different;
Dis-crēte', *a.* Distinct; separate; disjoined.
Dis-crē'tion (-krĕsh'un), *n.* Prudence; freedom to act at will.
Dis-crē'tion-al, } *a.* To
Dis-crē'tion-a-ry, } be governed by judgment only.
Dis-crĭm'i-nāte, *v. t.* To distinguish; to separate.
Dis-crĭm'i-nā'tion, *n.* Act of discriminating.
Dis-crĭm'i-na-tĭve, *a.* Serving to distinguish. [talk.
Dis-cŭr'sion, *n.* Desultory
Dis-cŭr'sĭve, *a.* Roving; irregular. [quoit.
Dĭs'cus, *n.* The ancient
Dis-cŭss', *v. t.* To disperse; to examine by discussion. — SYN. To debate.
Dis-cŭs'sion (-kŭsh'un), *n.* A debate; disquisition.
Dis-cŭss'ĭve, *a.* Able or tending to discuss.
Dis-dāin', *n.* Haughty contempt; scorn. — *v. t.* To scorn; to despise.
Dis-dāin'ful (17), *a.* Scornful; contemptuous.
Dis-ēase', *n.* Distemper; malady. — *v. t.* To affect with sickness. [go on shore.
Dĭs'em-bărk', *v.* To put or
Dĭs'em-băr'rass, *v. t.* To free from embarrassment.
Dĭs'em-bŏd'ied, *p. a.* Divested of body.
Dĭs'em-bōgue', *v.* To discharge at the mouth, as a stream.
Dĭs'em-bow'el, *v. t.* To take out the bowels of.
Dĭs'en-chânt', *v. t.* To free from enchantment.
Dĭs'en-cŭm'ber, *v. t.* To free from obstruction.
Dĭs'en-gāġe', *v. t.* To free from an engagement or a tie.
Dĭs'en-gāġed', *a.* Vacant; at leisure.
Dĭs'en-gāġe'ment, *n.* Release from engagement.
Dĭs'en-tăn'gle, *v. t.* To set free from perplexity.
Dĭs'en-tăn'gle-ment, *n.* Act of disentangling.
Dĭs'en-tomb' (-tōōm'), *v. t.* To take out from a tomb.
Dĭs'es-teem', *n.* Want of esteem. — *v. t.* To dislike.
Dis-fā'vor, *n.* Want of favor; disregard. [disfiguring.
Dis-fĭg'u-rā'tion, *n.* Act of
Dis-fĭg'ūre, *v. t.* To deform; to mar; to deface. [ment.
Dis-fĭg'ūre-ment, *n.* Defacement.
Dis-frăn'chĭse (-chĭz), *v. t.* To deprive of citizenship.
Dis-frăn'chĭse-ment, *n.* A deprivation of privileges.
Dis-gôrġe', *v. t.* To vomit; to discharge; to give up.
Dis-grāçe', *n.* State of shame; disfavor; dishonor. — *v. t.* To dishonor; to bring to shame.
Dis-grāçe'ful, *a.* Shameful.
Dis-guĭse', *n.* A dress to conceal; false appearance. — *v. t.* To conceal.
Dis-gŭst', *n.* Distaste; dislike; aversion. — *v. t.* To give dislike to; to displease.
Dis-gŭst'ful, } *a.* Provoking
Dis-gŭst'ing, } dislike.
Dĭsh (18), *n.* A vessel to serve food in; food. — *v. t.* To put in dishes.
Dĭs'ha-bĭlle', *n.* An undress; deshabille. [courage.
Dis-heärt'en, *v. t.* To dis-
Dĭ-shĕv'el, *v. t.* To suffer to hang negligently, as the hair.
Dis-hŏn'est (-ŏn'est), *a.* Void of honesty; marked by fraud; faithless; knavish.
Dis-hŏn'est-y (-ŏn'est-), *n.* Knavery.
Dis-hŏn'or (-ŏn'ur, 33), *n.* Want of honor; whatever injures the reputation. — *v. t.* To bring shame on; to refuse payment of.
Dis-hŏn'or-a-ble (-ŏn'ur-), *a.* Reproachful; disgraceful.
Dis-ĭn'cli-nā'tion, *n.* Slight dislike or aversion.
Dĭs'in-clīne', *v. t.* To produce dislike in.
Dĭs'in-fĕct', *v. t.* To purify from infection.
Dĭs'in-fĕc'tion, *n.* A purifying from infection.
Dĭs'in-ġĕn'u-oŭs, *a.* Wanting in frankness and honesty. — SYN. Unfair; illiberal; deceitful; artful.
Dĭs'in-hĕr'it, *v. t.* To cut off from inheriting.
Dis-ĭn'te-grāte, *v. t.* To separate into integrant parts.
Dis-ĭn'te-grā'tion, *n.* A separation of integrant parts.
Dĭs'in-tĕr', *v. t.* To take out of a grave.
Dis-ĭn'ter-est-ed, *a.* Free from self-interest.
Dĭs'in-tĕr'ment, *n.* Act of taking out of a grave. [free.
Dĭs'in-thrall', *v. t.* To set
Dis-join', *v. t.* To separate.
Dis-joint', *v. t.* To separate the joints of; to dislocate.
Dis-jŭnct', *a.* Separate; disjoined.
Dis-jŭnc'tion, *n.* Disunion; separation.
Dis-jŭnct'ĭve, *a.* Tending to disjoin.
Dĭsk, *n.* A quoit; face of the sun, moon, or planet.
Dis-līke', *n.* Positive aversion. — *v. t.* To have an aversion to.
Dĭs'lo-cāte, *v. t.* To displace; to put out of joint.
Dĭs'lo-cā'tion, *n.* A displacing; a joint put out.
Dis-lŏdġe', *v. t.* To drive from a place of rest or a station. — *v. i.* To go from a place of rest.

Dis-loy'al, *a.* Not loyal, or true to allegiance. [delity.
Dis-loy'al-ty, *n.* Want of fi-
Dĭs'mal, *a.* Dark; gloomy.
Dis-măn'tle, *v. t.* To strip of dress, apparatus, equipments, &c. [of masts.
Dis-mâst', *v. t.* To deprive
Dis-māy', *v. t.* To daunt; to appall. — *n.* Loss of courage; fright.
Dis-mĕm'ber, *v. t.* To divide member from member.
Dis-mĕm'ber-ment, *n.* Separation; division.
Dis-mĭss', *v. t.* To send away.
Dis-mĭss'al, *n.* A dismissing.
Dis-mĭs'sion (-mĭsh'un) *n.* A sending away; discharge.
Dis-mount', *v. i.* To alight from a horse, &c. — *v. t.* To throw from a horse.
Dĭs'o-bē'di-ençe, *n.* Neglect or refusal to obey. [to obey.
Dĭs'o-bē'di-ent, *a.* Refusing
Dĭs'o-bey', *v. t.* To neglect or refuse to obey.
Dĭs'o-blīġe', *v. t.* To offend.
Dĭs'o-blīġ'ing, *a.* Not gratifying; unkind.
Dis-ôr'der, *n.* Confusion; disease. — *v. t.* To throw into confusion; to discompose; to make sick. [posed.
Dis-ôr'dered, *p. a.* Indis-
Dis-ôr'der-ly, *a.* Confused; lawless; vicious; irregular.
Dis-ôr'gan-i-zā'tion, *n.* Subversion of order.
Dis-ôr'gan-īze, *v. t.* To throw into utter disorder.
Dis-ōwn', *v. t.* To refuse to own; to renounce.
Dis-păr'age, *v. t.* To injure by depreciating comparisons.
Dis-păr'age-ment (10), *n.* Injurious comparison with something else. — SYN. Detraction; derogation.
Dis-păr'i-ty, *n.* Inequality.
Dis-pärt', *v. t.* or *i.* To part.
Dis-păs'sion-ate, *a.* Free from passion; cool; calm.
Dis-pătch', *v. t.* To send away; to put out of the way; to kill. — *n.* Speed; haste; message sent.
Dis-pĕl', *v. t.* To drive away.
Dis-pĕn'sa-ble, *a.* Capable of being dispensed or dispensed with.
Dĭs-pĕn'sa-ry, *n.* Place for dispensing medicines.
Dĭs'pen-sā'tion, *n.* Distribution; exemption from a law.
Dis-pĕn'sa-tĭve, } *a.* Hav-
Dis-pĕn'sa-to-ry, } ing power of granting dispensation.
Dis-pĕn'sa-to-ry, *n.* A book telling how to compound medicines.
Dis-pĕnse', *v. t.* To deal out.
Dis-pē'ople, *v. t.* To depopulate.
Dis-pērse', *v. t.* To scatter.
Dis-pēr'sion, *n.* Act of scattering, or state of being scattered.
Dis-pĭr'it, *v. t.* To discourage. [place.
Dis-plāçe', *v. t.* To put out of
Dis-plāy', *v. t.* To spread wide; to open. — *n.* Exhibition; show.
Dis-plēaşe', *v. t.* To give offense to. — *v. i.* To disgust.
Dis-plĕaş'ure (-plĕzh'ur), *n.* Slight anger; pain received.
Dis-plōde', *v.* To burst.
Dis-plō'şion, *n.* A bursting with noise.
Dis-pōrt', *n.* Play; sport; pastime. — *v. i.* To sport; to play; to wanton.
Dis-pō'şal (11), *n.* Act of disposing; management.
Dis-pōşe', *v. t.* To place; to incline; to adapt or fit.
Dis-pōşed', *a.* Inclined; minded.
Dĭs'po-şĭ'tion (-zĭsh'un), *n.* Order; distribution; temper of mind.
Dĭs'pos-sĕss' (*or* -poz-zĕs'), *v. t.* To put out of possession.
Dis-pos-sĕs'sion (-pos-sĕsh'un *or* -poz-zĕsh'un), *n.* Act of dispossessing.
Dis-prāişe' *n.* Censure; blame. — *v. t.* To blame.
Dis-prōōf', *n.* Refutation; confutation.
Dĭs'pro-pōr'tion, *n.* Want of proportion or symmetry. — *v. t.* To make unsuitable.
Dĭs'pro-pōr'tion-al, } *a.*
Dĭs'pro-pōr'tion-ate, } Unequal; without proportion.
Dis-prōve', *v. t.* To confute.
Dĭs'pu-ta-ble, *a.* Capable of being disputed.
Dĭs'pu-tant, *n.* One who disputes or argues.
Dĭs'pu-tā'tion, *n.* Act of disputing; argumentation.
Dĭs'pu-tā'tioŭs, *a.* Given to dispute.
Dis-pūte', *v. t.* or *i.* To debate; to quarrel. — *n.* Contest in words.
Dis-quạl'i-fi-cā'tion, *n.* That which disqualifies.
Dis-quạl'i-fy, *v. t.* To make unfit; to disable.
Dis-quī'et, *v. t.* To make uneasy. — SYN. To disturb; vex; fret. — *n.* Restlessness. [ness.
Dis-quī'e-tūde, *n.* Uneasi-
Dĭs'qui-şĭ'tion (-zĭsh'un), *n.* A formal discussion on any subject; inquiry.
Dĭs're-gärd', *n.* Slight; neglect. — *v. t.* To slight.
Dis-rĕl'ish, *n.* Distaste; dislike.
Dis-rĕp'u-ta-ble, *a.* Not creditable; dishonorable.
Dĭs're-pūte', *n* Want of reputation or esteem.
Dĭs're-spĕct', *n.* Want of respect; incivility.
Dĭs're-spĕct'ful, *a.* Uncivil: rude.
Dis-rōbe', *v.* To undress.
Dis-rŭp'tion, *n.* Act of breaking asunder; breach.
Dis-sătis-fāc'tion, *n.* Discontent; dislike; displeasure. [please.
Dis-sătis-fy, *v. t.* To dis-
Dis-sĕct', *v. t.* To divide and examine minutely.
Dis-sĕc'tion, *n.* The act of dissecting; anatomy.
Dis-sĕct'or, *n.* An anatomist.
Dis-sēize', *v. t.* To dispossess.
Dis-sĕm'ble, *v. t.* To conceal; to feign. — *v. i.* To act the hypocrite.
Dis-sĕm'i-nāte, *v. t.* To scat-

ter in various directions; to sow.
Dis-sĕm'i-nā'tion, *n.* Act of disseminating.
Dis-sĕm'i-nā'tor, *n.* One who disseminates.
Dis-sĕn'sion, *n.* Contention; disagreement; strife.
Dis-sĕnt', *v. i.* To disagree; to differ. — *n.* Disagreement. [sents.
Dis-sĕnt'er, *n.* One who dis-
Dis-sĕn'tient, *a.* Disagreeing.
Dĭs'ser-tā'tion, *n.* A discourse; essay; treatise.
Dis-sĕrv'ĭçe, *n.* Injury done.
Dis-sĕv'er, *v. t.* To part in two; to disunite.
Dis-sĕv'er-ançe, *n.* Act of severing. [ment.
Dĭs'si-dençe, *n.* Disagree-
Dĭs'si-dent, *n.* A dissenter. — *a.* Dissenting.
Dis-sĭm'i-lar, *a.* Unlike.
Dis-sĭm'i-lăr'i-ty, *n.* Unlikeness; difference; want of resemblance. [risy.
Dis-sĭm'u-lā'tion, *n.* Hypoc-
Dĭs'si-pāte, *v. t.* To drive asunder; to scatter.
Dĭs'si-pā'ted, *a.* Given to pleasure; dissolute; loose.
Dis'si-pā'tion, *n.* Dispersion; a dissolute course of life.
Dis-sō'ci-āte (-sō'shĭ-), *v. t.* To disunite; to separate.
Dis-sō'ci-ā'tion (-sō-shĭ-), *n.* Separation; division.
Dĭs'so-lu-ble, *a.* Capable of being dissolved.
Dĭs'so-lūte, *a.* Loose in morals or conduct.
Dĭs'so-lūte-ly, *adv.* In a loose or wanton manner.
Dĭs'so-lū'tion, *n.* Act of dissolving; death.
Dis-sŏlve', *v. t.* or *i.* To melt; to liquefy; to separate; to terminate.
Dis-sŏlv'ent, *n.* That which dissolves. — *a.* Having power to dissolve.
Dĭs'so-nançe, *n.* Discord.
Dĭs'so-nant, *a.* Discordant; harsh to the ear.
Dis-suāde' (-swād'), *v. t.* To advise or exhort against.
Dis-suā'sion, *n.* Act of dissuading.
Dis-suā'sĭve, *a.* Tending to dissuade. — *n.* Argument employed to deter.
Dĭs'syl-lăb'ic, *a.* Consisting of two syllables only.
Dis-sŷl'la-ble, or **Dĭs'syl-la-ble**, *n.* A word of two syllables.
Dĭs'taff (18), *n.* A staff from which flax is drawn in spinning.

Distaff.

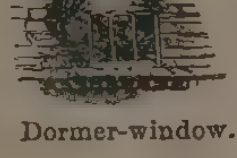
Dis-tāin', *v. t.* To stain.
Dĭs'tançe, *n.* Space between bodies; remoteness; reserve. — *v. t.* To leave behind, as in a race.
Dĭs'tant, *a.* Remote in time, place, or connection, &c. — SYN. Separate; far; indistinct; shy; cool: haughty.
Dis-tāste', *n.* Disrelish; disgust; aversion.
Dis-tāste'fŭl, *a.* Nauseous; offensive.
Dis-tĕm'per, *n.* A morbid state of the body; disease; malady. — *v. t.* To affect with disease; to disturb.
Dis-tĕnd', *v. t.* To swell.
Dis-tĕn'tion, *n.* A stretching.
Dĭs'tich (dĭs'tik), *n.* A couplet, or two poetic lines.
Dis-tĭll' (16), *v. i.* To fall in drops; to drop. — *v. t.* To extract spirit from.
Dĭs'til-lā'tion, *n.* The act of distilling. [tills.
Dis-tĭll'er, *n.* One who dis-
Dis-tĭll'er-y, *n.* A place for distilling.
Dis-tĭnct', *a.* Separate; different; clear; not confused.
Dis-tĭnc'tion, *n.* Difference.
Dis-tĭnct'ĭve, *a.* Marking distinction or difference.
Dis-tĭnct'ly, *adv.* In a distinct manner. [precision
Dis-tĭnct'ness, *n.* Clearness;
Dis-tĭn'guish (-tĭng'gwish), *v. t.* To note the difference between. — *v. i.* To make distinctions.
Dis-tĭn'guish-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being distinguished.
Dis-tĭn'guished (-gwisht), *a.* Eminent; celebrated.
Dis-tôrt', *v. t.* To twist; to writhe. [torting.
Dis-tôr'tion, *n.* Act of dis-
Dis-trăct', *v. t.* To perplex; to agitate; to craze.
Dis-trăct'ed, *n.* Deranged.
Dis-trăc'tion, *n.* Confusion; state of disordered reason.
Dis-trāin', *v. t.* To seize for debt without legal process.
Dis-trāint', *n.* A seizure for debt.
Dis-trĕss', *n.* Act of distraining; thing seized; extreme pain. — *v. t.* To pain; to afflict.
Dis-trĕss'ing, *a.* Afflicting
Dis-trĭb'ute, *v. t.* To divide among a number.
Dĭs'tri-bū'tion, *n.* Act of distributing.
Dis-trĭb'u-tĭve, *a.* Distributing, or tending to do so.
Dĭs'trict, *n.* A circuit; region; tract. — *v. t.* To divide into circuits.
Dis-trŭst', *v. t.* To suspect; to disbelieve. — *n.* Want of confidence.
Dis-trŭst'fŭl, *a.* Suspicious.
Dis-tûrb', *v. t.* To perplex; to disquiet; to agitate.
Dis-tûrb'ançe, *n.* Agitation; confusion; tumult.
Dis-ūn'ion (-yŭn'yun), *n.* Want of union.
Dĭs'u-nīte', *v. t.* To separate.
Dis-ūse', *v. t.* To cease to make use of. [desuetude.
Dis-ūse', *n.* Cessation of use;
Dĭtch (18), *n.* A trench in the earth. — *v. t.* or *i.* To trench; to make a ditch. [before.
Dĭt'to, *n.* The same thing as
Dĭt'ty (19), *n.* A poem to be sung. [urine.
Dī'u-rĕt'ic, *a.* Promoting
Dī-ûr'nal, *a.* Constituting a day; daily.
Dī-văn', *n.* Turkish council of state; council chamber; kind of small sofa.
Dī-văr'i-cāte, *v. i.* To divide into two branches.

Dīve, *v. i.* To plunge under water; to go deep.
Dī'ver, *n.* One who dives; a bird remarkable for diving.
Dĭ-vĕrge', *v. i.* To tend different ways from one point.
Dĭ-vĕr'gençe, *n.* Gradual deviation from a point.
Dĭ-vĕr'gent, *a.* Separating from each other.
Dĭ'vers, *a.* Several; sundry.
Dĭ'verse, *a.* Varied; different; various.
Dĭ'verse-ly, *adv.* Differently.
Dĭ-vĕr'si-fi-cā'tion, *n.* The act of making various.
Dĭ-vĕr'si-fȳ, *v. t.* To make diverse or various.
Dĭ-vĕr'sion, *n.* A turning aside; sport; amusement.
Dĭ-vĕr'si-ty, *n.* Difference; unlikeness; variety.
Dĭ-vĕrt', *v. t.* To turn aside; to gratify; to amuse.
Dĭ-vĕrt'ing, *a.* Pleasing.
Dĭ-vĕrt'ĭse-ment, *n.* Diversion.
Dĭ-vĕst', *v. t.* To strip, as of clothes, arms, &c.
Dĭ-vĕst'ūre, *n.* Act of putting off. [being divided.
Dĭ-vĭd'a-ble, *a.* Capable of
Dĭ-vīde', *v. t.* To part or separate, as a whole.
Dĭv'i-dend, *n.* Number to be divided; share divided.
Dĭ-vī'der, *n.* One who, or that which, divides; (*pl.*) compasses. [ing
Dĭv'i-nā'tion, *n.* A foretell-
Dĭ-vīne', *a.* Pertaining to God. — *n* A minister of the Gospel. — *v.* To foretell.
Dĭ-vīne'ly, *adv.* In a godlike manner.
Dīv'ing-bĕll, *n.* A machine for going under water in
Dĭ-vĭn'i-ty, *n.* Divine nature; the Deity; theology.
Dĭ-vĭs'i-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being divisible.
Dĭ-vĭs'i-ble, *a.* Capable of being divided. [of dividing.
Dĭ-vĭ'sion (-vĭzh'un), *n.* Act
Dĭ-vī'sor, *n.* A number that divides another.
Dĭ-vōrçe', *n.* Legal dissolution of marriage. — *v. t.* To separate, as a husband and wife
Dĭ-vŭlge', *v. t.* To publish; to disclose or make known.
Dĭz'en, or **Dī'zen**, *v. t.* To dress gaudily.
Dĭz'zi-ness, *n.* Giddiness; vertigo.
Dĭz'zy (13), *a.* Affected with vertigo; giddy.
Dọ, *v.* [*imp.* DID; *p. p.* DONE.] To act; to perform; to practice; to execute; to succeed; to answer the purpose.
Dŏç'ĭle, *a.* Ready to be taught.
Do-çĭl'i-ty, *n.* Teachableness.
Dŏck, *n.* A place for ships; a certain plant. — *v. t.* To cut short. [dock.
Dŏck'aġe, *n.* Pay for using a
Dŏck'et, *n.* A label tied to goods; a register of cases in court. — *v. t.* To mark with titles. [naval stores.
Dŏck'-yärd, *n.* A yard for
Dŏc'tor, *n.* A title in divinity, law, &c.; a physician.
Dŏc'tor-āte, *n.* The degree of a doctor.
Dŏc'tress, *n.* A female physician.
Dŏc'tri-nal, *a.* Consisting in, or containing, doctrine. — *n.* Something that is part of doctrine.
Dŏc'trĭne, *n.* What is taught; a gospel truth; tenet.
Dŏc'u-ment, *n.* Written instruction; proof.
Dŏc'u-mĕnt'al, } *a.* Con-
Dŏc'u-mĕnt'a-ry, } sisting in written evidence.
Do-dĕc'a-gŏn, *n.* A figure of twelve sides.
Do-dĕc'a-hē'dron, *n.* A solid having twelve equal faces.

Dodecahedrons.

Dŏdge, *v. i.* To start suddenly aside. — *v. t.* To evade by starting aside.
Dōe (18), *n.* A female deer.
Do'er, *n.* One who performs.
Dŏes (dŭz), *third person sing. indicative present* of *Do*.
Dŏff (1), *v. t.* To put off; to strip.
Dŏg, *n.* A domestic animal. — *v. t.* To follow continually.
Dŏg'-dāys, *n. pl.* The days when the dog-star rises and sets with the sun.
Dŏg'ĝed, *a.* Sullen; morose.
Dŏg'ĝed-ly, *adv.* Sullenly.
Dŏg'ĝer-el, *n.* A kind of irregular measure in poetry.
Dŏg'mȧ (18), *n.* A settled opinion; a maxim; a tenet.
Dog-măt'ic, } *a.* Positive;
Dog-măt'ic-al, } magisterial.
Dŏg'ma-tĭsm, *n.* Positiveness in opinion; arrogance.
Dŏg'ma-tĭst, *n.* One who dogmatizes.
Dŏg'ma-tīze, *v. i.* To assert positively without proof.
Dŏg'-tōoth (21), *n.* A tooth like a dog's.
Dŏg'-trŏt, *n.* A gentle trot.
Doi'ly (19), *n.* A small colored napkin.
Dọ'ings, *n. pl.* Things done.
Doit, *n.* A small piece of money; a trifle.
Dōle, *n.* A thing dealt out. — *v. t.* To deal out in small portions.
Dōle'fụl (17), *a.* Expressing or causing grief. — SYN. Mournful; melancholy.
Dōle'sȯme (-sŭm), *a.* Gloomy; dismal. [for a child.
Dŏll (1), *n.* A puppet or baby
Dŏl'lar, *n.* A silver coin of the United States; 100 cents.
Dō'lôr, *n.* Pain; grief.
Dōl'or-oŭs, *a.* Sorrowful; painful. [fish.
Dŏl'phin, *n.* A cetaceous
Dōlt, *n.* A stupid fellow.
Dōlt'ish, *a.* Stupid; blockish.
Do-māin', *n.* Extent of territory or sway. — SYN. Empire; dominion; possession; estate.
Dōme (18), *n.* An arched roof or cupola.
Do-mĕs'tic, *a.* Belonging to home; tame. — *n.* A house-servant.
Do-mĕs'ti-cāte, *v. t.* To make domestic or tame.

Dŏm'i-çĭl, } *n.* A permanent
Dŏm'i-çĭle, } dwelling.
Dŏm'i-çĭle, } *v. t.* To es-
Dŏm'i-çĭl'i-āte, } tablish a fixed residence.
Dŏm'i-çĭl'i-a-ry (*or* -sĭl'ya-rў), *a.* Pertaining to an abode. [vailing.
Dŏm'i-nant, *a.* Ruling; pre-
Dŏm'i-nā'tion, *n.* Rule; dominion. [with insolence.
Dŏm'i-neer', *v. i.* To rule
Do-mĭn'i-cal, *a.* Relating to our Lord.
Do-mĭn'i-can, *n.* One of an order of monks. [authority.
Do-mĭn'ion, *n.* Sovereign
Dŏm'i-no (18), *n.* A hood or cloak; a game.
Dŏn, *n.* Spanish title. — *v. t.* To put on. [to give.
Dō'nāte, *v. t.* To bestow;
Do-nā'tion, *n.* A gift; a present. [largess.
Dŏn'a-tĭve, *n.* A gift; a
Done (dŭn), *p. p.* of *Do*.
Dŏn'key (19), *n.* An ass or mule.
Dō'nor, *n.* One who gives.
Dōom, *v. t.* To sentence; to destine. — *n.* Sentence given. [ment.
Dōoms'dāy, *n.* Day of judg-
Dōor, *n.* The gate of a house; entrance. [a janitor.
Dōor'-keep'er, *n.* A porter;
Dŏr'ic, *a.* Relating to an order of architecture.
Dôr'man-çy, *n.* State of being dormant. [vate.
Dôr'mant, *a.* Sleeping; pri-
Dôr'mer, } Dôr'mer-wĭn'dōw, } *n.* An upright window in the roof of a house.



Dormer-window.

Dôr'mi-to-ry, *n.* A place to sleep in.
Dôr'mouse (21), *n.* A small animal resembling the squirrel in its habits. [back.
Dôr'sal, *a.* Relating to the
Dōse, *n.* As much medicine as is taken at one time. — *v. t.* To give in doses.
Dŏt, *n.* A point used in writing and printing. — *v. t.* To mark with dots.
Dō'tage, *n.* Imbecility of mind from old age.
Dō'tard, *n.* One whose mind is impaired by age. [ment.
Do-tā'tion, *n.* An endow-
Dōte (8), *v. i.* To be or become silly through age, or from love.
Doŭb'le (dŭb'l), *a.* Twofold; in pairs; deceitful. — *v. t.* To make twofold; to fold; to pass round a headland. — *n.* Twice the quantity.
Doŭb'le-dēal'ing (dŭb'l-), *n.* Dealing with duplicity.
Doŭb'let, *n.* A pair; a waistcoat; (*pl.*) the same number on both dice, &c.
Doŭb-lōon', *n.* A Spanish coin of about sixteen dollars.
Doubt (dout), *v. i.* To be in suspense; to hesitate. — *v. t.* To distrust; to suspect. — *n.* Hesitation; distrust.
Doubt'ful (dout'-), *a.* Uncertain. [doubt.
Doubt'ful-ly, *adv.* With
Doubt'less (dout'less), *adv.* Without doubt; unquestionably. [gift; bribe.
Dou-çeur' (dōō-sûr'), *n.* A
Dōugh (dō), *n.* Unbaked paste of bread
Dōugh'nŭt (dō'-), *n.* A small fried cake.
Dough'ty (dow'tў), *a.* Brave.
Dōugh'y (dō'ў), *a.* Like dough. [head into water.
Douse, *v.* To plunge over
Dove, *n.* A domestic pigeon.
Dove'-cŏt, } *n.* A place
Dove'-house. } for pigeons.
Dove'tāil, *n.* A joint in form of a dove's tail spread. — *v. t.* To join by dovetail.
Dow'a-ger, *n.* A widow with a jointure.
Dow'dy, *n.* An awkward, ill-dressed woman.
Dow'el (8), *v. t.* To fasten together by pins, as boards.
Dow'er, *n.* The portion of a married woman or a widow.
Down, *prep.* Along a descent — *adv.* Below the horizon; on the ground; below. — *n.* Bank of sand; level, sandy land; soft feathers or tender hair. [ward.
Down'cast, *a.* Cast down-
Down'fall, *n.* A fall; ruin.
Down'hill, *n.* Declivity; slope of a hill; descent. — *a.* Descending.
Down'rīght (-rīt), *a.* Open; plain. — *adv.* Plainly.
Down'ward, *a.* Descending. — *adv.* To a lower place.
Down'y, *a.* Like down; soft.
Dow'ry. See *Dower*.
Dox-ŏl'o-gy, *n.* A short hymn giving praise to God.
Dōze, *v. i.* To slumber. — *n.* Imperfect sleep; slumber.
Dòz'en, *a.* or *n.* Twelve.
Dōz'i-ness, *n.* Drowsiness.
Dōz'y, *a.* Drowsy; sleepy.
Drăb, *n.* A strumpet. — *a.* Of a dull brownish-yellow or gray color. [gle.
Drăb'ble, *v. t.* or *i.* To drag-
Drăchm (drăm), } *n.*
Drăch'mà (drăk'mà), } The eighth part of an ounce.
Drâff (1), *n.* Dregs; refuse.
Drâft, *n.* Act of drawing; order for money; a sketch; a detachment. — *v. t.* To draw; to select.
Drăg, *v. t.* To pull with force. — *v. i.* To be drawn along on the ground. — *n.* A net; a harrow; a kind of sledge.
Drăg'gle, *v.* To draw or be drawn on the ground.
Drăg'o-man (21), *n.* An interpreter.
Drăg'on, *n.* A kind of fabulous winged serpent.
Drăg'on-flў, *n.* An insect with a long, slender body.
Dra-gōon', *n.* A kind of cavalry soldier. — *v. t.* To persecute; to force.
Drāin, *n.* A channel for water. — *v. t.* or *i.* To draw off gradually; to exhaust.
Drāin'age, *n.* A draining.
Drāke, *n.* The male of the duck kind.
Drăm, *n.* A glass of spirit; eighth of an ounce troy.
Drä'mà, or Drăm'à (18), *n.*

A theatrical composition; a play.

Dra-măt'ic, } *a.* Pertain-
Dra-măt'ic-al, } ing to the drama.

Drăm'a-tĭst, *n.* A dramatic author or writer of plays.

Drăm'a-tīze, *v. t.* To represent in a drama. [*Drink.*

Drănk, *imp.* & *p. p.* of

Drāpe, *v. t.* To cover with drapery. [in cloths.

Drā'per, *n.* One who deals

Drā'per-y, *n.* The dress of a picture or statue. [ive.

Drăs'tic, *a.* Powerful; act-

Dråught (dråft), *n.* Act of drawing; quantity drank at once; delineation; current of air; depth of water; (*pl.*) a game.

Dråught'-hôrse (dråft'-) *n.* A horse for drawing.

Dråughts'man (21), *n.* One who draws writings or designs.

Drąw, *v. t.* or *i.* [*imp.* DREW; *p. p.* DRAWN.] To pull; to allure; to delineate. — *n.* Act of drawing; a lot drawn.

Drąw'băck, *n.* Hindrance; duty refunded on goods; any loss.

Drąw'-brĭdge, *n.* A bridge to be drawn up or aside.

Drąw-ee', *n.* One on whom a bill is drawn.

Drąw'er, *n.* One who draws a bill; a sliding box; (*pl.*) an under garment for the legs. [sketch.

Drąw'ing, *n.* A delineation;

Drąw'ing-rōom, *n.* A room for company.

Drąwl, *v. t.* or *i.* To speak in a slow, lengthened tone.

Drąwn, *p. p.* of *Draw.*

Drāy, *n.* A low cart on wheels.

Drĕad, *n.* Great and continuing fear; terror. — *v. t.* To be in great fear. — *a.* Awful; terrible.

Drĕad'fụl, *a.* Inspiring dread; terrible; shocking.

Drĕad'ful-ly, *adv.* Terribly.

Drĕad'nąught (-nawt), *n.* A very thick cloth.

Drēam, *n.* Thoughts in sleep. — *v. i.* or *t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DREAMED, DREAMT.] To think in sleep; to fancy.

Drēam'y, *a.* Full of dreams; visionary. [*Dream.*

Drĕamt, *imp.* & *p. p.* of

Drēar, } *a.* Sorrowful; dis-
Drēar'y, } mal; gloomy.

Drēar'i-ness, *n.* Gloominess.

Drĕdge, *n.* An oyster-net. — *v. t.* To sprinkle flour on; to gather with a dredge.

Drĕdg'ing-bŏx, *n.* A box for sprinkling with flour.

Drĕg'gy, *a.* Containing dregs.

Drĕgs, *n. pl.* Lees; refuse.

Drĕnch, *v. t.* To wet thoroughly. — *n.* A draught; a potion of medicine.

Drĕss (2), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DRESSED; DREST.] To clothe; to deck; to cook; to cover a wound; to make straight. — *n.* Clothes worn; garments.

Drĕss'er, *n.* One who dresses; a kitchen table; shelves for dishes.

Drĕss'ing-rōom, *n.* A room to dress in.

Drĕss'y, *a.* Showy in dress.

Drĭb'ble, *v. i.* To slaver.

Drĭb'blet, } *n.* A small quan-
Drĭb'let, } tity; petty sum.

Drĭft, *n.* Design; pile of snow or sand. — *v. i.* or *t.* To float; to form in heaps.

Drĭll (1), *n.* A tool for boring holes. — *v. t.* To bore; to train by exercise.

Drĭll'-plow, } *n.* A plow
Drĭll'-plough, } for sowing in drills.

Drĭnk, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DRANK.] To swallow liquor. — *v. t.* To swallow; to imbibe. — *n.* Liquor of any kind for drinking.

Drĭnk'er, *n.* One who drinks.

Drĭp, *v. i.* To fall in drops.

Drĭp'pĭngs, *n. pl.* Fat falling from roasting meat.

Drīve, *v. t.* [*imp.* DROVE; *p. p.* DRIVEN.] To urge; to compel; to carry on. — *v. i.* To rush on; to be impelled. — *n.* Excursion in a carriage.

Drĭv'el (drĭv'l, 8), *v. i* To slaver; to dote. — *n.* Slaver.

Drĭv'el-er, } *n.* A simpleton;
Drĭv'el-ler, } a dotard.

Driv'en, *p. p.* of *Drive.*

Drīv'er, *n.* One who drives.

Drĭz'zle, *n.* Fine rain or mist. — *v. i.* To fall in small drops or fine rain.

Drĭz'zly, *a.* Shedding very small drops.

Drōll, *a.* Comical; odd.

Drōll'er-y, *n.* Buffoonery; low sport; idle jokes.

Drŏm'e-da-ry (drŭm'-), *n.* A camel with one hump on the back.

Dromedary.

Drōne, *n.* The male bee; a sluggard. — *v. i.* To live idly.

Drōop, *v. i.* To pine; to languish; to be dispirited.

Drŏp, *n.* A globule of moisture; a small quantity; an ear-ring; part of a gallows. — *v. t.* To fall in drops. — *v. i.* To let fall. [dropsy.

Drŏp'si-cal, *a.* Diseased with

Drŏp'sy, *n.* A morbid collection of water in the body.

Drŏss, *n.* Scum of metals.

Drŏss'y, *a.* Full of dross.

Drought, } *n.* Dry weather;
Drouth, } dryness; thirst.

Drought'y (drowt'-), } *a.*
Drouth'y, } Dry; wanting rain.

Drōve, *imp.* of *Drive.* — *n.* A number of cattle driven.

Drōv'er, *n.* One who drives cattle.

Drown, *v. t.* To suffocate in water; to overflow. — *v. i.* To be suffocated in water.

Drowse, *v. i.* To grow heavy with sleep; to doze.

Drow'si-ness, *n.* Sleepiness.

Drow'sy, *a.* Sleepy; heavy.

Drŭb, *n.* A thump; a blow. — *v. t.* To beat soundly.

Drŭdge, *v. i.* To labor in mean offices; to toil; to slave. — *n.* A slave to work.

Drŭdg'er-y, *n.* Hard labor.

Drŭg, *n.* Any substance used in medicine. — *v. t.* To administer drugs to.

Drŭg'gĕt, *n.* A coarse woolen [cloth.

Drŭg'gĭst, *n.* One who deals in drugs.

Dru'id, *n.* An ancient Celtic [priest.

Drū-ĭd'ĭc-al, *a.* Pertaining to the Druids.

Drŭm, *n.* A military instrument; part of the ear. — *v. i.* To beat a drum.

Drŭm'-mā'jor, *n.* The chief drummer.

Drŭm'mer, *n.* One who beats [a drum.

Drŭm'stĭck, *n.* A stick for beating drums.

Drŭnk, *a.* Intoxicated; inebriated.

Drŭnk'ard, *n.* One addicted [to drunkenness.

Drŭnk'en, *a.* Intoxicated.

Drŭnk'en-ness, *n.* Intoxication; inebriation.

Drupe, *n.* A fruit without valves, as the plum.

Drȳ (183), *a.* Not moist; thirsty; sarcastic; keen. — *v.* To make or grow dry.

Drȳ'ad, *n.* A wood-nymph.

Drȳ'-gŏŏds, *n. pl.* Cloths, &c., in distinction from groceries.

Drȳ'ly, *adv.* Coldly; sarcastically.

Drȳ'ness, *n.* Want of moisture; thirst; drouth.

Drȳ'-rŏt, *n.* A decay of timber.

Dū'al, *a.* Expressing the number two.

Du-ăl'i-ty, *n.* State of being [two.

Dŭb, *v. t.* To confer a title on.

Dū'bi-oŭs, *a.* Of uncertain issue; not clear or plain; doubtful.

Dū'cal, *a.* Pertaining to a [duke.

Dŭc'at, *n.* A coin of several countries of Europe.

Dŭch'ess, *n.* Wife of a duke.

Dŭch'y, *n.* Territory of a duke.

Dŭck, *n.* A water-fowl; a kind of canvas. — *v.* To plunge under water; to nod or stoop.

Dŭck'ing, *n.* Immersion of the head in water.

Dŭct, *n.* A tube; a canal; a passage.

Dŭc'tĭle, *a.* Easily led; flexible.

Duc-tĭl'i-ty, *n.* The quality of being easily extended.

Dŭdg'eon (dŭj'un), *n.* A small dagger; malice.

Dŭds, *n. pl.* Old clothes.

Dūe, *a.* Owed; owing; proper. — *adv.* Directly; exactly. — *n.* A debt; right; claim.

Dū'el, *n.* A fight between [two.

Dū'el-ing, } *n.* A fighting in

Dū'el-ling, } single combat.

Dū'el-ĭst } (8); *n.* A frequent

Dū'el-lĭst } fighter in duels.

Du-ĕn'nȧ, *n.* An old woman.

Du-ĕt', *n.* A musical piece for two performers.

Dŭg, *n.* A teat, especially of a beast. — *v., imp. & p. p.* of *Dig.*

Dūke, *n.* A nobleman of the [highest rank.

Dūke'dŏm, *n.* Estate of a duke.

Dŭl'çet, *a.* Sweet; harmonious.

Dŭl'çi-mer, *n.* A musical instrument played with sticks.

Dŭll, *a.* Stupid; slow; blunt. — *v. t.* To blunt; to stupefy. — *v. i.* To become blunt.

Dŭll'ard, *n.* A stupid person.

Dŭll'ness, } *n.* State of being

Dŭl'ness, } dull.

Dū'ly, *adv.* Fitly; properly.

Dŭmb (dŭm), *a.* Mute; incapable of speech.

Dŭmb'-bĕll (dŭm'-), *n.* A weight for swinging in the hands.

Dŭmb'-shŏw (dŭm'-), *n.* Gesture without words.

Dŭmp'ish, *a.* Stupid; moping.

Dŭmp'ling, *n.* A kind of small pudding.

Dŭmps, *n. pl.* A moping state.

Dŭmp'y, *a.* Short and thick.

Dŭn, *a.* Of a dark color; gloomy; obscure. — *n.* A dark color; a clamorous creditor. — *v. t.* To urge for a debt.

Dŭnçe, *n.* A blockhead; dolt.

Dŭn'-fĭsh, *n.* Codfish cured in a particular manner.

Dŭng, *n.* Excrement of animals; manure.

Dŭn'geon (dŭn'jun), *n.* A close prison.

Dū'o, *n.* A duet.

Dū'o-dĕç'i-mal, *a.* Proceeding by twelves.

Dū'o-dĕç'i-mo (18), *n.* A book with 12 leaves to a sheet.

Dū'o-dē'num, *n.* The first of the small intestines.

Dūpe, *n.* One easily deceived. — *v. t.* To impose on.

Dū'pli-cāte, *v. t.* To double.

Dū'pli-cate, *n.* An exact copy. — *a.* Double; twofold.

Dū'pli-cā'tion, *n.* Act of doubling.

Du-plĭç'i-ty, *n.* Doubleness of art or speech; dissimulation; deceit.

Dū'ra-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Power of lasting without perishing.

Dū'ra-ble, *a.* Lasting; permanent.

Dū'rançe, *n.* Imprisonment.

Du-rā'tion, *n.* Length of time.

Dū'ress, or Du-rĕss', *n.* Constraint; confinement.

Dūr'ing, *prep.* Continuing.

Dûrst, *imp.* of *Dare.*

Dŭsk', *a.* Slightly dark; darkish. — *n.* A tending to darkness.

Dŭsk'y, *a.* Partially dark.

Dŭst, *n.* Very fine particles of dry earth. — *v. t.* To brush dust from.

Dŭst'y, *a.* Covered with [dust.

Dū'te-oŭs, *a.* Fulfilling duty; obedient; dutiful.

Dū'ti-a-ble (13), *a.* Subject to [duties.

Dū'ti-fŭl, *a.* Obedient to parents; respectful.

Dū'ty (19), *n.* What one is bound to perform; military service; obedience; tax.

Dwarf, *n.* A person or plant below the common size. — *v. t.* To hinder from growing. — *a.* Below the natural size.

Dwarf'ish, *a.* Below the usual size; little; low.

Dwĕll, *v.* [*imp.* DWELLED, DWELT.] To live in a place; to inhabit; to reside

Dwĕll'ing, *n.* A mansion.

Dwĭn'dle, *v. i.* To become less; to fall away.

Dȳe, *v. t.* To color; to stain. — *n.* Coloring liquor; tinge.

Dȳe'ing (11), *p. pr.* Staining. — *n.* Art of coloring cloths.
Dȳ'er, *n.* One whose trade is to color cloths, &c.
Dȳ'ing (12), *p. pr.* Expiring. — *p. a.* Pertaining to death.
Dȳ-năm'ics, *n. sing.* That branch of mechanics which treats of bodies in motion.
Dȳ'nas-ty, *n.* A race of kings of the same family.
Dȳs'en-tĕr'y, *n.* A bloody discharge from the bowels, attended with griping pains.
Dys-pĕp'sy, } *n.* Indiges-
Dys-pĕp'si-a, } tion, or difficulty of digestion.
Dys-pĕp'tic, *a.* Afflicted with indigestion or relating to it. — *n.* A person afflicted with dyspepsy.

E.

EACH, *a.* Every one separately.
Ēa'gēr, *a.* Keenly desirous.
Ēa'gle (18), *n.* A bird of prey; a gold coin.

Eagle.

Ēa'glet, } *n.* A young eagle.
Ēar, *n.* The organ of hearing; a spike of corn. — *v. i.* To shoot into ears.
Ēarl, *n.* A nobleman ranking below a marquis.
Ēarl'dŏm, *n.* Dignity of an earl.
Ēar'less, *a.* Without ears.
Ēar'li-ness, *n.* State of being early; seasonableness.
Ēar'ly, *a.* Being in good time or season; soon. — *adv.* Soon; in good time.
Ēarn, *v. t.* To gain by labor.
Ēar'nest, *a.* Eager; diligent. — *n.* Seriousness; pledge.
Ēarn'ings, *n. pl.* The rewards of service.
Ēar'-rĭng, *n.* Jewel for the ear.
Ēarth, *n.* Mold or fine particles of the globe; the world; land; country.
Ēarth'en, *a.* Made of earth or clay.
Ēarth'ly, *a.* Pertaining to earth.
Ēarth'quāke, *n.* A shaking or trembling of the earth.
Ēarth'y, *a.* Consisting of, or relating to, earth.
Ēar'-wăx, *n.* A thick matter secreted in the ear.
Ēar'wĭg, *n.* An insect.
Ēase, *n.* Freedom from pain; rest; facility. — *v. t.* To relieve from pain.

Easel.

Ēa'sel (ē'zl), *n.* A painter's frame.
Ēase'ment, *n.* Ease; relief.
Ēa'si-ly, *adv.* With ease; gently.
Ēa'si-ness, *n.* State of being easy; ease.
Ēast, *n.* Quarter where the sun rises. — *a.* From or toward the rising sun.
Ēast'er, *n.* Feast of Christ's resurrection.
Ēast'er-ly, *a.* Pertaining to the east. — *adv.* Toward the east.
Ēast'ern, *a.* Being in or from the east.
Ēast'ward, *adv.* Toward the east.
Ēa'sy, *a.* Free from anxiety; not difficult.
Ēat, *v.* [*imp.* ATE; *p. p.* EAT, EATEN.] To take food; to feed; to consume; to corrode.
Ēat'a-ble, *a.* Fit to be eaten. — *n.* Any thing to be eaten.
Ēaves, *n. pl.* Edges of a roof.
Ēaves'drŏp-per, *n.* An insidious listener.
Ĕbb (3), *v. i.* To flow back; to decay; to decline. — *n.* Reflux of the tide; decline.
Ĕbb'-tīde, *n.* Reflux of a tide.
Eb'on, *a.* Like ebony.
Ĕb'on-y, *n.* A hard, heavy wood, generally black.
E-brī'e-ty, *n.* Drunkenness.
Ĕb'ul-lī'tion (-lĭsh'un), *n.* Act of boiling.
Ec-çĕn'tric, } *a.* Deviating
Ec-çĕn'tric-al, } from the center; irregular.
Ĕc'çĕn-trĭç'i-ty, *n.* Deviation from the center; irregularity.
Ec-clē'si-ăs'tic, *n.* A clergyman.
Ec-clē'si-ăs'tic, } *a.* Per-
Ec-clē'si-ăs'tic-al, } taining to the church or clergy.
Ĕch'o (18), *n.* A sound reflected or reverberated. — *v. i.* or *t.* To reverberate or resound.
E-clăt' (e-klä'), *n.* Striking effect; applause; renown.
Ec-lĕc'tic, *a.* Selecting.
Ec-lĕc'ti-çĭsm, *n.* The practice of selecting from different systems.
E-clĭpse', *n.* Obscuration of the light of a heavenly body. — *v. t.* To darken.
E-clĭp'tic, *n.* Apparent path of the sun.
Ĕc'lŏgue, *n.* A pastoral poem.
Ē'co-nŏm'ic-al, *a.* Saving; frugal; thrifty.
E-cŏn'o-mĭst, *n.* One who is frugal.
E-cŏn'o-mīze, *v. t.* To use with economy. — *v. i.* To be economical.
E-cŏn'o-my, *n.* Frugal use of money or means; management of any undertaking.
Ĕc'sta-sy, *n.* Excessive joy; rapture; enthusiasm.
Ec-stăt'ic, *a.* Transporting.
Ĕc'u-mĕn'ic-al, *a.* General.
Ĕd'dy (19), *n.* Circular motion of water. — *v. i.* To move as in an eddy.
Ĕdge, *n.* Sharp side; keen-

ness; brink. — *v. t.* To sharpen.
Ĕdĝed (ĕjd), *a.* Sharp.
Ĕdĝ'ing, *n.* A narrow lace; a border.
Ĕdĝe'-tōōl, *n.* A cutting instrument.
Ĕdĝe'wīşe, *adv.* In the direction of the edge.
Ĕd'i-ble, *a.* Fit to be eaten.
Ē'dict, *n.* A law promulgated; a decree.
Ĕd'i-fi-cā'tion, *n.* A building up; instruction.
Ĕd'i-fīçe, *n.* A large structure.
Ĕd'i-fy, *v. t.* To build up or instruct; to improve.
Ē'dīle, *n.* A Roman magistrate.
Ĕd'it, *v. t.* To prepare for publication.
E-dĭ'tion (-dĭsh'un), *n.* Impression of a book.
Ĕd'i-tor, *n.* One who edits, or prepares for publication.
Ĕd'i-tō'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to an editor.
Ĕd'i-tor-shĭp, *n.* Business of an editor.
Ĕd'u-cāte, *v. t.* To bring up. — SYN. To instruct; train; teach.
Ĕd'u-cā'tor, *n.* One who educates.
Ĕd'u-cā'tion, *n.* Instruction; formation of manners.
Ĕd'u-cā'tion-al, *a.* Pertaining to education.
E-dūçe', *v. t.* To draw out; to elicit; to extract.
Eel (18), *n.* A kind of snake-like fish.
Ef-fāçe', *v. t.* To scratch or rub out; to erase.
Ef-fāçe'ment, *n.* Act of effacing.
Ef-fĕct', *n.* That which is done; result; (*pl.*) goods. — *v. t.* To bring to pass; to accomplish.
Ef-fĕct'ive, *a.* Able for service. — SYN. Efficient; efficacious; active.
Ef-fĕct'u-al, *a.* Producing effect.
Ef-fĕct'u-al-ly, *adv.* With effect.
Ef-fĕct'u-āte, *v. t.* To bring to pass.
Ef-fĕm'i-na-çy, *n.* Womanish delicacy.
Ef-fĕm'i-nate, *a.* Womanish; weak; unmanly.
Ĕf'fer-vĕsçe', *v. i.* To boil gently and throw out an elastic gas.
Ĕf'fer-vĕs'çençe, *n.* Act of effervescing.
Ĕf'fer-vĕs'çent, *a.* Gently boiling or bubbling.
Ef-fēte', *a.* Barren; worn out.
Ĕf'fi-cā'cioŭs, *a.* Productive of effects.
Ĕf'fi-ca-çy, *n.* Power to produce.
Ef-fĭ'cien-çy (-fĭsh'en-), *n.* Power of producing effect.
Ef-fĭ'cient (-fĭsh'ent), *a.* Producing effect.
Ĕf'fĭ-ġy (19), *n.* Image of a person.
Ĕf'flo-rĕsçe', *v. i.* To form a mealy powder on the surface.
Ĕf'flo-rĕs'çençe, *n.* Act of efflorescing; production of flowers; time of flowering; an eruption.
Ĕf'flo-rĕs'çent, *a.* Shooting out like flowers.
Ĕf'flu-ençe, *n.* A flowing out.
Ef-flū'vi-um, *n.* (*pl.* Ef-flū'vi-à, 25.) Exhalations from putrefying substances.
Ĕf'flux, *n.* A flowing out; effusion.
Ĕf'fort (ĕf'furt), *n.* Exertion of strength; endeavor.
Ef-frŏnt'er-y, *n.* Impudence.
Ef-fŭl'ġençe, *n.* A flood of light; luster.
Ef-fŭl'ġent, *a.* Shining with a flood of light; luminous.
Ef-fūşe', *v. t.* To pour out.
Ef-fū'şion, *n.* A pouring out.
Ef-fū'şĭve, *a.* Pouring out.
Eft, *n.* A kind of lizard.
Ĕgg (3), *n.* A body formed in the females of birds, and some other animals, from which their young is produced.
Ĕg'lan-tīne, *n.* The sweetbrier; the honeysuckle.
Ē'go-tĭşm, *n.* Self-commendation; vanity.
Ē'go-tĭst, *n.* One always talking of himself.
Ē'go-tĭst'ic, } *a.* Addicted
Ē'go-tĭst'ic-al, } to egotism; conceited; full of self.
E-grē'ġioŭs (-grē'jus), *a.* Remarkable; extraordinary.
E-grē'ġioŭs-ly, *adv.* Enormously; remarkably.
Ē'gress, *n.* Act of going out.
E-grĕs'sion (-grĕsh'un), *n.* Act of going out; egress.
Ē'gret, *n.* The lesser white heron.
E-ġўp'tian, *a.* Pertaining to Egypt.
Ei'der-down (ī'der-), *n.* Soft feathers of the eider duck.
Eight (āt), *a.* Twice four.
Eigh'teen (ā'teen), *n.* Ten and eight; twice nine.
Eighth (āth), *a.* Next after the seventh.
Eighth'ly (āth'lў), *adv.* In the eighth place.
Ei'ther (ē'thĕr *or* ī'ther), *a.* or *pron.* One or the other; one of two; each.
E-jăc'u-lāte, *v. t.* To throw out.
E-jăc'u-lā'tion, *n.* A short exclamation or prayer.
E-jăc'u-la-to-ry, *a.* Suddenly darted out.
E-jĕct', *v. t.* To cast out.
E-jĕc'tion, *n.* A casting out.
E-jĕct'ment, *n.* Ejection; a writ to gain possession.
Ēke, *v. t.* To increase; to lengthen. — *adv.* Also; moreover.
E-lăb'o-rāte, *v. t.* To produce with labor.
E-lăb'o-rate, *a.* Finished with great care.
E-lăb'o-rā'tion, *n.* Act of elaborating.
E-lăpse', *v. i.* To pass away.
E-lăs'tic, *a.* Having elasticity. — *n.* A kind of garter.
Ē'las-tĭç'i-ty, *n.* The property by which bodies recover a former state after being bent or compressed.
E-lāte', *a.* Flushed with success. — *v. t.* To puff up.
E-lā'tion, *n.* Elevation of mind; vanity; pride.
Ĕl'bōw (18), *n.* The bend of the arm. — *v.* To push with the elbow.
Ĕl'bōw-chair, *n.* A chair with arms.
Ĕld'er, *a.* Having lived longer. — *n.* An older person; an ecclesiastical officer; a kind of tree.
Ĕld'er-ly, *a.* Somewhat old.
Ĕld'est, *a.* Oldest.
Ĕl'e-cam-pāne', *n.* A plant whose root has a pungent taste.
E-lĕct', *v. t.* To choose for

office; to prefer. — *a.* Chosen. — *n.* One chosen.

E-lĕc′tion, *n.* Power of choosing; choice.

E-lĕc′tion-eer′, *v. t.* To make interest for office.

E-lĕc′tive, *a.* Relating to, or regulated by, choice.

E-lĕc′tor, *n.* One who elects or has the right of voting.

E-lĕc′tor-al, *a.* Belonging to an elector or to elections.

E-lĕc′tric, } *a.* Pertaining
E-lĕc′tric-al, } to electricity.

Ē′lec-trĭ′cian (-trĭsh′an), *n.* One versed in electricity.

Ē′lec-trĭç′i-ty, *n.* A subtle natural agent or power; science that treats of this agent.

E-lĕc′tri-fȳ, *v. t.* To communicate electricity to; to excite.

E-lĕc′tro-măg′net-ĭsm, *n.* Magnetism produced or affected by electricity.

E-lĕc′tro-tȳpe, *n.* A facsimile in metal deposited by an electro-chemical process.

E-lĕc′tu-a-ry, *n.* A medicinal confection made of powders.

Ĕl′ee-mŏs′y-na-ry, *a.* Given in, or living on, charity.

Ĕl′e-gançe, *n.* Quality of being elegant; beauty produced by training and art.

Ĕl′e-gant, *a.* Pleasing by acquired beauty or grace.

E-lē′ġi-ac, or Ĕl′e-ġī′ac, *a.* Belonging to, or used in, elegy.

Ĕl′e-ġī′ac-al, *a.* Used in elegy.

Ĕl′e-ġĭst, *n.* Writer of elegies.

Ĕl′e-ġy, *n.* A funeral poem.

Ĕl′e-ment, *n.* Constituent part of a thing.

Ĕl′e-mĕnt′al, *a.* Relating to elements.

Ĕl′e-mĕnt′a-ry, *a.* Primary.

Ĕl′e-phant, *n.* The largest of quadrupeds.

Elephant.

Ĕl′e-vāte, *v. t.* To raise to a higher place. — SYN. To exalt; elate.

Ĕl′e-vā′tion, *n.* Act of raising; a high station.

Ĕl′e-vā′tor, *n.* One who, or that which, elevates; a contrivance for lifting grain.

E-lĕv′en, *n.* Ten and one.

Ĕlf, *n.* (*pl.* Ĕlves, 20.) A diminutive spirit.

Ĕlf′in, } *a.* Pertaining to
Ĕlf′ish, } elves.

E-lĭç′it, *v. t.* To draw forth.

Ē′li-ġi-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* Fitness to be chosen to office.

E-lĭg′i-ble, *a.* Capable of being elected; desirable.

E-lĭm′i-nate, *v. t.* To cause to disappear from an equation; to set aside as unimportant; to deduce.

E-lĭs′ion, *n.* The cutting off of a vowel.

E-lĭx′ir, *n.* A compound tincture or medicine.

Ĕlk, *n.* A species of stag.

Elk.

Ĕll (1), *n.* A measure of different lengths. The English ell is forty-five inches.

El-lĭpse′, *n.* An oval figure.

Ellipse.

El-lĭp′sis, *n.* (*pl.* El-lĭp′sēs.) In *grammar*, the omission of a word or phrase.

El-lĭp′tic, } *a.* Oval; having a part
El-lĭp′tic-al, } omitted

Ĕl′lip-tĭç′ĭ-ty, *n.* Deviation from the form of a circle or sphere.

Ĕlm, *n.* A kind of shade-tree.

Ĕl′o-cū′tion, *n.* Pronunciation or delivery of words.

Ĕl′o-cū′tion-a-ry, *a.* Relating to elocution.

Ĕl′o-cū′tion-ist, *n.* One who is versed in elocution.

E-lŏn′gāte (-lŏng′gāte), *v. t.* To draw out in length.

Ē′lon-gā′tion, *n.* A lengthening; distance.

E-lōpe′, *v. i.* To run away with a lover.

E-lōpe′ment, *n.* A departure clandestinely.

Ĕl′o-quençe, *n.* Beauty, power, and appropriateness of language.

Ĕl′o-quent, *a.* Speaking with eloquence or elegance.

Ĕlse, *pron.* Other; beside. — *adv.* Otherwise.

Ĕlse′whêre, *adv.* In some other place.

E-lū′çi-dāte, *v. t.* To explain.

E-lū′çi-dā′tion, *n.* Explanation.

E-lū′çi-dā′tor, *n.* One who elucidates.

E-lūde′, *v. t.* To escape by stratagem. — SYN. To avoid; shun; evade; flee.

E-lū′sion, *n.* Escape; evasion.

E-lū′sive, *a.* Tending to elude; eluding.

Ĕl′vish, *a.* Relating to elves; elfish.

E-lȳs′ian, *a.* Pertaining to Elysium; blissful.

E-lȳs′i-um (-lĭzh′ĭ-um), *n.* In *mythology*, the abode of the good after death; any delightful place.

E-mā′ci-ate (-mā′shĭ-), *v. i.* To lose flesh.

E-mā′ci-ā′tion (-shĭ-ā′shun), *n.* Act of becoming lean.

Ĕm′a-nant, *a.* Emanating; issuing.

Ĕm′a-nāte, *v. i.* To flow forth.

Ĕm′a-nā′tion, *n.* A flowing forth; that which flows.

E-măn′çi-pāte, *v. t.* To free from servitude.

E-măn′çi-pā′tion, *n.* Act of emancipating. — SYN. Liberation; release; freedom.

E-măn′çi-pā′tor, *n.* One who frees from slavery.

Em-bälm′ (-bäm′), *v. t.* To impregnate with aromatics.

Em-bank′, *v. t.* To inclose with a bank.

Em-bănk′ment, *n.* A mound or bank.

Em-bär′go (18), *n.* Prohibition of vessels from sailing.

Em-bärk′, *v. t.* To enter on board; to engage.

Ĕm′bar-kā′tion, *n.* A going on board.

Em-bär′rass, *v. t.* To perplex.

Em-bär′rass-ment, *n.* Perplexity; pecuniary distress.

Em-băs′sa-dor, *n.* A public minister of the first rank.

Ĕm′bas-sy, *n.* Duty of an

embassador; persons sent as embassadors. [a bed.
Em-bĕd′, *v. t.* To lay as in
Em-bĕl′lish, *v. t.* To make beautiful by adornment.
Em-bĕl′lish-ment, *n.* Act of adorning; decoration.
Ĕm′bers, *n. pl.* Hot cinders.
Em-bĕz′zle, *v. t.* To appropriate by breach of trust.
Em-bĕz′zle-ment, *n.* Unlawful appropriation of what is intrusted to one's care.
Em-blā′zon, *v. t.* To adorn with figures of heraldry; to deck in glaring colors.
Em-blā′zon-ry, *n.* Display of figures on shields.
Ĕm′blem, *n.* A picture or representation imaging forth a truth; a type.
Ĕm′blem-ăt′ic, } *a.* Com-
Ĕm′blem-ăt′ic-al, } prising an emblem.
Em-bŏd′y, *v. t.* To form into a body; to incorporate.
Em-bōld′en, *v. t.* To give courage to.
Em-bon-point′ (ŏng′bōng′-pwŏng′), *n.* Plumpness of person. [protuberances.
Em-bŏss′, *v. t.* To adorn with
Em-bou-çhure′ (ŏng′bōō′-shụr′), *n.* Mouth of a river, cannon, &c.; mouth-hole of a flute, &c.
Em-bow′el (8), *v. t.* To take out the bowels of. [a bower.
Em-bow′er, *v. t.* To place in
Em-brāçe′, *v. t.* To clasp in the arms; to comprise. — *v. i.* To join in an embrace. — *n.* Clasp with the arms.
Em-brāçe′ment, *n.* A clasp; a hug; an embrace.
Em-brā′sūre (-brā′zhụr), *n.* An opening in a wall through which cannon are pointed.

E E, Embrasures in a parapet.

Ĕm′bro-cāte, *v. t.* To moisten and rub, as a diseased part.
Ĕm′bro-cā′tion, *n.* A moistening and rubbing with cloth, &c., a diseased part.
Em-broid′er, *v. t.* To cover with ornamental needlework. [needle-work.
Em-broid′er-y, *n.* Variegated
Em-broil′ (8), *v. t.* To disturb; to confuse.
Ĕm′bry-o (18), *n.* First rudiments of an animal or plant.
Ĕm′en-dā′tion, *n.* Correction.
Ĕm′en-dā′tor, *n.* One who corrects or improves. [ing.
E-mĕnd′a-to-ry, *a.* Amend-
Ĕm′er-ald, *n.* A precious stone of a green color.
E-mērġe′, *v. i.* To rise out of a fluid.
E-mēr′ġen-çy, *n.* A rising out of a fluid; a sudden occasion; pressing necessity.
E-mēr′ġent, *a.* Rising out of a fluid or the like. [of.
E-mēr′sion, *n.* A rising out
Ĕm′er-y, *n.* A mineral used in polishing.
E-mĕt′ic, *a.* Producing vomiting. — *n.* A medicine that causes vomiting. [grates.
Ĕm′i-grant, *n.* One who emi-
Ĕm′i-grāte, *v. i.* To remove from one country or state to another for residence.
Ĕm′i-grā′tion, *n.* Act of removing to another country.
Ĕm′i-nençe, *n.* Lottiness; distinction; a title of cardinals.
Ĕm′i-nent, *a.* Exalted in rank or public estimation; distinguished; conspicuous.
Ĕm′i-nent-ly, *adv.* Conspicuously; in a high degree.
Ĕm′is-sa-ry, *n.* Secret agent.
E-mĭs′sion (-mĭsh′un), *n.* Act of sending out
E-mĭt′ (7), *v. t.* To send out.
Ĕm′met, *n.* An ant.
E-mŏl′li-āte, *v. t.* To soften.
E-mŏll′ient, *a.* Softening.
E-mŏl′u-ment, *n.* Profit; advantage; gain in general.
E-mō′tion, *n.* Excitement of the feelings; agitation.
Em-pāle′, *v. t.* To inclose with pickets; to fix on a stake. [paling.
Em-pāle′ment, *n.* Act of em-
Em-pĕr′il, *v. t.* To put in peril.
Ĕm′per-or, *n.* Sovereign of an empire.
Ĕm′pha-sĭs, *n.* Force of voice given to particular words.
Ĕm′pha-sīze, *v. t.* To utter with a stress of voice.
Em-phăt′ic, } *a.* Forcible;
Em-phăt′ic-al, } strong; uttered with emphasis.
Em-phăt′ic-al-ly, *adv.* With emphasis or force; forcibly.
Ĕm′pīre, *n.* Dominions of an emperor. [A quack.
Em-pĭr′ic, or Ĕm′pir-ic, *n.*
Em-pĭr′ic-al, *a.* Used and applied without science.
Em-pĭr′i-çĭsm, *n.* Quackery.
Em-ploy′, *v. t.* To use; to exercise. [employs.
Em-ploy′er, *n.* One who
Em-ploy′ment, *n.* Business; service; occupation; agency.
Em-pō′ri-um, *n.* A place of merchandise; a mart. [ize.
Em-pow′er, *v. t.* To authorĔm′press, *n.* Wife of an emperor, or a woman who governs an empire.
Em-prīse′, *n.* Enterprise.
Ĕmp′ti-ness, *n.* State of being empty; vacuity.
Ĕmp′ty (13), *a.* Void; not filled. — *v.* To exhaust; to make void. [beer, &c.
Ĕmp′ty-ings, *n. pl.* Lees of
Em-pўr′e-al, *a.* Formed of pure fire or light.
Ĕm′py-rē′an, *n.* The highest heaven, thought by the ancients to be of pure fire. — *a.* Empyreal. [equal.
Ĕm′u-lāte, *v. t.* To strive to
Ĕm′u-lā′tion, *n.* Rivalry.
Ĕm′u-lā′tĭve, *a.* Inclined to contend for superiority.
Ĕm′u-loŭs, *a.* Rivaling.
E-mŭl′sion, *n.* A softening medicine.
E-mŭl′sĭve, *a.* Mollifying.
En-ā′ble, *v. t.* To make able.
En-ăct′, *v. t.* To establish by law. [a bill into a law.
En-ăct′ment, *n.* Passage of
En-ăct′or, *n.* One who enacts.
En-ăm′el, *n.* Substance imperfectly vitrified; smooth, hard covering of the teeth. — *v. t.* To cover with enamel.

En-ăm'or, *v. t.* To inflame with love; to make fond.
En-cămp', *v.* To form, or form into, a camp.
En-cămp'ment, *n.* Act of pitching tents or forming a camp; a camp.
En-caus'tic, *a.* or *n.* Painting in heated or burnt wax.
En-chāin', *v. t.* To fasten with, or hold in, a chain.
En-chânt', *v. t.* To charm.
En-chânt'ment, *n.* Fascination; irresistible influence.
En-chânt'ress, *n.* A woman who enchants.
En-çhāse', *v. t.* To adorn by embossed work.
En-çīr'cle, *v. t.* To inclose by a circle.—SYN. To embrace; encompass; surround.
En-clĭt'ic, } *a.* Inclining
En-clĭt'ic-al, } or leaning upon.
En-clōse', *v. t.* See *Inclose.*
En-cō'mi-ăst, *n.* One who praises another.
En-cō'mi-ăst'ic, *a.* Containing praise. [gyric.
En-cō'mi-um (18), *n.* Pane-
En-cŏm'pass, *v. t.* To shut in; to inclose.
En-cōre' (ŏng-kōr'). A word used to call for a repetition of some performance.
En-coun'ter, *n.* A sudden meeting; combat. — *v. t.* To meet face to face or suddenly. — *v. i.* To meet, especially as enemies.
En-coŭr'age, *v. t.* To give courage to. [citement.
En-coŭr'age-ment, *n.* In-
En-coŭr'a-ging, *a.* Favoring.
En-crōach', *v. i.* To intrude on another's rights.
En-crōach'ment, *n.* Unlawful intrusion; inroad.
En-cŭm'ber, *v. t.* To impede action by a load or burden.
En-cŭm'brançe, *n.* A load; clog; burden on an estate.
En-çÿc'lic-al, *a.* Sent to many persons; circular.
En-çÿ'clo-pē'di-à, } *n.* A
En-çÿ'clo-pæ'di-à, } work that embodies the whole circle of sciences.
En-çÿst'ed, *a.* Inclosed in a cyst.
End, *n.* Extreme point: ultimate object; close; death. — *v. i.* To come or bring to an end; to terminate.
En-dān'ġer, *v. t.* To put to hazard. [dear.
En-dēar', *v. t.* To render
En-dēar'ment, *n.* That which excites affection.
En-dĕav'or (33), *n.* Effort; attempt. — *v. i.* To try.
En-dĕm'ic, *a.* Peculiar to a country or people.
End'ing, *n.* Termination.
End'less, *a.* Having no end.
En-dôrse', *v. t.* See *Indorse.*
En-dow', *v. t.* To furnish with dower, or with a fund.
En-dow'ment, *n.* Act of settling a fund; dower; talents. [endow. See *Indue.*
En-dūe', *v. t.* To invest; to
En-dūr'a-ble (11), *a.* Capable of being endured or borne.
En-dūr'ançe, *n.* Sufferance.
En-dūre', *v. i.* To continue. — *v. t.* To bear or undergo.
En'e-my (19), *n.* A foe; an adversary.
En'er-ġĕt'ic, } *a.* Operat-
En'er-ġĕt'ic-al, } ing with vigor. — SYN. Forcible; potent; active; vigorous.
En'er-ġīze, *v.* To act or employ with energy.
En'er-ġy, *n.* Internal strength; force of expression. — SYN. Vigor; spirit.
E-nēr'vāte, *v. t.* To deprive of nerve or strength.
En'er-vā'tion, *n.* Act of weakening.
En-fee'ble, *v. t.* To weaken.
En-fee'ble-ment, *n.* A weakening; enervation.
En-fĕoff' (-fĕf'), *v. t.* To invest with a fee.
En'fi-lāde', *n.* A straight line. — *v. t.* To rake with shot through the whole length of. [execution.
En-fôrçe', *v. t.* To put in
En-fôrçe'ment (10), *n.* Act of enforcing; compulsion.
En-frăn'chīse (-chīz), *v. t.* To set free.
En-frăn'chīse-ment, *n.* Act of setting free.
En-gāġe', *v.* To bind; to enlist; to encounter.
En-gāġed', *a.* Promised.
En-gāġe'ment, *n.* Promise; obligation; a battle.
En-gāġ'ing, *a.* Attractive; winning.
En-ġĕn'der, *v. t.* To beget; to procreate; to produce.
En'ġīne, *n.* An instrument of action; machine.
En'ġin-eer', *n.* One skilled in mathematics and mechanics, and who superintends works for military or civil objects. [engineer.
En'ġin-eer'ing, *n.* Art of an
En'ġīne-ry, *n.* A combination of engines.
En-ġīrd', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* ENGIRDED, ENGIRT.] To encompass; to encircle.
En'glish (ĭng'glish), *a.* Pertaining to England. — *n.* The people or the language of England. [grain.
En-grāin', *v. t.* To dye in
En-grāve', *v. t.* [*imp.* ENGRAVED; *p. p.* ENGRAVEN.] To cut with a chisel or graver. [graves.
En-grāv'er, *n.* One who en-
En-grāv'ing, *n.* The art of engraving; that which is engraved.
En-grōss', *v. t.* To seize or buy the whole of; to absorb; to copy in a large, fair hand.
En-grōss'er, *n.* A monopolizer; one who writes a large, fair hand.
En-grōss'ment, *n.* Act of engrossing; exorbitant acquisition.
En-gŭlf', *v. t.* To throw into, or absorb in, a gulf.
En-hânçe', *v. t.* To heighten in price; to aggravate.
En-hânçe'ment, *n.* Increase.
E-nĭg'mà (18), *n.* A riddle.
Ē'nig-măt'ic, } *a.* Con-
Ē'nig-măt'ic-al, } taining a riddle; obscure.
En-join', *v. t.* To command;

to order; to forbid judicially.

En-joy', *v. t.* To feel or perceive with pleasure; to possess. [being enjoyed.

En-joy'a-ble, *a.* Capable of

En-joy'ment, *n.* Possession with pleasure; fruition.

En-kĭn'dle, *v. t.* To set on fire.

En-lärġe', *v.* To swell; to increase; to amplify.

En-lärġe'ment, *n.* Increase of bulk; release.

En-līght'en (-līt'n), *v. t.* To illuminate; to instruct.

En-lĭst', *v.* To enter on a list; to enroll. [listing.

En-lĭst'ment, *n.* Act of en-

En-līv'en (-līv'n), *v. t.* To animate; to cheer. [ity.

Ĕn'mi-ty, *n.* Hatred; hostil-

En-nō'ble, *v. t.* To make noble. [ennobling.

En-nō'ble-ment, *n.* Act of

En-nuï' (ŏng-nwee'), *n.* Lassitude; languor.

E-nôr'mi-ty, *n.* Atrociousness; flagitious villainy.

E-nôr'moŭs, *a.* Beyond all natural or ordinary limits. —SYN. Immense; excessive.

E-nôr'moŭs-ly, *adv.* Beyond measure; atrociously.

E-nough' (e-nŭf'), *a.* Sufficient. — *n.* Sufficiency. — *adv.* Sufficiently.

En-quīre', *v. t.* See *Inquire*.

En-rāġe', *v. t.* To fill with rage; to provoke to fury.

En-răpt'ūre (-răpt'yŭr), *v. t.* To throw into rapture.

En-răv'ish, *v. t.* To throw into ecstasy; to enchant.

En-rĭch', *v. t.* To make rich.

En-rĭch'ment, *n.* The state of being enriched. [involve.

En-rōll', *v. t.* To register; to

En-rōll'ment, } *n.* A register-

En-rōl'ment, } ing; record.

En-săm'ple, *n.* An example.

En-sc̆ŏnçe', *v. t.* To shelter.

En-shrīne', *v. t.* To inclose in a chest; to lay up choicely.

Ĕn'si-fôrm, *a.* Sword-shaped.

Ĕn'sign (ĕn'sīn), *n.* A standard, or the officer that carries it; a flag; a badge.

Ĕn'sīgn-çy (-sīn-), *n.* Rank or commission of an ensign.

En-slāve', *v. t.* To deprive of liberty; to subject.

En-slāve'ment, *n.* Servitude; slavery.

En-sūe', *v. i.* To follow as a consequence; to succeed.

En-sure' (-shŭr'), *v. t.* See *Insure*.

En-tăb'la-tūre, *n.* Part of a column over the capital.

En-tāil', *n.* An estate limited in descent. — *v. t.* To settle an estate so as to descend to a particular heir.

En-tāil'ment, *n.* Limitation of an estate to a particular heir.

En-tăn'gle, *v. t.* To make intricate; to perplex; to involve. [cy.

En-tăn'gle-ment, *n.* Intrica-

Ĕn'ter (8), *v. t.* or *i.* To go or come in; to embark in.

Ĕn'ter-prīse, *n.* An undertaking; a bold attempt.

Ĕn'ter-prīs'ing, *a.* Bold or resolute to undertake.

Ĕn'ter-tāin', *v. t.* To treat with hospitality; to amuse.

Ĕn'ter-tāin'er, *n.* One who entertains.

Ĕn'ter-tāin'ing, *a.* Amusing.

Ĕn'ter-tāin'ment, *n.* Hospitality; amusement.

En-thrōne', *v. t.* To place on a throne. [enthroning.

En-thrōne'ment, *n.* Act of

En-thū'şi-ăşm, *n.* Ardent zeal in respect to some object or pursuit; heat of imagination.

En-thū'şi-ăst, *n.* One whose imagination is heated.

En-thū'şi-ăst'ic, *a.* Full of enthusiasm. [evil.

En-tīçe', *v. t.* To incite to

En-tīçe'ment, *n.* The act or means of alluring.

En-tīre', *a.* Forming an unbroken whole. — SYN. Complete; unbroken; full. [ly.

En-tīre'ly, *adv.* Wholly; ful-

En-tīre'ness, } *n.* Fullness;

En-tīre'ty. } completeness; wholeness. [right to.

En-tī'tle, *v. t.* To give a

Ĕn'ti-ty, *n.* Real existence.

Ĕn-tŏmb' (-tōōm'), *v. t.* To deposit in a tomb.

Ĕn'to-mŏl'o-ġĭst, *n.* One versed in entomology.

Ĕn'to-mŏl'o-ġy, *n.* Science or description of insects.

Ĕn'trāils, *n. pl.* The bowels; intestines. [coming in.

Ĕn'trançe, *n.* A going or

En-trançe', *v. t.* To put into a trance or into ecstasy.

En-trăp', *v. t.* To catch in a trap. [to beg.

En-trēat', *v. t.* To supplicate;

En-trēat'y, *n.* Urgent prayer or petition. [age.

Ĕn'try, *n.* Entrance; pass-

En-twīne', } *v. t.* To twist

En-twĭst', } round; to wreathe. [ber.

E-nū'mer-āte, *v. t.* To num-

E-nū'mer-ā'tion, *n.* A numbering. [oning up.

E-nū'mer-a-tĭve, *a.* Reck-

E-nŭn'ci-āte (-nŭn'shĭ-), *v. t.* To declare; to utter.

E-nŭn'ci-ā'tion (-nun'shĭ-), *n.* Utterance of words.

En-vĕl'op, *v. t.* To cover by wrapping or folding. — *n.* A wrapper. [cover.

Ĕn'vel-ōpe, *n.* A wrapper; a

En-vĕl'op-ment, *n.* A wrapping or enfolding.

En-vĕn'om, *v. t.* To poison.

Ĕn'vi-a-ble, *a.* Capable of exciting envy; desirable.

Ĕn'vi-oŭs, *a.* Feeling envy; full of envy. [envy.

Ĕn'vi-oŭs-ly, *adv.* With

En-vī'ron, *v. t.* To surround.

En-vī'ron-ment, *n.* Act of surrounding.

En-vī'ronş, or **Ĕn'vi-ronş**, *n. pl.* Places around a town.

Ĕn'voy, *n.* A public minister to a foreign court.

Ĕn'vy, *v. t.* To repine at another's good; to grudge. — *n.* Pain excited by another's prosperity.

Ē'pact, *n.* Excess of the solar month beyond the lunar.

Ĕp'aṷ-lĕt, } *n.* A knot or

Ĕp'aṷ-lĕtte', } badge worn on the shoulder.

E-phĕm'e-ral, *a.* Lasting

but one day, or for a very short time.

E-phĕm'e-rĭs, *n.* (*pl.* **Ĕph'e-mĕr'i-dēs.**) An astronomical almanac. [Jewish priests.

Ĕph'od, *n.* A girdle worn by

Ĕp'ic, *a.* Containing heroic narration. — *n.* An epic or heroic poem.

Ĕp'i-cūre, *n.* A luxurious and dainty eater.

Ĕp'i-cū're-an, *a.* Luxurious; sensual. — *n.* An epicure.

Ĕp'i-cu-rĭşm, *n.* Devotion to luxurious living.

Ĕp'i-dĕm'ic, } *a.* Com-
Ĕp'i-dĕm'ic-al, } mon; generally prevailing. [disease.

Ĕp'i-dĕm'ic, *n.* A prevailing

Ĕp'i-dĕr'mis, *n.* The cuticle.

Ĕp'i-glŏt'tis, *n.* A cartilage that prevents food entering the wind-pipe. [ed poem.

Ĕp'i-grăm, *n.* A short, point-

Ĕp'i-gram-măt'ic, }
Ĕp'i-gram-măt'ic-al, } *a.* Pointed; poignant.

Ĕp'i-grăm'ma-tĭst, *n.* A dealer in epigrams.

Ĕp'i-lĕp'sy, *n.* The falling sickness. [epilepsy.

Ĕp'i-lĕp'tic, *a.* Diseased with

Ĕp'i-lŏgue (-lŏg), *n.* A short speech or poem after a play.

E-pĭph'a-ny, *n.* A festival on the 12th day after Christmas.

E-pĭs'co-pa-çy, *n.* Church government by bishops.

E-pĭs'co-pal, *a.* Pertaining to bishops.

E-pĭs'co-pā'li-an, *n.* One who adheres to episcopacy.

E-pĭs'co-pate, *n.* A bishopric; a diocese.

Ĕp'i-sōde, *n.* An incidental narrative; a digression.

E-pĭs'tle (e-pĭs'l), *n.* A letter.

E-pĭs'to-la-ry, *a.* Contained in letters. [inscription.

Ĕp'i-tăph, *n.* A monumental

Ĕp'i-thet, *n.* An adjective.

E-pĭt'o-me (18), *n.* An abridgment.

E-pĭt'o-mĭst, }
E-pĭt'o-mī'zer, } *n.* One who abridges.

E-pĭt'o-mīze, *v. t.* To abridge.

Ĕp'och, *n.* A remarkable period or point of time.

Ĕp'ōde, *n.* The third or last part of an ode.

Ē'qua-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Uniformity.

Ē'qua-ble, *a.* Equal and uniform. [formity.

Ē'qua-bly, *adv.* With uni-

Ē'qual, *a.* Like in amount or degree; uniform. — *n.* One of the same age or rank. — *v. t.* or *i.* (8) To make or become equal.

E-qual'i-ty, *n.* State of being equal; uniformity; likeness.

Ē'qual-i-zā'tion, *n.* Act of equalizing. [equal.

Ē'qual-īze, *v. t.* To make

Ē'qual-ly, *adv.* In the same degree. [of mind.

Ē'qua-nĭm'i-ty, *n.* Evenness

E-quā'tion, *n.* An expression of the equality of two quantities.

E-quā'tor, *n.* A great circle midway between the poles.

Ē'qua-tō'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to the equator.

E-quĕr'ry, }
Ĕq'ue-ry, } *n.* One who has the care of the horses of nobles or princes.

E-quĕs'tri-an, *a.* Pertaining to horses or horsemanship.

Ē'qui-ăn'gu-lar, *a.* Having equal angles.

Ē'qui-dĭs'tant, *a.* Being at the same distance. [sides equal.

Ē'qui-lăt'er-al, *a.* Having the

Ē'qui-lĭb'ri-ty, *n.* Equality of weight; equilibrium.

Ē'qui-lĭb'ri-ŭm, *n.* Equipoise. [horses.

Ē'quĭne, *a.* Pertaining to

Ē'qui-nŏc'tial, *n.* The celestial equator. — *a.* Pertaining to the equinox.

Ē'qui-nŏx, *n.* The time when the days and nights are of equal length. [arm.

E-quĭp', *v. t.* To dress; to

Ĕq'ui-pāge, *n.* Retinue, as horses, carriages, &c.

E-quĭp'ment, *n.* Act of equipping; apparatus furnished. [weight or force.

Ē'qui-poise, *n.* Equality of

Ē'qui-pŏn'der-ançe, *n.* Equality of weight.

Ē'qui-pŏn'der-ant, *a.* Having the same weight.

Ĕq'ui-ta-ble, *a.* Giving or disposed to give each his due.

Ĕq'ui-ta-bly, *adv.* Impartially; justly.

Ĕq'ui-ty (ĕk'wĭ-tў), *n.* Justice; impartiality.

E-quĭv'a-lençe, *n.* Equality of value.

E-quĭv'a-lent, *a.* Equal in value. — *n.* That which is equal in value or worth.

E-quĭv'o-cal, *a.* Ambiguous; doubtful.

E-quĭv'o-cāte, *v. i.* To use words of double meaning.

E-quĭv'o-cā'tion, *n.* Ambiguity of speech.

E-quĭv'o-cā'tor, *n.* One who equivocates.

Ĕq'ui-vōke, }
Ĕq'ui-vōque, } *n.* An ambiguous term; a quibble.

Ē'ra (18), *n.* A point or period of time from which to compute.

E-rā'di-ā'tion, *n.* Emission of rays or beams of light.

E-răd'i-cāte, *v. t.* To root out. [rooting out.

E-răd'i-cā'tion, *n.* Act of

E-rās'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being erased.

E-rāse', *v. t.* To blot out; to efface; to rub or scrape out; to obliterate.

E-rā'şūre (-rā'zhụr), *n.* Act of erasing or rubbing out.

Ĕre (âr), *adv.* Before; sooner than. — *prep.* Before.

E-rect', *a.* Upright; perpendicular; bold. — *v. t.* To build; to establish.

E-rĕc'tion, *n.* A setting upright; act of building.

Ĕre'lŏng (âr'lŏng), *adv.* Before a long time.

Ēr'got, *n.* A protuberance on a horse's leg; an excrescence on grain; a spur.

Ēr'mine, *n.* An animal allied to the weasel; fur of the animal.

Ermine.

E-rō'şion, *n.* An eating; a cancer.
Ĕrr, *v. i.* [*imp.* ERRED.] To wander; to mistake.
Ĕr'rand, *n.* A message. [ing.
Ĕr'rant, *a.* Wandering; rov-
Ĕr'rant-ry, *n* Errant state.
Er-răt'ic, *a.* Wandering.
Er-rā'tum, *n.* (*pl.* Er-rā'tȧ, 25). Error or mistake in printing or writing. [*Err.*
Ĕrr'ing, *p. pr.* & *p. a.* from
Er-rō'ne-oŭs, *a.* Wrong; false. [mistake.
Er-rō'ne-oŭs-ly, *adv.* By
Ĕr'ror, *n.* A mistake; blunder; sin.
Ĕrst, *adv.* At first; long ago.
Ĕr'ų-bĕs'cent, *a.* Red; blushing; ruddy.
Ĕr'uc-tā'tion, *n.* A belching.
Ĕr'ų-dīte, *a.* Learned.
Ĕr'ų-dĭ'tion (-dĭsh'un), *n.* Knowledge; learning.
E-rŭp'tion, *n.* A breaking forth; pustules on the skin.
E-rŭp'tĭve, *a.* Bursting out; having eruption.
Ĕr'y-sĭp'e-las, *n.* A kind of fever in which the skin is inflamed.
Ĕr'y-si-pĕl'a-toŭs, *a.* Resembling erysipelas.
Ĕs'ca-lāde', *n.* A scaling of walls. — *v. t.* To mount by ladders.
Es-cāpe', *v. t.* To avoid; to shun by flight. — *v. i.* To hasten away. — *n.* Act of avoiding; flight.
Es-cāpe'ment, *n.* Part of a timepiece which regulates its movements.

Escapement.

Ĕs'cha-rŏt'ic, *a.* Caustic. — *n.* A caustic application.
Es-chēat', *n.* A falling of lands to the lord of the fee or to the state for want of heirs. [avoid.
Es-chew', *v. t.* To shun or
Ĕs'cort, *n.* A guard.
Es-cŏrt', *v. t.* To attend and guard. [writing desk.
Ĕs'cri-toir' (-twôr'), *n.* A
Ĕs'cu-lent, *a.* Good for food.
Es-cŭtch'eon (-kŭtch'un), *n.* A shield or coat of arms.

Escutcheon.

Ĕs'o-tĕr'ic, *a.* Secret.
Es-păl'ier, *n.* A frame for fruit-trees.
Es-pē'cial (-pĕsh'al), *a.* Principal; chief; peculiar. [ly.
Es-pē'cial-ly, *adv.* Peculiar-
Ĕs'pi-on-ăge, *n.* Practice of employing spies.
Ĕs'pla-nāde', *n.* An open space before a fortification; a sloping grass-plat.
Es-pous'al, *n.* Act of espousing; (*pl.*) betrothal or marriage ceremony.
Es-pouse', *v. t.* To betroth; to marry; to embrace.
Es-pȳ', *v. t.* To see; to spy.
Es-quīre', *n.* A title of magistrates and gentlemen. — *v. t.* To wait on; to attend.
Es-sāy', *v. t.* To attempt.
Ĕs'say, *n.* A trial; a short, informal treatise.
Ĕs'sāy-ĭst, or Es-sāy'ist, *n.* A writer of essays.
Ĕs'sençe, *n.* The nature of a thing; perfume; scent. — *v. t.* To perfume.
Es-sĕn'tial, *a.* Necessary to existence. — *n.* Constituent principle. [sarily.
Es-sĕn'tial-ly, *adv.* Neces-
Es-tăb'lish, *v. t.* To fix; to settle firmly.
Es-tăb'lish-ment, *n.* Settlement; confirmation; place of residence or business.
Es-tāte', *n.* Condition; property, especially in land.
Es-teem', *v. t.* To value; to regard; to think highly of. — *n.* High value in opinion.
Ĕs'ti-ma-ble, *a.* Worthy of esteem. [value on.
Ĕs'ti-māte, *v. t.* To set a
Ĕs'ti-mate, *n.* Calculation; value set.
Ĕs'ti-mā'tion, *n.* A valuing; esteem; honor; opinion.
Es-tŏp', *v. t.* To bar; to impede; to stop the progress of. [admission.
Es-tŏp'pel, *n.* A conclusive
Es-trānġe', *v. t.* To alienate.
Es-trānġe'ment, *n.* Alienation. [ing or lost.
Es-trāy', *n.* A beast wander-
Ĕst'u-a-ry, *n.* An arm of the sea; a frith.
Ĕtch, *v. t.* To engrave with the aid of some strong acid.
Ĕtch'ing, *n.* Impression from etched copperplate.
E-tĕr'nal, *a.* Having no beginning nor end. — *n.* The Deity; God. [ly.
E-tĕr'nal-ly, *adv.* Perpetual-
E-tĕr'ni-ty, *n.* Duration without beginning or end.
Ē'ther, *n.* A subtle fluid supposed to fill all space; a kind of very volatile fluid.
E-thē're-al, *a.* Consisting of ether; heavenly.
E-thē're-al-īze, *v. t.* To convert into ether.
Ĕth'ic, } *a.* Relating to
Ĕth'ic-al, } morals.
Ĕth'ic-al-ly, *adv.* According to ethics.
Ĕth'ics, *n sing.* The science of moral philosophy.
Ē'thi-ŏp, } *n.* A native
Ē'thi-ō'pi-an, } of Ethiopia; a negro.
Ĕth'nic, } *a.* Belonging
Ĕth'nic-al, } to races; heathen; pagan.
Eth-nŏg'ra-phy, *n.* A description of the different races of men.
Eth-nŏl'o-ġy, *n.* A treatise on the natural races of men.
Ē'ti-o-lāte, *v. i.* or *t.* To whiten. [of ceremony.
Ĕt'i-quĕtte' (-kĕt'), *n.* Forms
Ĕt'y-mo-lŏġ'ic-al, *a.* Relating to etymology.
Ĕt'y-mŏl'o-ġĭst, *n.* One versed in etymology.
Ĕt'y-mŏl'o-ġy, *n.* Derivation of words. [word.
Ĕt'y-mŏn, *n.* A primitive
Eū'cha-rĭst, *n.* The Lord's supper.
Eū'lo-ġĭst, *n.* One who praises or commends.
Eū'lo-ġĭs'tic, *a.* Containing praise; commendatory.
Eū'lo-ġīze, *v. t.* To praise by eulogy; to commend.

Eū-lō'ġi-ŭm (18), *n.* Commendation; praise

Eū'lo-ġy, *n.* Marked or studied praise. — SYN. Encomium; panegyric; laudation.

Eū'nuch, *n.* A male human being who has been unmanned.

Eū'phe-mĭşm, *n.* A delicate word or expression used for one that is offensive.

Eū-phŏn'ie, Eū-phŏn'ie-al, Eū-phō'ni-oŭs, *a.* Having a sound agreeable to the ear.

Eū'pho-ny, *n.* An agreeable combination of sounds.

Eū'ro-pē'an, *a.* Pertaining to Europe. — *n.* A native of Europe.

Eū-thăn'a-sy, *n.* Easy death.

E-văc'u-āte, *v. t.* To make empty; to quit.

E-văc'u-ā'tion, *n.* Act of evacuating; withdrawal.

E-vāde', *v. t.* To avoid; to elude; to slip away.

Ĕv'a-nĕs'çençe, *n.* A gradual vanishing.

Ĕv'a-nĕs'çent, *a.* Vanishing; fleeting; passing away.

Ē'van-ġĕl'ie-al, *a.* According to, or contained in, the gospel.

E-văn'ġel-ĭşm, *n.* Promulgation of the gospel.

E văn'ġel-ĭst, *n* One who preaches the gospel.

E-văn'ġel-īze, *v. t.* To instruct in the gospel of Christ.

E-văp'o-rāte, *v. i.* To pass off in vapor; to waste.

E-văp'o-rā'tion, *n.* Conversion of a fluid into vapor.

E-vā'şion, *n.* Artifice; equivocation.

E-vā'sĭve, *a.* Using evasion.

Ēve, *n.* Evening.

Ē'ven (ē'vn), *a.* Level; smooth; uniform; parallel; fair; not odd. — *v. t.* To make level or smooth. — *adv.* Exactly; at the very time; so much as.

Ē'ven-ing (ē'vn-), *n.* Close of the day; beginning of night.

E-vĕnt', *n.* That which happens. — SYN. Incident; issue; end; result.

E-vĕnt'fụl, *a.* Full of incidents.

E-vĕnt'u-al, *a.* Consequential; final.

E-vĕnt'u-āte, *v. i.* To issue; to close.

Ĕv'er, *adv.* At any time; always.

Ĕv'er-glāde, *n.* Land covered by water and grass.

Ĕv'er-green, *a.* Always green. — *n.* A plant or shrub always green.

Ĕv'er-lăst'ing, *a.* Continuing without end; eternal.

Ĕv'er-mōre', *adv.* Eternally.

Ĕv'er-y, *a.* Each one of a whole.

Ĕv'er-y-whêre, *adv.* In all places.

E-vĭct', *v. t.* To dispossess by judicial process.

E-vĭc'tion, *n.* Dispossession.

Ĕv'i-dençe, *n.* That which proves or shows facts; testimony; witness. — *v. t.* To show; to prove.

Ĕv'i-dent, *a.* Clear; plain.

Ē'vil (ē'vl), *a.* Ill; wicked. — *n.* Calamity; wickedness. — *adv.* Injuriously.

E-vĭnçe', *v. t.* To prove; to show in a clear manner.

E-vĭs'çer-āte, *v. t.* To take out the bowels of.

E-vōke', *v. t.* To call forth.

Ĕv'o-lū'tion, *n.* Act of unfolding; prescribed or regular movement.

E-vŏlve', *v. t.* To unfold.

Ewe (yụ), *n.* A female sheep.

Ew'er (yụ'er), *n.* A pitcher with a wide spout.

Ex-ăç'er-bāte, *v. t.* To irritate.

Ex-aç'er-bā'tion, *n.* Increased violence of a disease.

Ex-ăct', *a.* Minutely correct or regular; punctual. — SYN. Accurate; precise; methodical; careful. — *v. t.* To demand; to require; to extort.

Ex-ăc'tion, *n.* Act of extorting.

Ex-ăct'ly, *adv.* Accurately.

Ex-ăct'ness, *n.* Accuracy.

Ex-ăct'or, *n.* One who exacts.

Ex-ăġ'ġer-āte, *v. t.* To heighten unduly in representation.

Ex-ăġ'ġer-ā'tion, *n.* A representation beyond truth.

Ex-ălt', *v. t.* To lift high.

Ex-ăl-tā'tion, *n.* A raising; elevation.

Ex-ălt'ed, *a.* Dignified; sublime.

Ex-ăm'i-nā'tion, *n.* Inquiry; inspection; search.

Ex-ăm'ĭne, *v. t.* To inspect; to search into; to question.

Ex-ăm'in-er, *n.* One who examines.

Ex-ăm'ple, *n.* A pattern.

Ex-ăs'per-āte, *v. t.* To make very angry; to enrage.

Ex-ăs'per-ā'tion, *n.* State of being exasperated.

Ex'ea-vāte, *v. t.* To make hollow.

Ex'ea-vā'tion, *n.* A making hollow.

Ex-çeed', *v.* To surpass; to excel.

Ex-çeed'ing, *a.* Very great.

Ex-çeed'ing-ly, *adv.* To a great degree; very much.

Ex-çĕl' (7), *v.* To surpass: to exceed.

Ex'çel-lençe (7), *n.* Superior goodness; eminence.

Ex'çel-len-çy, *n.* A title of honor.

Ex'çel-lent, *a.* Having great value; eminent.

Ex'çel-lent-ly, *adv.* In an excellent degree.

Ex-çĕpt', *v. t.* To take out; to exclude. — *prep.* Not including.

Ex-çĕpt'ing, *prep.* Taking or leaving out; except.

Ex-çĕp'tion, *n.* Exclusion; thing excluded; objection.

Ex-çĕp'tion-a-ble, *a.* Liable to objections.

Ex-çĕp'tion-al, *a.* Forming exception.

Ex-çĕrpt', *n.* An extract.

Ex-çĕss', *n.* More than enough; intemperance.

Ex-çĕss'ĭve, *a.* Exceeding just limits; extreme.

Ex-çĕss'ĭve-ly, *adv.* Exceedingly.

Ex-chānġe', *v. t.* To give for something else. — *n.* Act of bartering; balance of money; place where merchants meet.

Ex-chāngе'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being exchanged.
Ex-chĕq'uer, *n.* A court in England that has charge of the public treasury.
Ex-çīşe', *n.* An inland duty or impost on goods. — *v. t.* To lay a duty on.
Ex-çīşe'man (21), *n.* One who inspects excised goods.
Ex-çĭş'ion (-sĭzh'un), *n.* Utter destruction.
Ex-çī'ta-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Capacity of being easily excited.
Ex-çī'ta-ble, *a.* Capable of being roused into action.
Ĕx'çī-tā'tion, *n.* Act of exciting. [rouse.
Ex-çīte', *v. t.* To stir; to
Ex-çīt'ing, *p. a.* Producing excitement.
Ex-çīte'ment, *n.* Act of exciting; agitation.
Ex-clāim', *v. t.* To cry out.
Ĕx'cla-mā'tion, *n.* A loud outcry; a mark [!], noting some emotion.
Ex-clăm'a-to-ry, *a.* Using or containing exclamation.
Ex-clūde', *v. t.* To shut out.
Ex-clū'şion, *n.* Rejection.
Ex-clū'sĭve, *a.* Shutting out; not including.
Ex-clū'sĭve-ly, *adv.* To the exclusion of others.
Ex-clū'sĭve-ness, *n.* State of being exclusive. [out.
Ex-cŏġ'i-tāte, *v. t.* To think
Ĕx'com-mū'ni-cāte, *v. t.* To exclude from communion.
Ĕx'com-mū'ni-cā'tion, *n.* Act of excommunicating.
Ex-cō'ri-āte, *v. t.* To flay; to strip off the skin of.
Ex-cō'ri-ā'tion, *n.* Act of stripping off the skin.
Ex'cre-ment, *n.* Matter discharged from the body.
Ex-crĕs'çençe, *n.* Preternatural growth.
Ex-crēte', *v. t.* To discharge through the pores.
Ex-crē'tion, *n.* Separation of animal matters.
Ĕx'cre-tĭve, } *a.* Tending
Ĕx'cre-to-ry, } to excrete.
Ĕx'cre-to-ry, *n.* A little duct for discharging a fluid.
Ex-crū'ci-āte (-shĭ'āt), *v. t.* To torture.
Ex-crų'ci-ā'ting (-shĭ-), *a.* Distressing; very painful.
Ex-crų'ci-ā'tion (-krų'shĭ-), *n.* Torture.
Ex-cŭl'pāte, *v. t.* To clear from fault or guilt.
Ĕx'cŭl-pā'tion, *n.* Act of clearing from blame.
Ex-cŭl'pa-to-ry, *a.* Clearing from blame.
Ex-cûr'sion, *n.* A ramble.
Ex-cûr'sĭve, *a.* Wandering.
Ex-cūş'a-ble, *a.* Capable or worthy of being excused.
Ex-cūşe' (-kūz'), *v. t.* To pardon; to judge leniently.
Ex-cūse' (-kūs'), *n.* Apology; that which excuses.
Ĕx'e-cra-ble, *a.* Detestable; hateful. [bly.
Ĕx'e-cra-bly, *adv.* Detesta-
Ĕx'e-crāte, *v. t.* To curse.
Ĕx'e-crā'tion, *n.* Imprecation of evil.
Ĕx'e-cūte, *v. t.* To carry into effect; to put to death by law; to complete. — SYN. To accomplish; effect; fulfill; finish. [ecutes.
Ĕx'e-cūt'er, *n.* One who ex-
Ĕx'e-cū'tion, *n.* Act of executing.
Ĕx'e-cū'tion-er, *n.* One who puts to death by law.
Ex-ĕc'u-tĭve, *a.* Carrying into effect. — *n.* Person or power that executes the law.
Ex-ĕc'u-tor, *n.* One who settles the estate of a testator.
Ex-ĕc'u-to-ry, *a.* Performing official duties. [executor.
Ex-ĕc'u-trĭx, *n.* A female
Ĕx'e-ġē'sis, *n.* Science of interpretation. [ry.
Ĕx'e-ġĕt'ic-al, *a.* Explanato-
Ex-ĕm'plar, *n.* Copy; pattern. [way of example.
Ĕx'em-pla-rĭ-ly, *adv.* By
Ex'em-pla-ry, *a.* Serving as a pattern; worthy of imitation.
Ex-ĕm'pli-fi-cā'tion, *n.* Illustration by example; a copy. [trate by example.
Ex-ĕm'pli-fy, *v. t.* To illus-
Ex-ĕmpt', *a.* Free. — *v. t.* To free from. — *n.* One who is not subject. [immunity.
Ex-ĕmp'tion, *n.* Freedom;
Ĕx'e-quā'tur, *n.* A written recognition of a person as consul.
Ĕx'e-quies (ĕks'e-kwĭz), *n. pl.* Funeral solemnities.
Ĕx'er-çīşe, *n.* Use; performance; activity; a lesson. — *v. t.* To use; to practice; to keep busy. — *v. i.* To take or use exercise.
Ex-ērt', *v. t.* To use strength or effort. [ing; effort.
Ex-ēr'tion, *n.* Act of exert-
Ex-fō'li-āte, *v. i.* To scale off.
Ex-fō'li-ā'tion, *n.* Act of scaling off.
Ex'ha-lā'tion, *n.* Vapor.
Ex-hāle', *v. t.* To send out, as vapor. — *v. i.* To emit.
Ex-haust', *v. t.* To drain to emptiness; to empty.
Ex-haus'tion, *n.* Act of exhausting. [exhausted.
Ex-haust'less, *a.* Not to be
Ex-hĭb'it, *v. t.* To display; to show. — *n.* A paper to prove facts. [hibits.
Ex-hĭb'it-er, *n.* One who ex-
Ex'hi-bi'tion (-bĭsh'un), *n.* A setting forth; public show.
Ex-hĭl'a-rāte, *v. t.* To make cheerful; to enliven.
Ex-hĭl'a-rā'tion, *n.* Act of exhilarating.
Ex-hôrt', *v. t.* To advise.
Ex'hor-tā'tion, *n.* Good advice. [to exhort.
Ex-hôr'ta-to-ry, *a.* Tending
Ex-hôrt'er, *n.* One who exhorts.
Ex'hu-mā'tion, *n.* A digging up, as from the grave.
Ex-hūme', *v. t.* To dig up, as from a grave.
Ĕx'i-ġençe, } *n.* Necessity;
Ex'i-ġen-çy, } pressing want.
Ex'ĭle, *n.* Banishment; a person banished. — *v. t.* To banish; to transport.
Ex-ĭst', *v. i.* To be; to live; to derive support.
Ex-ĭst'ençe, *n.* Being; life.
Ex-ĭst'ent, *a.* Having being.
Ex'it, *n.* Departure; death.

Ĕx′o-dus, *n.* Departure from a place; the second book in the Bible.
Ex-ŏn′er-āte, *v. t.* To unload; to free from a charge.
Ex-ŏn′er-ā′tion, *n.* Act of exonerating.
Ex-ôr′bi-tançe, *n.* Extravagance; enormity.
Ex-ôr′bi-tant, *a.* Excessive.
Ĕx′or-çīse, *v. t.* To expel, as evil spirits by conjuration.
Ĕx′or-çĭsm, *n.* Act of exorcising.
Ex-ôr′di-um, *n.* Introduction, preface, or preamble.
Ex-ŏt′ic, *a.* Foreign. — *n.* A foreign plant.
Ex-pănd′, *v. t.* or *i.* To open; to spread; to dilate.
Ex-pănse′, *n.* Wide extent of space or body.
Ex-păn′si-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* Capacity of being expanded.
Ex-păn′si-ble, *a.* Capable of being expanded.
Ex-păn′sion, *n.* Act of expanding; extent.
Ex-păn′sĭve, *a.* Spreading.
Ex-pā′ti-ate (-shĭ-āt), *v. i.* To rove; to wander; to enlarge; to descant. [ish.
Ex-pā′tri-āte, *v. t.* To ban-
Ex-pā′tri-ā′tion, *n.* Banishment; exile.
Ex-pĕct′, *v. t.* To look or wait for; to anticipate.
Ex-pĕct′an-çy, *n.* A state of waiting.
Ex-pĕct′ant, *a.* Waiting; looking for. [ing for.
Ĕx′pec-tā′tion, *n.* A wait-
Ex-pĕc′to-rant, *a.* Promoting discharges from the lungs or throat. — *n.* A medicine that promotes such discharges.
Ex-pĕc′to-rāte, *v. t.* To discharge from the lungs or throat.
Ex-pĕc′to-rā′tion, *n.* Act of expectorating.
Ex-pē′di-ençe, } *n.* Fitness;
Ex-pē′di-en-çy, } propriety.
Ex-pē′di-ent, *a.* Fit; proper; advisable. — *n.* Means to an end; shift; device.
Ĕx′pe-dīte, *v. t.* To hasten forward; to render easy. — *a.* Free of impediment; expeditious.
Ĕx′pe-dĭ′tion, *n.* Haste; dispatch; voyage; enterprise.
Ĕx′pe-dĭ′tious (-dĭsh′us), *a.* Done with dispatch.
Ĕx′pe-dĭ′tious-ly (-dĭsh′us-), *adv.* With expedition.
Ex-pĕl′ (7), *v. t.* To drive or force out; to banish.
Ex-pĕnd′, *v. t.* To spend for an object; to lay out.
Ex-pĕn′di-tūre, *n.* Act of spending; sum expended.
Ex-pĕnse′, *n.* Cost; charge.
Ex-pĕn′sĭve, *a.* Costly; dear.
Ex-pē′ri-ençe, *n.* Trial or repeated trial, or the instruction thus gained. — *v. t.* To try; to know by practice.
Ex-pē′ri-ençed (-enst), *p. a.* Taught by experience; versed.
Ex-pĕr′i-ment, *n.* Trial; essay. — *v. i.* To make trial.
Ex-pĕr′i-mĕnt′al, *a.* Founded on experiment.
Ex-pĕr′i-mĕnt′al-ly, *adv.* By experiment; by trial.
Ex-pĕrt′, *a.* Skillful; dexterous. — *n.* One who is skillful. [being expiated.
Ĕx′pi-a-ble, *a.* Capable of
Ĕx′pi-āte, *v. t.* To atone for, as a crime. [satisfaction.
Ĕx′pi-ā′tion, *n.* Atonement;
Ĕx′pi-a-to-ry, *a.* Making expiation.
Ĕx′pi-rā′tion, *n.* Act of breathing out; end.
Ex-pīre′, *v. t.* [*imp.* EXPIRED.] To breathe out. — *v. i.* To die.
Ex-plāin′, *v. t.* To illustrate; to make plain. — *v. i.* To give explanations.
Ĕx′pla-nā′tion, *n.* Act of making plain. [to explain.
Ex-plăn′a-to-ry, *a.* Serving
Ĕx′ple-tĭve, *n.* A word inserted to fill a space.
Ĕx′pli-ea-ble, *a.* Capable of being explained.
Ĕx′pli-eāte, *v. t.* To unfold; to explain; to show.
Ĕx′pli-eā′tion, *n.* An explanation.
Ĕx′pli-eā′tĭve, } *a.* Tending
Ĕx′pli-eā′to-ry, } to explain.
Ex-plĭç′it, *a.* Clear; plain; express; not obscure.
Ex-plĭç′it-ly, *adv.* Clearly.
Ex-plōde′, *v. i.* To burst with a loud report. — *v. t.* To bring into disrepute.
Ex-ploit′, *n.* A heroic deed.
Ĕx′plo-rā′tion, *n.* Act of exploring.
Ex-plŏr′a-to-ry, *a.* Searching. [examine.
Ex-plōre′, *v. t.* To search; to
Ex-plō′sion, *n.* A sudden bursting with a loud noise.
Ex-plō′sĭve, *a.* Driving or bursting with force.
Ex-pō′nent, *n.* The index of a power in algebra.
Ex-pōrt′, *v. t.* To transport from one country to another.
Ĕx′pōrt, *n.* A commodity sent abroad.
Ĕx′pōr-tā′tion, *n.* Act of exporting. [ports.
Ex-pōrt′er, *n.* One who ex-
Ex-pōse′, *v. t.* To lay open or bare; to put in danger.
Exposé (ĕx′po-zā′), *n.* A formal statement or exposition.
Ĕx′po-sĭ′tion (-zĭsh′un), *n.* Explanation; interpretation.
Ex-pŏs′i-tor, *n.* An interpreter; expounder. [explain.
Ex-pŏs′i-to-ry, *a.* Serving to
Ex-pŏst′u-lāte, *v. i.* To remonstrate earnestly.
Ex-pŏst′u-lā′tion, *n.* Act of expostulating.
Ex-pŏst′u-la-to-ry, *a.* Containing expostulation.
Ex-pōs′ūre, *n.* Act of exposing, or state of being exposed.
Ex-pound′, *v. t.* To explain.
Ex-pound′er, *n.* One who explains or interprets.
Ex-prĕss′, *v. t.* To press out; to utter in language; to make known. — SYN. To declare; indicate; exhibit. — *a.* Plain; direct. — *n.* A special messenger or conveyance.
Ex-prĕs′sion (-prĕsh′un), *n.*

A pressing out; mode of speech. [express.
Ex-prĕss'ĭve, *a.* Adapted to
Ex-prĕss'ĭve-ly, *adv.* With force. [terms.
Ex-prĕss'ly, *adv.* In direct
Ex-pūgn' (-pūn'), *v. t.* To take by assault. [pelling.
Ex-pŭl'sion, *n.* Act of ex-
Ex-pŭl'sĭve, *a.* Having power to expel.
Ex-pŭnge', *v. t.* To blot out.
Ĕx'pur-gāte, or **Ex-pûr'-gāte**, *v. t.* To cleanse; to purify; to expunge.
Ĕx'pur-gā'tion, *n.* Act of expurgating. [ing.
Ex-pûr'ga-to-ry, *a.* Purify-
Ĕx'qui-sĭte, *a.* Very fine; excellent; keenly felt.
Ĕx'qui-sĭte-ly, *adv.* Nicely.
Ex-sĭc'cant, *a.* Tending to dry.
Ĕx'sic-cate, or **Ex-sĭc'cāte**, *v. t.* To dry. [ing.
Ĕx'sic-cā'tion, *n.* Act of dry-
Ĕx'tant, *a.* Now in being; existing.
Ex-tĕm'po-rā'ne-oŭs, } *a.*
Ex-tĕm'po-ra-ry, } Uttered without previous study.
Ex-tĕm'po-re, *a.* or *adv.* Without previous study.
Ex-tĕm'po-rīze, *v. i.* To utter without study.
Ex-tĕnd', *v.* To stretch out; to spread; to reach.
Ex-tĕn'si-ble, *a.* Capable of being extended.
Ex-tĕn'si-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being extensible.
Ex-tĕn'sion, *n.* Act of extending; enlargement.
Ex-tĕn'sĭve, *a.* Large; of great extent. [largely.
Ex-tĕn'sĭve-ly, *adv.* Widely;
Ex-tĕnt', *n.* Space; compass.
Ex-tĕn'u-āte, *v. t.* To palliate. [tion.
Ex-tĕn'u-ā'tion, *n.* Pallia-
Ex-tē'ri-or, *a.* Outward; foreign. — *n.* The outside; the surface.
Ex-tĕr'mi-nāte, *v. t.* To drive away; to root out.
Ex-tĕr'mi-na'tion, *n.* Destruction.
Ex-tĕr'mi-nā'tor, *n.* One who exterminates.
Ex-tĕr'nal, *a.* Outward.
Ex-tĕr'nals, *n. pl.* Outward parts or rites. [ended.
Ex-tĭn-ct', *a.* Extinguished;
Ex-tĭn-c'tion, *n.* Destruction.
Ex-tĭn'guish (-tĭng'gwish), *v. t.* To quench; to destroy.
Ex-tĭn'guish-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being extinguished.
Ex-tĭn'guish-er, *n.* A utensil to put out candles.
Ex-tĭn'guish-ment, *n.* A putting out or quenching.
Ĕx'tir-pāte, or **Ex-tĭr'pāte**, *v. t.* To root out.
Ĕx'tir-pā'tion, *n.* The act of rooting out.
Ex-tŏl' (8), *v. t.* To praise greatly.
Ex-tôrt', *v. t.* To exact unlawfully; to wrest.
Ex-tôr'tion, *n.* Unlawful exaction. [ive.
Ex-tôr'tion-ate, *a.* Oppress-
Ex-tôr'tion-er, *n.* One who practices extortion.
Ĕx'tract, *n.* A substance drawn from another; a passage from a book.
Ex-trăct', *v. t.* To draw out; to take. [out; lineage.
Ex-trăc'tion, *a.* A drawing
Ĕx'tra-dĭ'tion (-dĭsh'un), *n.* Delivery on the part of one government to another of an accused person.
Ĕx'tra-ju-dĭ'cial (-dĭsh'al), *a.* Out of the regular course of law. [not intrinsic.
Ex-trā'ne-oŭs, *a.* Foreign;
Ex-traôr'di-na-ry (-trôr'- *or* -tra-ôr'-), *a.* Uncommon.
Ex-trăv'a-gançe, *n.* Excess; prodigality.
Ex-trăv'a-gant, *a.* Exceeding due bounds; lavish in expenses. — SYN. Excessive; prodigal; wasteful.
Ex-trăv'a-sāte, *v. t.* To let out of the proper vessels, as blood.
Ex-trăv'a-sā'tion, *n.* A letting out of the proper vessels.
Ex-trēme', *a.* Outermost; utmost; greatest; highest. — *n.* Utmost limit; extremity. [most degree.
Ex-trēme'ly, *adv.* In the ut-
Ex-trēm'ist (11), *n.* A supporter of extreme doctrines or practice.
Ex-trĕm'i-ty, *n.* Utmost point or degree; necessity.
Ĕx'tri-ca-ble, *a.* Capable of being extricated.
Ĕx'tri-cāte, *v. t.* To disentangle; to set free.
Ĕx'tri-cā'tion, *n.* Act of extricating; disentanglement.
Ex-trĭn'sic, } *a.* Outward;
Ex-trĭn'sic-al, } external.
Ex-trŭde', *v. t.* To thrust out.
Ex-trū'şion, *n.* Act of thrusting out. [ous abundance.
Ex-ū'ber-ançe, *n.* Superflu-
Ex-ū'ber-ant, *a.* Luxuriant; over-abundant.
Ex-ū'ber-ant-ly, *adv.* Over-abundantly; luxuriously.
Ĕx'u-dā'tion, *n.* The act of sweating out.
Ex-ūde', *v. t.* To discharge through the pores. — *v. i.* To flow; to issue forth.
Ex-ŭlt', *v. i.* To rejoice greatly.
Ex-ŭlt'ant, *a.* Rejoicing in triumph.
Ĕx'ul-ta'tion, *n.* Great joy.
Ēye (ī), *n.* The organ of sight. — *v. t.* To observe.
Ēye'ball, *n.* Ball of the eye.
Ēye'brow, *n.* Hairy arch over the eyes.
Ēye'-glăss, *n.* A glass to assist the sight. [lid.
Ēye'lash, *n.* Hair on the eye-
Ēye'less (ī'less), *a.* Having no eyes; blind. [cord.
Ēye'let, *n.* A hole for lace or
Ēye'-sĕrv'ant, *n.* A servant that requires watching.
Ēye'sīght (-sīt), *n.* Sight of the eye.
Ēye'sōre, *n.* Something offensive to the sight.
Ēye'-tōoth (21), *n.* An upper tooth next the grinders.
Ēye'-wĭt'ness, *n.* One who saw what he testifies.
Ey'rie } (ā'rĭ), *n.* A place
Ēy'ry } where birds of prey build and hatch.

F.

FĀ'BLE, *n.* A fictitious story enforcing a useful truth. — *v. t.* To feign; to fabricate; to lie.

Făb'ric, *n.* A building; a manufactured article.

Făb'ri-cāte, *v. t.* To construct; to manufacture; to devise falsely.

Făb'ri-cā'tion, *n.* Act of fabricating; construction.

Făb'ri-cā'tor, *n.* One who constructs or forms.

Făb'u-līst, *n.* One who writes or invents fables.

Făb'u-loŭs, *a.* Feigned; invented; unreal; false.

Fa-çāde' (-sād' *or* -säd'), *n.* A front elevation of a building.

Fāçe, (18), *n.* Visage; front; principal surface; boldness. — *v. t.* To meet in front.

Făç'et, *n.* A little face; a small surface.

Fa-çē'tious, *a.* Humorous; witty.

Fā'çial (fā'shal), *a.* Pertaining to the face.

Făç'ĭle, *a.* Easy to be done, or to yield. — SYN. Pliant; flexible; ductile.

Fa-çĭl'i-tāte, *v. t.* To make easy.

Fa-çĭl'i-ty, *n.* Ease; easiness; (*pl.*) means to render easy.

Fāç'ing (11), *n.* A covering in front.

Făc-sĭm'i-le, *n.* Exact likeness.

Făct, *n.* An act; deed; reality; circumstance.

Făc'tion, *n.* A small political party; a cabal; a clique.

Făc'tioŭs, *a.* Given to faction.

Fac-tĭ'tioŭs (-tĭsh'us), *a.* Made by art; artificial.

Făc'tor, *n.* An agent in trade.

Făc'tor-age, *n.* Commission allowed to a factor.

Făc'to-ry, *n.* House of a factor; body of factors; a manufactory.

Fac-tō'tum, *n.* A servant employed in all sorts of work.

Făc'ul-ty, *n.* Power of the mind; ability; power; officers of a college; members of a profession.

Fāde, *v. i.* To wither or decay; to lose color.

Fæ'çēş. See *Feces.*

Făg, *v. i.* To become weary. — *v. t.* To compel to drudge.

Făg'-ĕnd', *n.* Untwisted end of a rope; refuse.

Făg'ot, *n.* A bundle of twigs.

Fāil, *v. i.* To decay; to perish; to miss; to become insolvent. — *v. t.* (4) To desert; to disappoint; to omit — *n.* Omission.

Fāil'ūre (fāl'yŭr), *n.* Defect; act of becoming insolvent.

Fāin, *a.* Glad. — *adv.* Gladly.

Fāint, *a.* Weak; languid. — *v. i.* To swoon; to sink from loss of strength.

Fāint'ly, *adv.* Feebly; weakly.

Fāint'ness, *n.* State of being faint; feebleness.

Fāir, *a.* Free from blemish, perversion, &c.; of a light shade. — SYN. Pure; frank; honest; equitable. — *adv.* Openly; frankly; civilly; justly. — *n.* A stated market. — *The fair*, the female sex.

Fâir'ly, *adv.* Openly; honestly.

Fâir'ness, *n.* State of being fair.

Fâir'y (19), *n.* A fabled spirit. — *a.* Belonging to fairies.

Fāith, *n.* Belief; object of belief; creed; fidelity.

Fāith'fụl (17), *a.* Firm to the truth; loyal; exact; true.

Fāith'fụl-ly, *adv.* Honestly.

Fāith'fụl-ness, *n.* Firm adherence to truth or trust.

Fāith'less, *a.* Without faith. — SYN. Treacherous; unbelieving; disloyal; false.

Făl'cāte, } *a.* Bent like a
Făl'cāt-ed, } sickle.

Fạl'chion (fawl'chun), *n.* A short, crooked sword.

Fạl'con (faw'kn), *n.* A hawk trained for sport.

Falcon.

Fạl'con-er (faw'kn-), *n.* One who trains hawks for taking wild fowl.

Fạl'con-ry (faw'kn-rў), *n.* Art of training hawks; practice of taking game by means of hawks.

Fạll (1) *v. i.* [*imp.* FELL; *p. p.* FALLEN.] To drop; to decline; to happen; to apostatize — *n.* Descent; degradation; decrease; cadence; cataract; autumn.

Fal-lā'cious, *a.* Deceitful.

Făl'la-çy, *n.* Deceitfulness; deception; sophistry.

Fạll'en (fawln), *p. p.* from *Fall.*

Făl'li-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Liableness to err.

Făl'li-ble, *a.* Liable to err.

Fạll'ing-sĭck'ness, *n.* Epilepsy.

Făl'lōw, *a.* Pale red, or yellow; plowed but not sown. — *n.* Land left untilled.

Fạlse, *a.* Not true; counterfeit; hypocritical.

Fạlse'ly, *adv.* Erroneously.

Fạlse'hŏŏd, } *n.* Want of
Fạls'i-ty, } truth or veracity; a false assertion.

Fạl-sĕt'to, *n.* A kind of voice in man above his natural voice.

Fạl'si-fi-cā'tion, *n.* Falsehood.

Fạl'si-fў, *v. t.* To counterfeit; to prove to be false. — *v. i.* To tell lies.

Fạl'ter, *v. i.* To hesitate in speech; to waver.

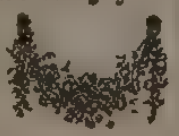
Fāme, *n.* Reputation; renown.

Fāmed, *a.* Celebrated.

Fa-mĭl'iar, *a.* Intimate; well-known; knowing intimately. — *n.* An intimate acquaintance; a demon.
Fa-mil-iăr'i-ty, *n.* Intimate acquaintance; ease in intercourse.
Fa-mĭl'iar-īze, *v. t.* To accustom.
Fa-mĭl'iar-ly, *adv.* Intimately.
Făm'i-ly (19), *n.* Household; lineage; race; class.
Făm'ine, *n.* Want of sufficient food.
Făm'ish, *v. i.* To die of hunger. — *v. t.* To destroy with hunger; to starve.
Fā'moŭs, *a* Renowned; illustrious; noted.
Făn (18), *n.* An instrument to blow and cool the face; also one to winnow grain. — *v. t.* To blow with a fan.
Fa-năt'ic, **Fa-năt'ic-al**, *a.* Wild and enthusiastic in opinions.
Fa-năt'ic, *n.* A wild enthusiast.
Fa-năt'i-çĭsm, *n.* Extravagant notions; religious frenzy.
Făn'çi-ful (18), *a.* Dictated by fancy; visionary.
Făn'çy, *n.* Imagination; notion; groundless opinion; preference; taste. — *v.* To imagine; to conceive. — *a.* Pleasing the fancy.
Fan-dăn'go, *n.* A Spanish dance.
Fāne, *n.* A temple; a church.
Făng, *n.* Tusk of an animal; claw; talon.
Fan-tăs'tic, **Fan-tăs'tic-al**, *a.* Fanciful; whimsical.
Făn'ta-sy, *n.* A fancy; conceit; whimsey.
Fär, *a.* Distant; remote. — *adv.* At a great distance; very much.
Färçe, *n.* A short, ludicrous play.
Făr'çi-cal, *a.* Belonging to a farce.
Fâre, *v. i.* To be in any state, good or bad; to be entertained. — *n.* Price of passage; food.
Fâre'well, or **Fâre-wĕll'**, *n.* Act of taking leave.
Fâre-wĕll', *interj.* Good by.
Fa-rī'nā or **Fa-rĭ'nā**, *n.* Pollen of flowers; the flour of grain, starch, &c.
Făr'i-nā'ceous, *a.* Consisting of meal; mealy.
Färm, *n.* Land occupied by a farmer. — *v. t.* To lease or rent for a price; to cultivate, as a farm.
Färm'er, *n.* One who cultivates a farm.
Färm'ing, *n.* Practice of tilling land.
Fâr'o, *n.* A game at cards.
Far-rā'go, *n.* A medley.
Făr'ri-er, *n.* A horse-shoer; one who cures the diseases of horses.
Făr'ri-er-y, *n.* Business of a farrier.
Făr'rōw, *n.* A litter of pigs. — *a.* Not producing a calf in the year. — *v. t.* or *i.* To bring forth, as pigs.
Fär'ther, *n.* Being at a greater distance. — *adv.* Beyond; more remotely; further.
Fär'thing, *n.* Fourth of a penny.
Fär'thin-gale, *n.* A hoop petticoat.
Făs'çi-nāte, *v. t.* To charm; to captivate.
Făs'çi-nā'tion, *n.* Act or power of charming.
Făsh'ion, *n.* Form; custom; mode; style. — *v. t.* To form; to mold.
Făsh'ion-a-ble, *a.* According to, or observant of, the prevailing mode.
Făsh'ion-a-bly, *adv.* In a fashionable manner.
Fâst, *v. i.* To abstain from food. — *n.* Abstinence from food. — *a.* Firmly fixed; steadfast; rapid; swift; dissipated. — *adv.* With speed.
Fâst'-dāy, *n.* A day set apart for fasting and prayer.
Fâst'en (fâs'n), *v. t.* To make firm; to hold together.
Fâst'en-ing, *n.* That which confines or makes fast.
Fas-tĭd'i-oŭs, *a.* Difficult to please; squeamish.
Fâst'ness, *n.* State of being fast; a strong fort.
Făt, *n.* An oily, concrete animal substance. — *a.* Abounding in fat; plump; corpulent; gross; greasy. — *v.* To make or grow fat.
Fā'tal, *a.* Necessary; deadly; destructive.
Fā'tal-işm, *n.* Doctrine of fate or inevitable necessity.
Fā'tal-ĭst, *n.* One who holds to fatalism.
Fa-tăl'i-ty, *n.* Invincible necessity; mortality.
Fā'tal-ly, *adv.* Necessarily; mortally.
Fāte, *n.* Inevitable necessity, final lot; (*pl.*) the destinies supposed to preside over men. — Syn. Destiny; fortune; doom; death.
Fāt'ed, *a.* Decreed by fate.
Fä'ther, *n.* A male parent. — *v. t.* To adopt as one's own.
Fä'ther-lănd, *n.* Native land of one's fathers.
Fä'ther-less, *a.* Having no father.
Fä'ther-ly, *a.* Like a father; paternal; tender.
Făth'om, *n.* Six feet. — *v. t.* To sound the depth of.
Făth'om-less, *a.* Bottomless.
Fa-tīgue' (-teeg'), *n.* Great weariness; toil. — *v. t.* To weary to excess; to tire.
Făt'ling, *n.* A fat animal.
Făt'ness, *n.* Fleshiness; fertility.
Făt'ten (făt'tn), *v.* To make or grow fat.
Făt'ty, *a.* Containing, or consisting of, fat; greasy.
Fa-tū'i-ty, *n.* Weakness of mind.
Făt'u-oŭs, *a.* Feeble in mind; foolish; silly; impotent.
Fau'çet, *n.* A contrivance for drawing liquors.
Fault, *n.* Want; blemish; a defect; offense; failing.
Fault'less, *a.* Free from fault.
Fault'y, *a.* Guilty of a fault; defective; imperfect.
Faun, *n.* A rural deity.
Fau'nă, *n.* Entire group of animals of a country.
Fā'vor (33), *n.* Kind regard; support; mildness; a gift. — *v. t.* To countenance.
Fā'vor-a-ble, *a.* Propitious to success; kind; advantageous.

Fā'vor-a-bly, *adv.* With favor or affection. [vors.
Fā'vor-er, *n.* One who fa-
Fā'vor-īte, *n.* A particular friend. — *a.* Esteemed; preferred. [to favor a friend.
Fā'vor-it-ĭşm, *n.* Disposition
Fąwn, *n.* A young fallow deer. — *v. i.* To court, or flatter servilely.
Fāy (18), *n.* A fairy; elf. [ty.
Fē'al-ty, *n.* Homage; loyal-
Fēar, *n.* Apprehension of evil. — *v. t.* or *i.* To be afraid; to dread.
Fēar'ful, *a.* Afraid; terrible.
Fēar'fụl-ly, *adv.* In a fearful manner.
Fēar'less, *a.* Free from fear; undaunted; intrepid. [fear.
Fēar'less-ly, *adv.* Without
Fēa'şi-bĭl'i-ty, } *n.* Practi-
Fēa'şi-ble-ness, } cability.
Fēa'şi-ble, *a.* Capable of being performed; practicable.
Fēast, *n.* A sumptuous entertainment; a festival; a holiday. — *v.* To eat or entertain sumptuously.
Fēat, *n.* An extraordinary action; exploit; trick.
Fĕath'er, *n.* A plume; that which forms the covering of birds. — *v. t.* To cover with plumage; to adorn.
Fĕath'er-y, *a.* Covered with, or resembling, feathers.
Fēat'ūre, *n.* Form or appearance, especially of the face; lineament.
Fĕb'ri-fūge, *n.* A medicine to cure fever.
Fē'brĭle, or **Fĕb'rĭle**, *a.* Pertaining to fever.
Fĕb'ru-a-ry, *n.* The second month of the year.
Fē'cal, *a.* Containing feces.
Fē'çēş, *n. pl.* Excrement; dregs.
Fĕc'u-lençe, *n.* Foul matter in liquors; lees; dregs.
Fĕc'u-lent, *a.* Foul; full of dregs. [prolific.
Fĕc'un-dāte, *v. t.* To make
Fĕc'un-dā'tion, *n.* Act of making fruitful. [ness.
Fe-cŭn'di-ty, *n.* Fruitful-
Fĕd, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Feed.*
Fĕd'er-al, *a.* Pertaining to a league or contract.
Fĕd'er-ā'tion, *n.* Union in a league; confederacy.
Fĕd'er-a-tĭve, *a.* Joining in league; confederating.
Fee (18), *n.* A reward; recompense; perpetual right. — *v. t.* To retain by a fee.
Fee'ble, *a.* Wanting in strength or activity. — SYN. Infirm; imbecile; languid.
Fee'ble-ness, *n.* Infirmity.
Fee'bly, *adv.* Weakly; faintly.
Feed, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FED.] To give food to; to supply. — *v. i.* To eat; to take food. — *n.* Food; meat; pasture.
Feel, *v. t.* or *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FELT.] To perceive by the touch; to be affected; to experience. — *n.* Sensation communicated by touching.
Feel'er, *n.* One who, or that which, feels.
Feel'ing, *n.* Touch; sensibility. — *a* Full of sensibility; tender.
Feel'ing-ly, *adv.* Tenderly.
Fee'-sĭm'ple, *n.* An absolute or unconditional fee.
Feet, *n. pl* of *Foot.*
Feign (fān), *v. t.* To pretend; to counterfeit.
Feint (fānt), *n.* A false show; a pretense.
Fe-lĭç'i-tāte, *v. t.* To make happy; to congratulate.
Fe-lĭç'i-tā'tion, *n.* Kind wish. [lightful.
Fe-lĭç'i-toŭs, *a.* Happy; de-
Fe-lĭç'i-ty, *n.* Great happiness. — SYN. Bliss; blissfulness; blessedness. [cats.
Fē'līne, *a.* Pertaining to
Fĕll, *a.* Fierce; savage; cruel. — *v. t.* To prostrate; to hem, as a seam. — *n.* Hide of a beast. — *v.*, *imp.* of *Fall.*
Fĕl'lōw, *n.* An associate or equal; a person. — *v. t.* To match.
Fĕl'lōw-erēat'ūre, *n.* One of the same race.
Fĕl'lōw-feel'ing, *n.* A like feeling; sympathy.
Fĕl'lōw-ship, *n.* Society; foundation for maintaining a resident scholar.
Fĕl'ly, *n.* Rim of a wheel.
Fē'lo-de-sē', *n.* A suicide.
Fĕl'on, *n.* One guilty of felony; a painful tumor.
Fe-lō'ni-oŭs, *a.* Having the quality of felony; villainous. [capital crime.
Fĕl'o-ny, *n.* A heinous or
Fĕlt, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Feel.* — *n.* Cloth or stuff of wool.
Fē'māle, *n.* One of the sex that bears young. — *a.* Feminine.
Fĕm'i-nīne, *a.* Pertaining to females of the human race; tender; effeminate.
Fĕn, *n.* A marsh; a bog.
Fĕnçe (18), *n.* A structure to inclose land. — *v. t.* To inclose with a fence. — *v. i.* To practice fencing.
Fĕnçe'less, *a.* Destitute of a fence.
Fĕn'çing, *n.* Materials for fences; art of self-defense with the sword. [off.
Fĕnd, *v. t.* To repel; to keep
Fĕnd'er, *n.* One who, or that which fends, or wards off.
Fĕn'nel, *n.* An aromatic plant.
Fĕn'ny, *a.* Marshy; boggy.
Fĕoff (fĕf), *v. t.* To invest with the fee of land. [fee.
Fĕoff'ment, *n.* Grant of a
Fēr'ment, *n.* Tumult; agitation; cause of agitation.
Fer-mĕnt', *v. t.* To excite by internal motion. — *v. i.* To undergo fermentation.
Fēr'men-tā'tion, *n.* Act of fermenting. [fermentation.
Fer-mĕnt'a-tĭve, *a.* Causing
Fērn, *n.* A genus of plants.
Fe-rō'cioŭs, *a.* Savage; cruel; fierce.
Fe-rŏç'i-ty, *n.* Savage wildness and fierceness; cruelty.
Fĕr're-oŭs, *a.* Made of, or pertaining to, iron.
Fĕr'ret (8), *v. t.* To drive from a lodge. — *n.* An animal of the weasel kind.
Fĕr'ri-ağe, *n.* Fare for passing a ferry.

Fer-ru′gi-noŭs, *a.* Partaking of, or containing, iron.
Fĕr′rule (-ril *or* -rụl), *n.* A ring at the end of a stick.
Fĕr′ry, *n.* A place for passing a river or lake; a boat. — *v. t.* To convey over water in a boat. [attends a ferry.
Fĕr′ry-man (21), *n.* One who
Fēr′tile, *a.* Fruitful; productive; prolific; rich.
Fēr′til-īze, *v. t.* To enrich, as land. [soil.
Fer-tĭl′i-ty, *n.* Richness of
Fĕr′ule (fĕr′ril *or* fĕr′rụl), *n.* A flat piece of wood for punishing children. — *v. t.* To punish with a ferule.
Fĕr′ven-çy, *n.* Heat of mind.
Fēr′vent, *a.* Warm; ardent.
Fēr′vent-ly, *adv.* With fervor. [ment.
Fēr′vid, *a.* Warm; vehe-
Fēr′vor, *n.* Heat; ardor; warmth of mind.
Fĕs′tal, *a.* Relating to a feast.
Fĕs′ter, *v. i.* To rankle. — *n.* A sore that rankles and discharges.
Fĕs′ti-val, *a.* Pertaining to a feast. — *n.* A feast; a solemn or joyful anniversary.
Fĕs′tĭve, *a.* Gay; mirthful; festal. [mirth; gayety.
Fes-tĭv′i-ty, *n.* Social joy or
Fes-tōōn′, *n.* A kind of wreath.



Festoon.

Fĕtch, *v. t.* To go and bring; to bring; to sell for. — *n.* A stratagem; artifice; trick.
Fête (fāt), *n.* A festival. — *v. t.* To feast. [stinking.
Fĕt′id, *a.* Ill-smelling;
Fĕt′lock, *n.* Hair behind the pastern joint of a horse.
Fĕt′ter, *n.* A chain for the feet; a restraint. — *v. t.* To chain; to shackle; to bind.
Fē′tus, *n.* (*pl.* Fē′tus-eṣ.) An animal in the womb or egg.
Feŭd, *n.* Quarrel; broil; a feudal tenure; a fief; a fee.
Feŭd′al, *a.* Held of a lord; pertaining to fiefs or fees.
Feŭd′al-ĭsm, *n.* The system of feudal tenures.
Fē′ver, *n.* A disease marked by heat, thirst, and accelerated pulse. [slight fever.
Fē′ver-ish, *a.* Affected with
Few (fū), *a.* Not many; small in number. [number.
Few′ness, *n.* Smallness of
Fī′at, *n.* A decree; command.
Fĭb, *n.* A story; falsehood. — *v. i.* To tell what is false.
Fī′ber } (29), *n.* A slender
Fī′bre } thread or thread-like substance.
Fī′bril, *n.* A small fiber.
Fī′broŭs, *a.* Containing, or consisting of, fibers. [mind.
Fĭck′le, *a.* Changeable in
Fĭck′le-ness, *n.* Inconstancy.
Fĭc′tion, *n.* An invented story; a lie. — SYN. Fabrication; falsehood.
Fĭc-tĭ′tious (-tĭsh′us), *a.* Feigned; counterfeit; false.
Fĭd′dle, *n.* A violin. — *v. i.* To play on a violin. [a fiddle.
Fĭd′dler, *n.* One who plays on
Fĭ-dĕl′i-ty, *n.* Faithfulness; loyalty; honesty; integrity.
Fĭdġ′et, *v. i.* To move by fits and starts. — *n.* Uneasy motion of the body. [easy.
Fĭdġ′et-y, *a.* Restless; un-
Fĭ-dū′cial, } *a.* Confident;
Fĭ-dū′ci-a-ry, } held in trust.
Fĭ-dū′ci-a-ry (-dū′shĭ-), *n.* A trustee.
Fīe, *interj.* Denoting dislike.
Fief, *n.* An estate held of a superior on condition of military service; a fee; feud.
Fīeld, *n.* A piece of inclosed land; a battle-ground; compass; extent.
Fīeld′-mär′shal, *n.* A high military title.
Fīeld′-ŏf′fi-çer, *n.* A major, lieutenant-colonel, or colonel. [non.
Fīeld′-pīēçe, *n.* A small can-
Fīend, *n.* An implacable foe; the devil; an infernal being.
Fīerçe, *a.* Violent; eager in attack; furious; ferocious.
Fīerçe′ly, *adv.* Furiously.
Fīerçe′ness, *n.* Violence; rage.
Fī′er-i-ness, *n.* Great heat.
Fī′er-y, *a.* Consisting of, or like, fire; hot; irritable.
Fīfe, *n.* A small musical pipe. — *v. i.* To play on a fife.
Fīf′er, *n.* One who plays on a fife.
Fĭf′teen, *a.* Five and ten.
Fĭfth, *a.* The ordinal of five.
Fĭf′ti-eth (13), *a.* Next after the forty-ninth. [added.
Fĭf′ty, *a.* Sum of five tens
Fĭg, *n.* A tree and its fruit.
Fīght (fīt), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FOUGHT.] To contend in battle or in single combat. — *v. t.* To war against. — *n.* A battle; a combat.
Fīght′er (fīt′er), *n.* One who fights. [tion.
Fĭg′ment, *n.* Invention; fic-
Fĭg′u-rate, *a.* Of a certain determinate form or figure.
Fĭg′u-rā′tion, *n.* Act of giving figure or determinate form.
Fĭg′u-ra-tĭve, *a.* Metaphorical; represented by figure.
Fĭg′ūre, *n.* Shape; fashion; image; pattern; a character standing for a number; a type — *v. t.* To make an image of; to symbolize. — *v. i.* To make a distinguished appearance.
Fĭl′a-ment, *n.* A slender thread; a fiber.
Fĭl′a-mĕnt′oŭs, *a.* Consisting of filaments; like a thread.
Fĭl′a-tūre, *n.* The reeling of silk from cocoons.
Fĭl′bert, *n.* The nut of the cultivated hazel. [fer.
Fĭlch, *v. t.* To steal; to pil-
Fīle, *n.* A tool for smoothing wood, iron, &c.; a row; a series; bundle of papers. — *v. t.* To smooth with a file; to place in order, as papers. — *v. i.* To march in file.
Fĭl′ial (fĭl′yal), *a.* Becoming a child. [son to a parent.
Fĭl′i-ā′tion, *n.* Relation of a
Fĭl′i-gree, *n.* Ornamental work in gold or silver like threads.
Fĭl′ings, *n. pl.* Particles rubbed off by a file.

Fill, *v. t.* or *i.* To make or become full. — *n.* Fullness.
Fil'let, *n.* A head band; a joint of meat.
Fil'li-bŭs'ter, *n.* A lawless military adventurer.
Fil'lip, *v. t.* To strike with the nail of the finger forced from the ball of the thumb. — *n.* A jerk of the finger from the thumb.
Fil'ly (19), *n.* A young mare.
Film, *n.* A thin skin.
Film'y, *a.* Composed of film.
Fil'ter, *n.* A strainer for liquor. — *v. t.* To purify by passing through a strainer.
Filth, *n.* Foul or dirty matter.
Filth'i-ness, *n.* Dirtiness.
Filth'y, *a.* Abounding in filth. — SYN. Foul; dirty; obscene; impure.
Fil'trāte, *v. t.* or *i.* To filter; to percolate.
Fil-trā'tion, *n.* Act of filtering.
Fin, *n.* An organ of a fish.
Fī'nal, *a.* Ending; conclusive.
Fī'nal-ly, *adv.* In conclusion.
Fi-nā'le, *n.* Last part of a piece in music; ending.
Fi-nănçe', *n.* The science of raising and investing money; state income; revenue; (*pl.*) funds in the treasury.
Fi-năn'cial, *a.* Pertaining to finance.
Fin'an-çiēr', *n.* One skilled in financial matters.
Finch, *n.* A small singing bird.
Find, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FOUND.] To discover; to gain; to furnish; to establish.
Find'ings, *n. pl.* The tools, &c., which a journeyman provides for himself.
Fine, *a.* Elegant; showy; gay; handsome; keen; sharp; nice; exquisite. — *n.* Penalty; forfeiture. — *v. t.* To inflict a penalty on; to purify; to refine.
Fine'ly, *adv.* Gayly; dexterously.
Fine'ness, *n.* State or quality of being fine.
Fin'er, *n.* One who purifies metals.
Fin'er-y, *n.* Fine dress, jewels, trinkets, &c.; splendor.
Fi-nĕsse', *n.* Art; artifice; stratagem. — *v. i.* To use stratagem.
Fin'ger, *n.* One of the five extremities of the hand. — *v. t.* To handle; to touch.
Fin'i-cal, *a.* Affectedly fine.
Fī'nis, *n.* End; conclusion.
Fin'ish, *v. t.* To bring to an end; to perfect. — *n.* That which finishes; last hard, smooth coat of plaster.
Fin'ish-ing, *n.* That which terminates or perfects.
Fī'nīte, *a.* Bounded; limited.
Fin'ny, *a.* Furnished with fins.
Fir, *n.* A tree allied to the pines, or its wood.
Fire, *n.* Heat and light; any thing burning; passion. — *v. t.* To set on fire; to kindle; to discharge. — *v. i.* To take fire.
Fire'-ärms, *n. pl.* Guns, pistols, &c.
Fire'-brănd, *n.* A piece of wood on fire.
Fire'-dămp, *n.* An explosive gas in mines.
Fire'-ĕn'ġĭne, *n.* An engine to extinguish fires.
Fire'-flȳ, *n.* A winged, luminous insect.
Fire'man (21), *n.* A man who extinguishes fires, or who tends the fires of a steam-engine.
Fire'-plāçe, *n.* Part of a chimney; hearth.
Fire'-plŭg, *n.* A plug for drawing water at fires.
Fire'-proof, *a.* Incombustible.
Fire'-shĭp, *n.* A ship to set others on fire.
Fire'ward, **Fire'ward-en**, *n.* An officer whose duty is to guard against fires.
Fire'wood, *n.* Wood for fuel.
Fire'-works (-wûrks), *n. pl.* Preparations of powder for exploding in the air.
Fir'kin, *n.* A vessel of eight or nine gallons.
Firm, *a.* Fixed; solid; strong; compact. — *n.* A partnership.
Firm'a-ment, *n.* The region of the air; the sky.
Firm'ly, *adv.* Strongly; steadily; with fixedness.
Firm'ness, *n.* Compactness; solidity; constancy.
First, *a.* Earliest; foremost; chief. — *adv.* Before any thing else.
First'-fruits, *n. pl.* First produce.
First'-rāte, *a.* Of the highest excellence.
First'ling, *n.* Offspring of cattle first produced.
Fis'cal, *a.* Pertaining to a public treasury. — *n.* Public revenue; a treasurer.
Fish (18), *n.* An animal living in water, especially one breathing by gills. — *v. t.* To search, as for fish. — *v. i.* To try to catch fish.
Fish'er-man (21), *n.* One employed in fishing.
Fish'er-y, *n.* The business or place of fishing.
Fish'hook, *n.* A hook for catching fish.
Fish'ing, *n.* The practice of catching fish.
Fish'-mon'ger (-mŭng'ġer), *n.* A dealer in fish.
Fish'y, *a.* Tasting like a fish; fish-like.
Fis'sile, *a.* Capable of being split.
Fis'sure (fish'yur), *n.* A cleft; a narrow chasm.
Fist, *n.* The hand clinched.
Fist'i-cŭffs, *n. pl.* Blows with the fist.
Fist'u-là, *n.* A deep, narrow, chronic abscess.
Fist'u-lar, **Fist'u-loŭs**, *a.* Hollow, like a pipe.
Fit, *n.* Attack of spasms, or of disease; a passing humor. — *a.* Suitable; convenient; proper. — *v. t.* (7) To suit; to adapt; to qualify.
Fit'ful, *a.* Varied by fits.
Fit'ly, *adv.* Suitably; conveniently.
Fit'ness, *n.* State of being fit. — SYN. Adaptation; justness; propriety.
Fit'ting, *p. a.* Fit; appropriate.

Fīve, *n.* Four and one.
Fĭx, *v. t.* To set firmly; to fasten. — *v. i.* To settle.
Fix-ā'tion, *n.* Act of fixing; firm state.
Fĭx'ed-ness, *n.* State of being fast.
Fĭx'i-ty, *n.* Coherence; fixedness.
Fĭxt'ūre (fĭkst'yŭr), *n.* Fixed furniture, or appendage.
Fĭzz, } *v. i.* To make a
Fĭz'zle, } hissing sound; to bungle.
Flăb'bi-ness, *n.* A flabby state.
Flăb'by, *a.* Soft; yielding; loose; easily shaking.
Flăc'çid, *a.* Weak and limber.
Flac-çĭd'i-ty, *n.* Laxness; want of tension.
Flăg, *v. i.* To become weak; to droop. — *v. t.* To lay with flags or flat stones. — *n.* A plant; a flat stone; colors, or an ensign.
Flăġ'el-lāte, *v. t.* To scourge.
Flăġ'el-lā'tion, *n.* Act of whipping.
Flăġ'eo-let, *n.* A kind of flute.
Fla-ġĭ'tioŭs (-jĭsh'us), *a.* Extremely wicked; atrocious.
Flăg'-ŏf'fi-çer, *n.* The commander of a squadron.
Flăg'on, *n.* A vessel with a narrow mouth, for liquors.
Flā'gran-çy, *n.* Heinousness; enormity.
Flā'grant, *a.* Ardent; enormous; eager; notorious.
Flăg'-shĭp, *n.* Ship which bears the commander of a squadron.
Flăg'-stâff (20), *n.* A staff to support a flag.
Flăg'-stōne, *n.* A flat stone for a pavement.
Flāil, *n.* An instrument for thrashing grain.
Flāke, *n.* A scale of snow; a scale; a scaffold. — *v. t.* To form into flakes. — *v. i.* To break into thin layers or scales.
Flāk'y, *a.* Consisting of flakes.
Flăm, *n.* A pretense; a lie.
Flăm'beau (flăm'bō), *n.* A lighted torch.
Flāme, *n.* Light emitted from fire; blaze; ardor. — *v. i.* To burn with a blaze; to shine as fire.
Flām'ing (11), *a.* Burning with blaze; bright; violent.
Fla-mĭn'go, *n.* A bird of a bright red color, with long legs and a long neck.

Flamingo.

Flănġe, *n.* A projecting edge as on a car-wheel.
Flănk, *n.* Side of the body, or of an army or fleet. — *v. t.* To attack or turn the flank of; to border on.
Flăn'nel, *n.* A soft woolen cloth of loose texture.
Flăp, *n.* A piece of cloth that flaps; noise or motion of a flap. — *v. t.* To move as wings. — *v. i* To make a motion as with wings.
Flăp'jăck, *n.* A griddle-cake.
Flăp'per, *n.* One who, or that which, flaps.
Flâre, *v. i.* To waver; to burn with an unsteady light. — *n.* An unsteady light.
Flăsh, *n.* A sudden burst of light. — *v. i.* To burst suddenly, as light.
Flăsh'y, *a.* Gay; showy; insipid.
Flăsk, *n.* A narrow-necked bottle; a powder-horn.
Flăt, *a.* Level; insipid; positive; in *music*, depressed. — *n.* A level piece of land; a shoal; mark of depression (♭) in music. — *v. t.* To make flat. — *v. i.* To become flat.
Flăt'ly, *adv.* Horizontally; peremptorily.
Flăt'ness, *n.* State of being flat.
Flăt'ten, *v.* To make or grow flat.
Flăt'ter, *v. t.* To praise falsely.
Flăt'ter-er, *n.* One who flatters.
Flăt'ter-y, *n.* Act of flattering; adulation.
Flăt'u-lençe, *n.* Wind in the stomach or intestines.
Flăt'u-lent, *a.* Windy; producing wind in the stomach.
Flăunt, *v. i.* To display ostentatiously.
Flā'vor (33), *n.* A peculiar taste or smell; relish; savor. — *v. t.* To give a pleasant taste or smell to.
Flaw, *n.* A break; sudden gust; defect. — *v. t.* To break; to crack; to violate.
Flaw'y, *a.* Having flaws.
Flăx, *n.* A plant from the fiber of the bark of which linen is made.
Flăx'en, *a.* Like, or pertaining to, flax.
Flāy, *v. t* To strip off the skin of.
Flēa, *n.* A troublesome insect.
Flēam, *n.* An instrument for opening veins.
Flĕck, *v. t.* To spot; to streak or stripe.
Flĕc'tion, *n.* Act of bending.
Flĕd, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Flee.*
Flĕdġe, *v. t.* To furnish with feathers.
Flĕdġe'ling, *n.* A young bird just fledged.
Flee, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FLED.] To run away with rapidity.
Fleeçe, *n.* Coat of wool that covers a sheep. — *v. t.* To deprive of, or as of, a fleece.
Flee'çy, *a.* Covered with wool.
Fleer, *v. i.* To grin with scorn; to deride. — *n.* Derision; mockery.
Fleet, *a.* Moving with velocity; quick in motion. — *n.* A number of ships in company; a navy — *v. i.* To pass swiftly; to flit.
Fleet'ing, *a.* Not durable. — SYN. Transient; transitory.
Fleet'ness, *n.* Swiftness.
Flĕm'ish, *a* Pertaining to Flanders
Flĕsh, *n.* Softer solids of animals; animal nature; human family. — *v. t.* To feed with flesh; to glut; to accustom.
Flĕsh'-eŏl'or (-kŭl'ur), *n.* The color of the flesh.
Flĕsh'i-ness (13), *n.* Corpulence.
Flĕsh'ly, *a.* Animal; corporeal; carnal.
Flĕsh'y, *a.* Corpulent; fat.
Flew (flū), *imp.* of *Fly.*

Flĕx, *v. t.* To bend.
Flĕx'i-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Pliancy.
Flĕx'i-ble, *a.* Capable of being bent. — SYN. Pliant; tractable; yielding.
Flĕx'ion (flĕk'shun), *n.* Act of bending; a fold; a turn.
Flĕx'u-oŭs (flĕk'shu-), *a.* Bending; winding.
Flĕx'ūre (flĕk'shur), *n.* A bending or winding.
Flĭck'er, *v. i.* To flutter; to flap the wings as a bat.
Flī'er, *n.* One that flies.
Flĭght (flīt), *n.* Act of flying; flock of birds.
Flĭght'i-ness (flīt'-) *n.* Capricious feeling; delirium.
Flĭght'y (flīt'ẏ), *a.* Wild; fanciful; fleeting.
Flĭm'sy-ness, *n.* Thin, weak texture.
Flĭm'sy, *a.* Slight; weak; feeble.
Flĭnch, *v. i.* To draw back; to shrink, from irresolution.
Flĭng, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FLUNG.] To cast from the hand. — *v. i.* To flounce; to utter harsh language. — *n.* A gibe; a sneer.
Flĭnt, *n.* A very hard stone.
Flĭnt'y, *a.* Made of, or resembling, flint; hard.
Flĭp, *n.* A drink made of beer, spirit, and sugar, heated.
Flĭp'pan-çy, *n.* Volubility.
Flĭp'pant, *a.* Voluble; pert.
Flĭp'pant-ly, *adv.* In a flippant manner.
Flĭrt, *v. t.* To throw with a jerk. — *v. i.* To coquet. — *n.* A jerk; a coquette.
Flir-tā'tion, *n.* Desire of attracting notice; coquetry.
Flĭt (7), *v. i.* To flutter; to dart along; to remove.
Flĭtch, *n.* A side of pork cured.
Flōat, *n.* Something that swims; a raft. — *v. t.* or *i.* To swim on the surface.
Flŏc'cu-lent, *a.* Adhering in small locks.
Flŏck, *n.* A collection of small animals; a lock of wool. — *v. i.* To gather in a crowd; to assemble.
Flŏck'-bĕd, *n.* A bed filled with locks of wool.
Flōe, *n.* A mass of floating ice.
Flŏg, *v. t.* To whip; to lash; to chastise.
Flŏg'ging, *n.* Chastisement.
Flood (flŭd), *n.* Flow of tide; the sea; inundation. — *v. t.* To overflow; to inundate.
Flood'-gāte, *n.* A gate to stop or let out water.
Flōor, *n.* The bottom of a room or of a building; a story; platform. — *v. t.* To cover with a floor; to prostrate; to silence.
Flōor'ing, *n.* Materials for floors.
Flō'rā, *n.* All the vegetable species native in a given locality or period.
Flō'ral, *a.* Pertaining to flowers.
Flō'ret, *n.* A small or partial flower.
Flŏr'id, *a.* Flushed with red.
Flo-rĭd'i-ty, *n.* Freshness or brightness of color.
Flŏr'in, *n.* A coin of different values.
Flō'rist, *n.* One who cultivates flowers.
Flōt'age, *n.* Act of floating; something that floats.
Flo-tĭl'là, *n.* A little fleet.
Flŏt'sam, } *n.* Goods floating
Flŏt'son, } on the sea.
Flounçe, *v. t.* To deck with flounces. — *v. i.* To struggle violently; to flounder. — *n.* Trimming on apparel; a sudden jerk or dash.
Floun'der, *v. i.* To flounce; to struggle violently. — *n.* A flat fish allied to the halibut.

Flounder.

Flour, *n.* The fine part of ground grain. — *v. t.* To sprinkle with flour.
Floŭr'ish (flŭr'ish), *v.* To thrive; to embellish; to brandish. — *n.* (18) Decoration; show; parade of words; musical embellishment.
Flout, *v. t.* To treat with contempt. — *v. i.* To sneer. — *n.* Contemptuous fling.
Flōw (flō), *v. i.* To move, as a liquid; to rise as the tide; to hang loose and waving. — *v. t.* To cover with water. — *n.* A stream; current.
Flow'er (flour), *n.* The blossom of a plant; choicest part. — *v. i.* To blossom forth. — *v. t.* To embellish with figures.
Flow'er-de-lūçe', *n.* A plant of several species; iris.
Flow'er-y, *a.* Full of flowers; highly ornamented.
Flōw'ing, *a.* Liquid; fluent.
Flōwn, *p. p.* of *Flee* or *Fly.*
Flŭct'u-āte, *v. i.* To waver; to rise and fall.
Flŭct'u-ā'tion, *n.* Sudden rise and fall; undulation.
Flūe, *n.* A passage for smoke.
Flū'en-çy, *n.* Facility of utterance.
Flū'ent, *a.* Flowing; voluble; copious.
Flū'ent-ly, *adv.* With flow of utterance; volubly.
Flū'id, *a.* Having parts which easily move, as water or air. — *n.* A fluid substance.
Flu-ĭd'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being fluid.
Flūke, *n.* The part of an anchor which fastens in the ground.
Flūme, *n.* A channel for water.
Flŭm'mer-y, *n.* A kind of jelly; flattery; nonsense.
Flŭng, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Fling.*
Flŭr'ry, *n.* A hasty blast; sudden commotion. — *v. t.* To agitate.
Flŭsh, *a.* Fresh; full of vigor; affluent; liberal. — *n.* A flow of blood to the face. — *v. i.* To redden suddenly. — *v. t.* To make red; to start; to cause to flush.
Flŭs'ter, *v. t.* To confuse.
Flūte, *n.* A musical pipe. — *v. t.* To furrow or channel.
Flūt'ist, *n.* A performer on the flute.
Flŭt'ter (8), *v. i.* To move or flap the wings rapidly; to fluctuate. — *v. t.* To agitate; to hurry the mind. — *n.* hurry; confusion.
Flū'vi-al, } *a.* Relating to,
Flū'vi-ăt'ic, } or growing in, a river.

Flŭx, *n.* A flowing; a substance for melting metals; dysentery.

Flŭx'ion (flŭk'shun), *n.* A flowing; a method of mathematical analysis.

Flȳ, *v. i.* [*imp.* FLEW; *p. p.* FLOWN.] To move with the wings; to move rapidly. —*n.* (19) A winged insect.

Flȳ'-blōw, *n.* The egg of a fly. —*v. t.* To lay an egg in or on, as a fly.

Flȳ'-lēaf, *n.* A blank leaf at the beginning or the end of a book.

Fōal, *n.* The young of a mare. —*v. i.* To bring forth a colt.

Fōam, *v. i.* To froth; to be in a rage. —*n.* Froth; rage.

Fōam'y, *a.* Covered with foam or froth; frothy.

Fŏb, *n.* A small watch-pocket.

Fō'cal, *a.* Belonging to a focus.

Fō'cus, *n.* (*pl.* Fō'cus-eṣ, Fō'çī, 25.) A point in which rays of light meet; a central point.

Fŏd'der, *n.* Food for cattle. —*v. t.* To feed, as cattle.

Fōe (18), *n.* An enemy; an adversary; an ill-wisher.

Fŏg, *n.* A thick vapor from the earth or water.

Fŏg'ḡi-ness (13), *n.* State of being foggy. [filled with fog.

Fŏg'ḡy, *a.* Dark with a fog;

Fō'ḡy, *n.* A stickler for old things; one opposed to progress. [ness; a failing.

Foi'ble, *n.* A moral weak-

Foil, *v. t.* To frustrate; to defeat. —*n.* Defeat; a blunt sword; a thin leaf of metal.

Foist, *v. t.* To insert wrongfully or secretly

Fōld, *n.* A doubling; a plait; a pen for sheep. —*v.* To double over.

Fōld'er, *n.* An instrument to fold paper. [with scales.

Fō'li-ā'ceous, *a.* Leafy or

Fō'li-aġe, *n.* Leaves of trees.

Fō'li-āte, *v. t.* To beat into a thin plate. [plates.

Fō'li-ā'tion, *n.* A beating into

Fō'li-o (fō'lĭ-o *or* fōl'yo, 13), *n.* A book of two leaves to a sheet; a page.

Fōlk (fōk), or **Fōlks** (fōks), *n pl.* People in general.

Fŏl'li-cle, *n.* A pod opening down the inner suture.

Fŏl'lōw, *v.* To go or come after; to imitate; to succeed; to result.

Fŏl'lōw-er, *n.* One who follows; a disciple.

Fŏl'ly, *n.* Want of sense; absurdity; criminal weakness.

Fo-mĕnt', *v. t.* To apply lotions to; to encourage.

Fō'men-tā'tion, *n.* A bathing with warm lotions.

Fŏnd, *a* Foolish; silly; loving; relishing highly.

Fŏn'dle, *v. t.* To treat with tenderness; to caress.

Fŏnd'ling, *n.* One fondled or caressed much.

Fŏnd'ly, *adv.* Lovingly.

Fŏnd'ness, *n.* Affection; love.

Fŏnt, *n* A baptismal basin; an assortment of type

Fōōd, *n.* That which supplies nutriment. — SYN. Sustenance; provisions; fare.

Fōōl, *n.* One destitute of reason; a buffoon. —*v. t.* To impose on.

Fōōl'er-y, *n.* Acts of folly.

Fōōl'-hārd'y, *a.* Madly rash or adventurous.

Fōōl'ish, *a.* Silly; indiscreet.

Fōōl'ish-ly, *adv.* Weakly; absurdly.

Fōōl'ish-ness, *n.* Want of understanding; folly.

Fōōlṣ'cap, *n.* A long folio writing paper.

Fŏŏt (21), *n.* That on which a thing stands; the bottom of the leg; 12 inches; measure in poetry; infantry. —*v. i.* To dance; to walk. —*v. t.* To kick; to tread; to sum up.

Fŏŏt'-ball, *n.* An inflated ball for kicking about.

Fŏŏt'-boy, *n.* A boy in livery.

Fŏŏt'ing, *n.* Ground for the foot; firm position.

Fŏŏt'man (21), *n.* A manservant.

Fŏŏt'păd, *n.* A highwayman.

Fŏŏt'-păth, *n.* A way for foot-passengers.

Fŏŏt'step, *n.* Mark of a foot; track; mark; way. [feet.

Fŏŏt'stōōl, *n.* A stool for the

Fŏp, *n.* A vain, trifling fellow; a coxcomb; a dandy.

Fŏp'per-y, *n.* Foolish vanity in dress or manners.

Fŏp'pish, *a.* Fop-like; vain; gaudy; affected.

Fŏp'pish-ness, *n.* Foppish dress or manners.

Fôr, *prep.* In the place of; because of. —*conj.* Because.

Fŏr'aġe, *n.* Food for horses or cattle; provisions. —*v. i.* To go in search of provision for horses.

Fôr'aṣ-mŭch', *adv.* or *conj.* Since; seeing.

Fo-rāy', or **Fŏr'āy**, *n.* A pillaging excursion.

For-bădе', *imp.* of *Forbid.*

For-beâr', *v. i.* or *t.* [*imp.* FORBORE; *p. p.* FORBORNE.] To cease; to abstain; to delay.

For-beâr'ançe, *n.* Long-suffering; abstinence.

For-bĭd', *v. t.* [*imp.* FORBID; *p. p.* FORBIDDEN.] To command not to do; to prohibit.

For-bĭd'ding, *a.* Repulsive.

For-bōrne', *p. p.* from *Forbear.*

Fōrçe, *n.* Strength; active power; vigor; efficacy, armament. —*v. t.* To compel; to urge; to ravish.

Fōrçe'-mēat, *n.* Spiced meat chopped fine.

Fōr'çi-ble (11), *a.* Manifesting force; violent; mighty.

Fōr'çi-bly, *adv.* With force.

Fōrd, *n.* A shallow place where water is passed on foot. —*v. t.* To pass by wading. [foot.

Fōrd'a-ble, *a.* Passable on

Fōre, *a.* Coming or going first. —*adv.* Before; in the forepart. [forehand.

Fōre-ärm', *v. t.* To arm be-

Fōre-bōde', *v. t.* To prognosticate; to predict. [cation.

Fōre-bōd'ing, *n.* Prognosti-

Fōre-cȧst′, *v.* To plan beforehand.
Fōre′cȧst, *n.* Contrivance beforehand; foresight.
Fōre′cȧs-tle (-kăs-l), *n.* The forepart of a ship, under deck, where the sailors live.
Fōre-clōse′, *v. t.* To shut up; to preclude; to cut off from right of redemption.
Fōre-clō̤s′ūre (-klō′zhu̇r), *n.* Act of precluding.
Fōre′fä-ther, *n.* An ancestor.
Fōre′fin-ger, *n.* The finger next to the thumb.
Fōre-gō′, *v. t.* [*p. p.* FOREGONE.] To forbear; to possess; to give up.
Fōre-gŏne′, *a.* Formed before. [forehand.
Fōre′ground, *n.* The front part of a picture.
Fōre′hand-ed, *a.* Early; timely; easy in property.
Fŏre′hĕad (fŏr′ed), *n.* Upper part of the face.
Fŏr′eign (fŏr′in), *a.* Belonging to another country; not to the purpose. — SYN. Alien; remote; extrinsic.
Fŏr′eign-er (fŏr′in-), *n.* An alien, or one from another country.
Fore-knōw′ (-nō′), *v. t.* To know before.
Fore-knŏwl′edge (-nŏl′ej), *n.* Knowledge of future events.
Fōre′land, *n.* A promontory or cape.
Fōre′lŏck, *n.* A lock of hair on the forehead.
Fōre′man (21), *n.* The chief man of a jury, or in a shop.
Fōre′mōst, *a.* First in order.
Fōre′nōon, *n.* First half of the day.
Fo-rĕn′sic, *a.* Relating to courts of law.
Fōre′or-dāin′, *v. t.* To ordain beforehand.
Fōre-ôr′di-nā′tion, *n.* Previous appointment.
Fōre′pärt, *n.* Part before.
Fōre-rŭn′, *v. t.* To precede.
Fōre-rŭn′ner, *n.* One sent before; a precursor.
Fōre-see′, *v. t.* [*p. p.* FORESEEN.] To see beforehand.
Fōre-shō̤w′, *v. t.* [*p. p.* FORESHOWN.] To indicate beforehand.
Fōre′sīght (-sīt), *n.* A seeing beforehand. [wood.
Fŏr′est, *n.* An extensive
Fōre-stall′, *v. t.* To buy, as goods, before they reach the market.
Fŏr′est-er, *n.* One who guards, or who lives, in a forest.
Fōre′tāste, *n.* Anticipation, — *v. t.* To anticipate.
Fōre-tĕll′, *v.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FORETOLD.] To predict.
Fore′thôught (-thawt), *n.* Previous thought; provident care.
Fōre-tō̤′ken, *v. t.* To foreshow. [show.
Fōre′top, *n.* Platform at the head of a mast.
For-ĕv′er, *adv.* Through endless ages; to eternity.
Fōre-wa̤rn′, *v. t.* To warn beforehand.
Fōre-wa̤rn′ing, *n.* Previous admonition.
Fŏr′feit (fŏr′fit), *v. t.* To lose by an offense. — *n.* What is lost by an offense.
Fŏr′feit-a-ble, *a.* Subject to forfeiture.
Fŏr′feit-ūre, *n.* Act of forfeiting; thing forfeited.
For-gāve′, *imp.* of *Forgive.*
Fōr′ge, *n.* A place where iron is beaten into form. — *v. t.* To form by hammering; to counterfeit.
Fōr′ger, *n.* One who forges.
Fōr′ger-y, *n.* Act of counterfeiting or falsifying.
For-gĕt′, *v. t.* [*imp.* FORGOT; *p. p.* FORGOT, FORGOTTEN.] To lose the remembrance of.
For-gĕt′fu̇l, *a.* Apt to forget.
For-gĕt′fu̇l-ness, *n.* Aptness to forget; neglect.
For-gĭve′, *v. t.* [*imp.* FORGAVE; *p. p.* FORGIVEN.] To pardon.
For-gĭve′ness, *n.* Pardon.
For-gŏt′, *imp.* & *p. p.* from *Forget.*
For-gŏt′ten, *p. p.* from *Forget.*
Fôrk, *v. i.* or *t.* To shoot into branches; to divide. — *n.* An instrument with prongs.
Fôrked (fôrkt), *a.* Divided into branches or prongs.
For-lôrn′, *a.* Forsaken and wretched; helpless.
Fôrm, *n.* Shape; figure; method; manner; model; order; show. — *v. t.* To give shape to; to model; to plan.
Fōrm, *n.* A long bench.
Fôrm′al, *a.* According to form; stiff; precise; exact.
Fôrm′al-ĭst, *n.* An observer of forms.
For-măl′i-ty, *n.* Observance of ceremony.
Fôrm′al-ly, *adv.* According to forms.
For-mā′tion, *n.* Act of forming; creation; production.
Fôrm′a-tĭve, *a.* Forming or tending to form. — *n.* A word formed agreeably to some analogy.
Fôrm′er, *n.* One who forms.
Fôr′mer, *a.* First of two; preceding; previous.
Fôr′mer-ly, *adv.* In time past; of old; heretofore.
Fôr′mi-da-ble, *a.* Adapted to excite fear; tremendous.
Fôr′mi-da-bly, *adv.* So as to excite fear.
Fôrm′u-lá (25), *n.* Prescribed form.
Fôrm′u-la-ry, *n.* A book of stated forms. — *a.* Stated.
Fôr′ni-cā′tion, *n.* Incontinence of unmarried persons.
Fôr′ni-cā′tor, *n.* One guilty of fornication.
For-sāke′, *v. t.* [*imp.* FORSOOK; *p. p.* FORSAKEN.] To quit entirely. — SYN. To abandon; relinquish.
For-sāk′en, *a.* Abandoned.
For-sōōth′, *adv.* In truth.
For-swe̤ar′, *v. t.* or *i.* [*imp.* FORSWORE; *p. p.* FORSWORN.] To renounce or deny upon oath; to swear falsely.
Fōrt, *n.* A fortress; castle.
Fōrte, *n.* That in which one excels.
Fōrth, *adv.* Forward; abroad.
Fōrth-cŏm′ing (-kŭm′ing), *a.* Ready to appear.
Fōrth-wĭth′ or Fōrth-wĭth′, *adv.* Immediately.
Fôr′ti-fi-cā′tion, *n.* Military architecture; a work for defense; a fortified place.

Fôr'ti-fy, *v. t.* To erect works for the defense of; to confirm.
Fôr'ti-tūde, *n.* Firmness of mind to endure. — SYN. Resolution; endurance.
Fôrt'night (-nit), *n.* The space of two weeks.
Fôr'tress, *n.* A fortified place.
For-tū'i-toŭs, *a.* Accidental.
For-tū'i-ty, *n.* Any thing occurring by chance.
Fôrt'u-nate, *a.* Lucky; successful.
Fôrt-u-nate-ly, *adv.* Successfully.
Fôrt'une (fôrt'yun), *n.* The good or ill that befalls man; luck; riches. — *v. i.* To happen; to befall.
Fôr'ty, *a.* Four tens added.
Fō'rum (18), *n.* A public place in Rome; court of justice; tribunal.
Fôr'ward, *a.* Being before; prompt; bold. — *v. t.* To advance; to promote. — *adv.* In front; onward.
Fôr'ward-ness, *n.* Eagerness; promptness.
Fŏsse, *n.* A ditch; a moat.
Fŏs'sil, *a.* Dug from the earth. — *n.* A petrified plant or animal dug from the earth.
Fŏs'sil-if'er-oŭs, *a.* Containing fossil remains.
Fŏs'ter, *v. t.* To nurse; to feed; to cherish.
Fŏs'ter-brŏth'er, *n.* One nursed at the same breast.
Fŏs'ter-chīld, *n.* A child nursed by another than its parent.
Fŏth'er, *n.* A weight of lead.
Fought (fawt), *imp.* and *p. p.* of *Fight.*
Foul, *a.* Turbid; impure; defiled; not clear or fair. — *v. t.* To make foul.
Foul'ly, *adv.* Filthily.
Foul'ness, *n.* Filthiness.
Found, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Find.* — *v. t.* To lay a basis; to cast of metal.
Foun-dā'tion, *n.* Settlement; bottom; support.
Found'er, *n.* One who founds or builds; a caster of wares. — *v. i.* To fill and sink. — *v. t.* To make lame.
Foun'der-y, } *n.* A place for
Found'ry, } casting metals.
Found'ling, *n.* A deserted or exposed child.
Fount, } *n.* A spring;
Fount'ain, } source; jet; head of a river; first cause.
Fōur, *a.* Two and two added.
Fōur'fōot-ed, *a.* Having four feet.
Fou'ri-er-ĭşm, *n.* The scheme of Fourier for the reorganization of society.
Fōur'scōre, *a.* Eighty.
Fōur'teen, *n.* Four and ten.
Fōurth, *a.* Next after the third.
Fōurth'lў, *adv.* In the fourth place.
Fowl, *n.* A winged animal; a bird. — *v. i.* To catch or kill wild fowl.
Fowl'er, *n.* A sportsman who catches birds.
Fowl'ing-piēçe, *n.* A gun for shooting birds.
Fŏx, *n.* A wild animal remarkable for its cunning.

Fox.

Frā'cas (18), *n.* A noisy quarrel.
Frăc'tion, *n.* Part of an integer or whole number.
Frăc'tion-al, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting in, fractions.
Frăc'tioŭs (frăk'shus), *a.* Cross; fretful.
Frăc'tūre, *n.* A breach of a solid. — *v. t.* To break or crack, as a bone.
Frăg'īle, *a.* Easily broken; brittle; weak.
Fra-gĭl'i-ty, *n.* Brittleness; frailty; weakness.
Frăg'ment, *n.* A piece broken off; a small portion.
Frăg'ment-a-ry, *a.* Composed of fragments.
Frā'grançe, *n.* Sweetness of smell.
Frā'grant, *a.* Sweet-smelling.
Frāil, *a.* Weak; liable to error; of easy virtue.
Frāil'ty, *n.* Weakness; infirmity; foible.
Frāme, *v. t.* To construct; to adjust and put together; to form. — *n.* Fabric; structure; timbers of an edifice; form; humor.
Frāme'-work (-wûrk), *n.* The frame.
Frănc, *n.* A French coin, value of 18 cents, 6 mills.
Frăn'chĭşe (frăn'chĭz), *n.* A privilege; immunity.
Frăn'chĭşe-ment, *n.* Release.
Frăn'gi-ble, *a.* Liable to break.
Frănk, *a.* Free in uttering sentiments; without disguise; candid; ingenuous. — *n.* A free letter, or that which makes it so. — *v. t.* To exempt from postage.
Frank-ĭn'çense, or Frănk'-in-çĕnse, *n.* A fragrant resinous substance.
Frănk'ly, *adv.* Freely; openly.
Frănk'ness, *n.* Ingenuousness; openness.
Frăn'tic, *a.* Transported with passion; wild.
Fra-tēr'nal, *a.* Brotherly.
Fra-tēr'ni-ty, *n.* A brotherhood.
Frā'ter-nīze, or Fra-tēr'-nīze, *v. i.* To associate as brothers.
Frăt'ri-çīde, *n.* Murder, or the murderer, of a brother.
Fraud, *n.* Deception; deceit.
Fraud'u-lençe, *n.* Fraud; deceitfulness.
Fraud'u-lent, *a.* Deceitful; crafty; trickish.
Fraught (frawt), *a.* Loaded; laden; filled; full.
Frāy, *n.* A quarrel; a riot.
Frēak, *n.* A whim; a notion.
Frēak'ish, *a.* Whimsical; odd.
Frĕck'le (frĕk'l), *n.* A yellowish spot on the skin.
Frĕck'led, *a.* Full of freckles.
Frĕck'ly, *a.* Marked with freckles.
Free, *a.* Being at liberty; candid; liberal; easy; licentious. — *v. t.* To deliver from restraint.

Free'bōōt-er, *n.* A robber.
Free'bôrn, *a.* Born free.
Freed'man (21), *n.* A man freed from slavery.
Free'dŏm, *n.* Exemption from the control of another; liberty; familiarity.
Free'hōld, *n.* Land held by free tenure. [freehold.
Free'hōld-er, *n.* Owner of a
Free'ly, *adv.* At liberty; liberally; in abundance.
Free'man (21), *n.* One who enjoys liberty, or is entitled to the privileges of citizenship.
Free'–schōōl (-skōōl), *n.* A school open to all.
Free'stōne, *n.* A sandstone easily cut.
Free'thĭnk-er, *n.* One who disbelieves in revelation.
Free-wĭll', *n.* Power of acting at pleasure.
Freeze, *v. t.* or *i.* [*imp.* FROZE; *p. p.* FROZEN.] To congeal with cold; to die by cold.
Freight (frāt), *n.* Lading of a ship. — *v. t.* To load, as a vessel.
Freight'er (frāt'-), *n.* One who receives and forwards freight.
Frĕnch, *a.* Belonging to France. — *n.* The language of France.
Frĕnch'-hôrn, *n.* A wind-instrument of music.
Frĕn'zy, *n.* Distraction of mind. [often repeated.
Frē'quen-çy, *n.* Occurrence
Frē'quent, *a.* Often done, or happening.
Fre-quĕnt', *v. t.* To visit often.
Fre-quĕnt'a-tĭve, *a.* Denoting frequent repetition.
Frē'quent-ly, *adv.* Often.
Frĕs'eo, *n.* A kind of painting on plaster.
Frĕsh, *a.* New and strong; recently made, or obtained; raw; green; cool; brisk; not salt. — *n.* A freshet.
Frĕsh'en (frĕsh'n), *v. t.* To make fresh; to revive.
Frĕsh'et, *n.* A flood in rivers.
Frĕsh'ly, *adv.* In a fresh manner; newly.
Frĕsh'man (21), *n.* One of the youngest class in an American college.
Frĕsh'ness, *n.* State of being fresh.
Frĕt (7), *v. t.* or *i.* To irritate; to be peevish; to corrode. — *n.* Irritation of mind.
Frĕt'fụl (17), *a.* Disposed to fret. — SYN. Peevish; cross.
Frĕt'fụl-ly, *adv.* In a fretful manner; peevishly.
Frĕt'fụl-ness, *n.* Peevishness. [work.
Frĕt'work (-wûrk), *n.* Raised
Frī'a-bĭl'i-ty, } *n.* The qual-
Frī'a-ble-ness, } ity of being easily reduced to powder.
Frī'a-ble, *a.* Easily crumbled.
Frī'ar, *n.* A member of any religious order; a monk.
Frī'ar-y, *n.* A monastery.
Frĭc'as-see', *n.* Dish of stewed or fried fowls. — *v. t.* To dress in fricassee.
Frĭc'tion, *n.* A rubbing; attrition. [of the week.
Frī'day, *n.* The sixth day
Friĕnd, *n.* A person attached to another by affection; a Quaker. [friends.
Friĕnd'less, *a.* Without
Friĕnd'li-ness, *n.* State of being friendly.
Friĕnd'ly, *a.* Kind; amicable; favorable.
Friĕnd'ship, *n.* Intimacy based on mutual esteem.
Friēze, *n.* A coarse woolen cloth, with a nap; part of an entablature of a column.
Frĭg'ate, *n.* A ship of war, carrying from 28 to 50 guns.
Frīght (frīt), *n.* Sudden terror; panic.
Frīght'en (frīt'n), *v. t.* To affect with sudden terror.
Frīght'fụl (frīt'-), *a.* Adapted to excite sudden terror.
Frīght'fụl-ly (frīt'-), *adv.* Dreadfully.
Frīght'fụl-ness (frīt'-), *n.* Quality of impressing sudden terror. [sensible.
Frĭg'id, *a.* Cold; dull; in-
Frĭ-ġĭd'i-ty, *n.* Coldness.
Frĭll (1), *n.* A ruffle.
Frĭnġe, *n.* A kind of trimming. — *v. t.* To adorn with fringe.
Frĭp'per-y, *n.* Old clothes; useless matter.
Frĭsk, *v. i.* To leap; to dance.
Frĭsk'i-ness (13), *n.* Liveliness; gayety. [some.
Frĭsk'y, *a.* Lively; frolic-
Frĭth, *n.* Narrow arm of a sea.
Frĭt'ter, *n.* A kind of pancake. — *v. t.* To break into fragments.
Frĭ-vŏl'i-ty, *n.* Acts or habits of trifling. [fling.
Frĭv'o-loŭs, *a.* Light; tri-
Frĭz, or **Frĭzz**, *v. t.* To curl or crisp.
Frĭz'zle (frĭz/zl), *v. t.* To crisp in short curls. — *n.* A little crisp curl.
Frō, *adv.* From; back.
Frŏck, *n.* An outer garment.
Frŏg, *n.* A well-known amphibious animal.
Frŏl'ic (5), *a.* Playful. — *n.* A wild prank; merriment. — *v. i.* (6) To be merry.
Frŏl'ic-sŏme, *a.* Full of gayety and mirth.
Frŏm, *prep.* Out of; by reason of; by aid of.
Frŏnd, *n.* The leaf peculiar to palms and ferns.
Fron-dĕs'çençe, *n.* Time of putting forth leaves.
Frŏnt (frŭnt), *n.* The forepart; forehead; face; impudence. — *v. t.* To stand before; to stand or oppose face to face. — *v. i.* To stand foremost or opposite.
Frŏnt'ağe, *n.* The front part of an edifice or lot.
Frŏnt'iĕr, *n.* The utmost verge of a country. — *a.* Bordering.
Frŏnt'is-piēçe, *n.* A picture at the beginning of a book.
Frŏnt'let, *n.* A bandage worn on the forehead.
Frŏst, *n.* Frozen dew. — *v. t.* To cover with frost, or with something like frost.
Frŏst'y, *a.* Like frost; freezing.

Frŏth, *n.* Foam; empty show of wit.
Frŏth'y, *a.* Full of froth.
Frounçe, *v. t.* To frizzle.
Frou'zy, *a.* Musty; fetid.
Frō'ward, *a.* Perversely disobedient. — SYN. Refractory; wayward; cross.
Frown, *n.* A scowl. — *v. i.* To express displeasure by contracting the brow; to scowl. — *v. t.* To rebuke with a look.
Frōze, *imp.* and *p. p.* of **Frō'zen**, *p. p.* of *Freeze*.
Frŭc'ti-fi-cā'tion, *n.* Act of fructifying.
Frŭc'ti-fȳ, *v. t.* To make fruitful; to fertilize.
Frụ'gal, *a.* Saving of expenses; economical.
Fru-găl'i-ty, *n.* Prudent economy; thrift.
Frụ'gal-ly, *adv.* With economy.
Frū-gĭf'er-oŭs, *a.* Bearing or producing fruit.
Fruit, *n.* Produce of the earth, of trees, or animals; effect or consequence.
Fruit'age, *n.* Fruit in general.
Fruit'er-er, *n.* One who deals in fruit.
Fruit'ful, *a.* Producing fruit; fertile; prolific.
Fruit'ful-ness, *n.* Productiveness; fertility.
Fru-ĭ'tion (-ĭsh'un), *n.* Enjoyment; realization.
Fruit'less, *a.* Destitute of fruit.
Fruit'-tree, *n.* A tree cultivated for its fruit.
Frụ'men-ty, *n.* Food made of wheat boiled in milk.
Frŭsh, *n.* A tender horn in the sole of a horse.
Frŭs'trāte, *v. t.* To disappoint; to defeat; to nullify.
Frus-trā'tion, *n.* Disappointment; defeat.
Frŭs'tum, *n.* (*pl.* Frŭs'tà or Frŭs'tums.) Part of a solid left after cutting off the top.
Frȳ, *v. t.* To cook with fat in a frying-pan. — *v. i.* To be heated, as meat in a pan over the fire. — *n.* A crowd of small fish.
Frȳ'ing-păn, *n.* A kitchen utensil to fry food in.
Fŭd'dle, *v. t.* To make drunk.
Fū'el, *n.* Any substance that feeds fire.
Fu-gā'cioŭs, *a.* Fleeing away; volatile.
Fu-găç'i-ty, *n.* Volatility.
Fū'gi-tĭve, *a.* Flying; wandering. — *n.* A runaway.
Fū'gle-man (21), *n.* One who stands in front of soldiers at drill to direct them.
Fugue (fūg), *n.* A repetition of parts in music.
Fŭl'crum, *n.* (*pl.* Fŭl'cra or Fŭl'crums, 25.) The prop on which a lever rests.

Fulcrum. A, lever; C, fulcrum; W, weight.

Ful-fĭll' (16), *v. t.* To carry into effect.
Ful-fĭll'ment, *n.* Performance.
Full, *a.* Having all it can contain; complete. — *n.* Complete measure. — *adv.* Quite. — *v. t.* To thicken and scour, as cloth, in a mill.
Full'er, *n.* One who fulls cloth.
Full'ness, **Ful'ness**, *n.* State of being full; repletion.
Ful'ly, *adv.* To the full.
Fŭl'mi-nāte, *v. t.* or *i.* To explode; to denounce.
Fŭl'mi-nā'tion, *n.* Explosion; denunciation of censure.
Fŭl'sŏme, *a.* Gross; disgusting.
Fŭm'ble, *v. i.* To attempt awkwardly; to grope about.
Fūme, *n.* Vapor; rage. — *v. i.* To smoke; to rage.
Fū'mi-gāte, *v. t.* To smoke.
Fū'mi-gā'tion, *n.* Diffusion of smoke or vapors.
Fŭn, *n.* Sport; merriment.
Fŭnc'tion, *n.* Office; employment.
Fŭnc'tion-al, *a.* Pertaining to some office.
Fŭnc'tion-a-ry, *n.* One who holds an office; an official.
Fŭnd, *n.* A stock; capital; (*pl.*) money for supplies. — *v. t.* To invest in funds.
Fŭn'da-ment, *n.* The seat.
Fŭn'da-mĕnt'al, *a.* Pertaining to the foundation.
Fŭn'da-mĕnt'al-ly, *adv.* Primarily; essentially.
Fū'ner-al, *n.* A burial. — *a.* Used at the interment of the dead.
Fu-nē're-al, *a.* Suiting a funeral.
Fun-gŏs'i-ty, *n.* Fungous excrescence.
Fŭn'goŭs, *a.* Like a mushroom; spongy.
Fŭn'gus, *n.* An order of plants including mushrooms, mold, &c.; proud flesh.
Fu-nĭc'u-lar, *a.* Consisting of a small fiber.
Fŭn'nel, *n.* Passage for smoke; a tunnel.
Fŭn'ny, *a.* Droll; comical.
Fûr, *n.* Fine, soft hair; skins.
Fûr'be-lōw, *n.* Fur or fringe round the lower part of a lady's dress.
Fûr'bish, *v. t.* To polish; to scour.
Fûr'cate, *a.* Forked.
Fū'ri-oŭs, *a.* Rushing violently. — SYN. Vehement; boisterous; fierce; mad.
Fū'ri-oŭs-ly, *adv.* With great vehemence; madly.
Fûrl, *v. t.* To fold and fasten to a yard, &c.
Fûr'long, *n.* Eighth of a mile.
Fûr'lough (fûr'lō), *n.* Temporary leave of absence.
Fûr'naçe, *n.* A place for melting metals, &c.; an inclosed fire-place.
Fûr'nish, *v. t.* To supply; to provide; to equip.
Fûr'ni-tūre, *n.* Movable goods.
Fûr'ri-er, *n.* A dealer in furs.
Fŭr'rōw, *n.* A trench made by a plow. — *v. t.* To cut in furrows; to wrinkle.
Fûr'ry, *a.* Covered with fur.
Fûr'ther, *a.* More distant; additional. — *adv.* To a greater distance. — *v. t.* To assist; to promote.
Fûr'ther-ançe, *n.* Promotion.
Fûr'ther-mōre, *adv.* Moreover; besides.
Fûr'ther-mōst, **Fûr'thest**, *a.* Most distant.
Fûr'tĭve, *a.* Obtained by stealth; secret; sly.
Fûrze, *n.* A thorny evergreen shrub.

Fū'ry, *n.* Madness; passion; a raging woman.
Fūse, *v. t.* To liquefy by heat. — *v. i.* To be melted.
Fu-see', *n.* A firelock.
Fū'si-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being fusible. [melted.
Fū'si-ble, *a.* Capable of being
Fū'sil, *a.* Capable of being melted. — *n.* A light musket.
Fū'si-leer', *n.* An infantry soldier with a bear-skin cap.
Fū'sion (fū'zhun), *n.* The operation of converting a solid into a liquid by heat; union, as of parties.
Fŭss, *n.* A tumult; bustle.
Fŭss'y, *a.* Bustling in small matters.
Fŭs'tian (fŭst'yan), *n.* A kind of coarse cotton stuff; a swelling style; bombast
Fū'tile, *a.* Useless; vain; worthless; ineffectual.
Fu-tĭl'i-ty, *n.* Want of importance or effect; uselessness.
Fŭt'tock, *n.* One of the timbers over a ship's keel.
Fūt'ure (fūt'yur), *a.* Liable to come or be hereafter. — *n.* Time to come.
Fu-tū'ri-ty, *n.* Future time or event; the future.
Fŭzz (3), *v. i.* To fly off in small particles. — *n.* Fine, light particles. [tempt.
Fy, *interj.* Expressing con-

G.

GĂB, *n.* The mouth; loquacity.
Găb'ar-dine, *n.* A kind of coarse frock.
Găb'ble, *v. i.* To talk fast or without meaning. — *n.* Loud or rapid and senseless talk.
Gā'bi-on, *n.* A wicker cylinder filled with earth, used in hasty defenses.
Gā'ble, *n.* Triangular end of a building.
Găd, *v. i.* To ramble or rove.
Găd'a-bout, } *n.* One who
Găd'der, } roves about idly. [stings cattle.
Găd'flȳ, *n.* An insect which
Găff (1), *n.* A sort of boom or yard.
Găg, *v. t.* To stop the mouth of. — *v. i.* To heave with nausea. — *n.* Something thrust into the mouth, to hinder speaking.
Gāge, *n.* A pledge; a measure. — *v. t.* To pledge; to measure, as a cask.
Gāi'ly. See *Gayly*.
Gāin, *n.* Profit; advantage. — *v. t.* To obtain; to reach.
Gāin'ful (17), *a.* Producing profit; lucrative.
Gāin-sāy', or **Gāin'sāy**, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GAINSAID.] To deny; to contradict.
Gāin-sāy'er, or **Gāin'sāy-er**, *n.* One who gainsays.
Gâir'ish, *a.* Gaudy; showy.
Gāit, *n.* Manner of walking.
Gāit'er, *n.* A covering for the leg or foot.
Gā'là, *n.* Show; festivity.
Găl'ax-y, *n.* The milky way; a splendid assemblage.
Gāle, *n.* A strong wind.
Gall (1), *n.* The bile; rancor; an excrescence on the oak. — *v. t.* To hurt the skin of; to fret; to vex.
Gal-lănt', *n.* A man attentive to ladies; a lover. — *v. t.* To wait on, as a lady. — *a.* Polite and attentive to ladies
Găl'lant, *a.* High-spirited; daring in fight; brave.
Găl'lant-ly, *adv.* Bravely.
Gal-lănt'ly, *adv.* In the manner of a gallant.
Găl'lant-ry, *n.* Bravery; nobleness; politeness to ladies.
Găl'le-on, *n.* A large Spanish ship formerly in use.
Găl'ler-y (19), *n.* A platform with seats, supported by brackets or pillars.
Găl'ley (19), *n.* A kind of low flat-built vessel; cook-room of a ship of war; a frame for holding type that has been set up.
Găl'ley-slāve, *n.* A slave who works in the galleys.
Găl'lic, *a.* French. [om.
Găl'li-çĭsm, *n.* A French idi-
Găl'li-găs'king, *n. pl.* Leather guards for the legs.
Găl'li-nā'ceoŭs, *a.* Pertaining to barn-door fowls.
Găl'li-pŏt, *n.* A small pot painted and glazed, used by apothecaries.
Gall'-nut, *n.* An excrescence on the oak. [quarts.
Găl'lon, *n.* A measure of four
Gal-loon', *n.* A kind of ribbon of silk, cotton, &c.
Găl'lop (8), *v. i.* To move by leaps, as a horse. — *n.* A running by leaps.
Găl'lows (găl'lus), *n.* A frame for the execution of criminals.

Gallows.

Ga-lŏçhe' (-lŏsh'), *n.* An over-shoe.
Gal-văn'ic, *a.* Pertaining to galvanism.
Găl'van-ĭsm, *n.* A species of electricity.
Găl'van-īze, *v. t.* To affect by galvanism.
Găm'ble, *v. t.* To play for money. [bles.
Găm'bler, *n.* One who gam-
Gam-boge', or **Gam-bōge'**, *n.* A yellowish gum-resin.
Găm'bol, *n.* A skipping and leaping. — *v. i.* To leap and skip. [horse.
Găm'brel, *n.* Hind leg of a
Gāme, *n.* Sport; play; ani-

mals hunted. — *v. i.* To play for money; to sport.
Gāme'sŏme, *a.* Gay; sportive.
Gāme'ster, *n.* One addicted [to gaming.
Găm'mon, *n.* Thigh of a hog smoked; a hoax; humbug. —*v. t.* To pickle and smoke; to impose upon.
Găm'ut, *n.* Scale of notes in [music.
Găn'der, *n.* Male of the goose.
Găng, *n.* A crew; a band.
Găn'gli-on, *n.* A tumor in the tendinous parts.
Găn'grēne, *n.* Mortification of flesh. —*v.* To mortify.
Găn'gre-noŭs, *a.* Mortified.
Găngue (gang), *n.* The mineral substance inclosing a vein of metallic ore.
Găng'wāy, *n.* A passage.
Gănt'let, *n.* A kind of military punishment.
Ġāol (jāl), *n.* A jail.
Găp, *n.* A breach; opening.
Gāpe, *v. i.* To open the mouth wide.
Gärb, *n.* Clothes; dress; appearance.
Gärb'aġe, *n.* Offals of animals.
Gär'ble, *v. t* To pick out; [to mutilate.
Gär'den, *n.* A place for the cultivation of plants, fruits, flowers, &c.
Gär'den-er, *n.* One who tills [a garden.
Gär'gēt, *n.* A disease in the udders of cows.
Gär'gle, *v. t.* To rinse, as the throat. —*n.* A liquid for washing the throat.
Gär'land (18), *n.* A wreath of flowers.
Gär'lic, *n.* A plant having a strong smell and taste.
Gär'ment, *n.* An article of clothing.
Gär'ner, *n.* A store-house for grain. — *v. t.* To store in a granary.
Gär'net, *n.* A red mineral [or gem.
Gär'nish, *v. t.* To adorn; to decorate. —*n.* Decoration.
Gär'nish-ee', *n.* One in whose hands property of another is attached.
Gär'nish-ment, } *n.* Furni-
Gär'ni-tūre, } ture; ornament; decoration.
Gär'ret, *n.* Part of a house directly under the roof.
Gär'ret-eer', *n.* One who lives in a garret.
Gär'ri-son, *n.* A body of troops in a fort. — *v. t.* To place soldiers in for defense.
Gar-rōte', *v. t.* To seize by the throat from behind, so as to strangle and rob.
Gar-rŭ'li-ty, *n.* Talkativeness.
Gär'ru-loŭs, *a.* Talkative; loquacious.
Gär'ter, *n.* A band to hold up a stocking. — *v. t.* To fasten with a garter.
Gās, *n.* (*pl.* Gās'eş, 7, 18) An aëriform, elastic fluid.
Gās'con-āde', *n.* A boasting. —*v. i.* To boast.
Gās'e-oŭs, *a.* In the form of [gas.
Gāsh, *n.* A deep and long cut. — *v. t.* To make a long, deep cut in.
Gaş-ŏm'e-ter, *n.* A reservoir for collecting gases.
Gasp, *v. i.* To labor for breath. — *v. t.* To emit convulsively. — *n.* A painful catching of the breath.
Gās'tric, *a.* Belonging to the stomach.
Gas-trŏn'o-mer, *n.* One who likes good living.
Gās'tro-nŏm'ic, *a* Pertaining to gastronomy.
Gas-trŏn'o-my, *n.* Art of good living; epicurism.
Gāte, *n.* Passage-way; a large door or frame-work for closing a passage.
Gāte'wāy, *n.* A way through [a gate.
Găth'er, *v. t* or *i.* To collect. —*n.* A plait or fold.
Gaud'i-ness, *n.* Showiness.
Gaud'y (13), *a.* Showy; ostentatiously fine.
Gāuġe (gāj), *v. t.* To measure the contents of, as of a cask. —*n.* A measure; a rod for measuring.
Gāuġ'er (gā'jer), *n.* One who [gauges.
Gaunt (gänt), *a.* Lean; thin.
Gaunt'let, *n.* A glove with metal plates on the back; a long glove.
Gauze, *n.* A thin silk or linen.
Gāve, *imp.* of *Give.*
Găv'el, *n.* A small heap of grain; mallet of a presiding officer.
Gawk, *n.* A cuckoo; a fool.
Gawk'y, *a.* Foolish; awkward. — *n.* An awkward or stupid person.
Gāy, *a.* Cheerful; merry; jovial; fine; showy.
Gāy'e-ty, *n.* Merriment.
Gāy'ly (14), *adv.* Merrily.
Gāze, *v. i.* To look intently. —*n.* A fixed or eager look.
Ga-zĕlle', *n.* A kind of antelope.

Ga-zĕtte', *n.* A newspaper. — *v. t.* To announce officially.
Găz'et-teer', *n.* Gazelle. A geographical dictionary; a writer for a gazette.
Gāz'ing-stŏck, *n.* One gazed at with scorn.
Ġēar, *n.* Goods; dress; apparatus; harness. — *v. t.* To put gear on.
Ġeese, *n. pl.* of *Goose.*
Ġĕl'a-tĭne (30), *n.* An animal substance that forms jelly.
Ġe-lăt'i-noŭs, *a.* Of the nature of gelatine.
Ġĕld, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GELDED or GELT.] To castrate.
Ġĕl'id, *a.* Cold, or very cold.
Ġem, *n.* A bud; a precious stone. — *v. t.* (7) To adorn with jewels. — *v. i.* To bud.
Ġem-mā'tion, *n.* Form of budding in plants.
Ġĕn'der, *n.* Sex, male or female. — *v.* To beget; to engender.
Ġĕn'e-a-lŏġ'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to genealogy.
Ġĕn'e-ăl'o-ġist, *n.* One skilled in genealogy.
Ġĕn'e-ăl'o-ġy, *n.* History of descents; lineage; pedigree.
Ġĕn'er-a, *n. pl.* of *Genus.*
Ġĕn'er-al, *a.* Common; public. — *n.* Commander of an army.
Ġĕn'er-al-ĭs'si-mo (18), *n.* Commander in chief.
Ġĕn'er-ăl'i-ty, *n.* The greatest part.
Ġĕn'er-al-i-za'tion, *n.* Act of [generalizing.

Ġĕn'er-al-īze, *v. t.* To arrange under general heads.
Ġĕn'er-al-ly, *adv.* Commonly.
Ġĕn'er-al-shĭp, *n.* The skill or conduct of a general.
Ġĕn'er-āte, *v. t.* To beget.
Ġĕn'er-ā'tion, *n.* A race; family; an age.
Ġĕn'er-a-tĭve, *a.* Able to produce.
Ġĕn'er-ā'tor, *n.* One who produces or begets.
Ġe-nĕr'ic, Ġe-nĕr'ic-al, *a.* Comprehending, or pertaining to, a genus.
Ġĕn'er-ŏs'i-ty, *n.* Liberality of soul; magnanimity.
Ġĕn'er-oŭs, *a.* Liberal; free.
Ġĕn'e-sĭs, *n.* Origin; the first book of Scripture.
Ġē'ni-al, *a.* Contributing to production; enlivening; natural.
Ġē'nĭe, *n.* A fabulous being in Arabian mythology.
Ġĕn'i-tĭve, *n.* The second case of Greek and Latin nouns.
Ġē'ni-us, *n.* (*pl.* Ġē'ni-ī, 25.) A good or evil spirit.
Ġēn'i-us (jēn'yus, 18), *n.* Nature; special disposition; mental superiority; a man of remarkable mental vigor.
Ġens-d'ärmes (zhŏng-därm'), *n. pl.* Armed police in France.
Ġen-teel', *a.* Polished in manners; polite.
Ġen-teel'ly, *adv.* With polite manners.
Ġĕn'tĭle, *n.* Any one not a Jew; a heathen. — *a.* Pertaining to heathen.
Ġen-tĭl'i-ty, *n.* Politeness.
Ġĕn'tle, *a.* Well-born; refined; not wild. — SYN. Tame; mild; meek; quiet.
Ġen'tle-fōlk (-fōk), Ġĕn'tle-fōlks (-fōks), *n. pl.* People of good birth and breeding.
Ġĕn'tle-man (21), *n.* A man of good breeding and education.
Ġĕn'tle-man-ly, *a.* Becoming a gentleman; polite; refined.
Ġĕn'tle-ness, *n.* Softness of manners; mildness.
Ġĕn'tly, *adv.* Softly; with care.
Ġĕn'try, *n.* People of education and good breeding.
Ġē'nu-flĕc'tion, or Ġĕn'u-flĕc'tion, *n.* Act of bending the knee.
Ġĕn'u-ĭne, *a.* Free from adulteration; real; true; pure.
Ġĕn'u-ĭne-ness, *n.* A genuine quality; purity.
Ġē'nus (25), *n.* A class embracing many species.
Ġē'o-çĕn'trĭc, *a.* Having the same center as the earth.
Ġe-ŏd'e-sy, *n.* Art of measuring the earth.
Ġe-ŏg'ra-pher, *n.* One skilled in geography.
Ġē'o-grăph'ĭc-al, *a.* Relating to geography.
Ġe-ŏg'ra-phy, *n.* Description of the world and its inhabitants.
Ġē'o-lŏġ'ĭc-al, *a.* Pertaining to geology.
Ġe-ŏl'o-ġĭst, *n.* One versed in geology.
Ġe-ŏl'o-ġy, *n.* Science that treats of the interior structure of the earth.
Ġe-ŏm'e-ter, *n.* A geometrician.
Ġē'o-mĕt'rĭc-al, *a.* Relating or according to geometry.
Ġe-ŏm'e-trĭ'cian (-trĭsh'an), *n.* One skilled in geometry.
Ġe-ŏm'e-try, *n.* Science of quantity and mensuration.
Ġeôr'ġĭc, *n.* A rural poem.
Ġe-rā'ni-ŭm, *n.* A plant with showy flowers.
Ġĕrm, *n.* A seed-bud of a plant; first principle.
Ġĕr'man, *a.* Related by blood.
Ġer-māne', *a.* Entirely appropriate.
Ġĕr'mi-nal, *a.* Pertaining to the germ.
Ġĕr'mi-nāte, *v. i.* To bud; to sprout.
Ġĕr'mi-nā'tion, *n.* Act of sprouting.
Ġĕr'und, *n.* A verbal noun.
Ġes-tā'tion, *n.* Act of carrying young in the womb.
Ġes-tĭc'u-lāte, *v. i.* To use gestures.
Ġes-tĭc'u-lā'tion, *n.* Act of making gestures.
Ġĕst'ūre, *n.* Action; motion. — *v. i.* To make gestures; to gesticulate.
Ġĕt, *v. t.* [*imp.* GOT; *p. p.* GOTTEN.] To gain; to obtain; to win; to procreate; to persuade; to learn. — *v. i.* To gain; to become.
Ġew'ġaw, *n.* A showy trifle.
Ghăst'li-ness (gäst'-), *n.* A death-like look; paleness.
Ghäst'ly (gäst'lў), *a.* Deathly pale.
Ghĕr'kin (ġĕr'kin), *n.* A small pickled cucumber.
Ghōst (gōst), *n.* A spirit; an apparition.
Ghōst'ly, *a.* Like a ghost; spiritual.
Ġī'ant, *n.* A man of extraordinary stature. — *a.* Like a giant; unusually large.
Ġī'ant-ess, *n.* A female giant.
Ġī'ant-ly, *a.* Like a giant; gigantic; huge.
Ġiaour (jour), *n.* An infidel, as applied by the Turks to Christians.
Ġĭb'ber, *v. t.* To speak rapidly and inarticulately.
Ġĭb'ber-ish, *n.* Rapid, inarticulate speech.
Ġĭb'bet, *n.* A kind of gallows. — *v. t.* (8) To hang on a gibbet.

Gibbet.

Ġĭb'boŭs, *a.* Convex; swelling with a regular curve; protuberant.
Ġĭbe, *v. i.* or *t.* To scoff at. — *n.* A sneer; scoff.
Ġĭb'lets, *n. pl.* Heart, liver, gizzard, &c., of a fowl.
Ġĭd'di-ness, *n.* A swimming of the head; dizziness.
Ġĭd'dy, *a.* Reeling; dizzy; wild; volatile.
Ġĭft, *n.* Any thing given; an offering; faculty; power.
Ġĭft'ed, *a.* Endowed with a faculty; talented.
Ġĭg, *n.* A light kind of chaise.
Ġī-ġăn'tĭc, *a.* Like a giant; huge; enormous.
Ġĭg'gle, *n.* A laugh with short catches of breath. — *v. i.* To laugh; to titter.
Ġĭld, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.*

GILDED, GILT.] To overlay with gold.
Gĭld'ing, *n.* Art of overlaying with gold.
Gĭll (jĭl), *n.* Fourth of a pint; [a plant.
Gĭll (1), *n.* Organ of respiration in fishes.
Gĭl'ly-flow'er, *n.* A plant.
Gĭlt, *a.* Overlaid with gold.
Gĭm'bals, *n. pl.* A combination of rings to keep a compass always in the same posi-
Gĭm'crăck, *n.* A toy. [tion.
Gĭm'let, *n.* A small implement for boring.
Gĭmp, *n.* A kind of edging.
Gĭn, *n.* Spirit distilled from rye and barley, and flavored with juniper berries or hops; a machine; snare. — *v. t.* To clear of its seed, as cotton. [spicy root.
Gĭn'ger, *n.* A plant and its
Gĭn'ger-brĕad, *n.* A sweet cake flavored with ginger.
Gĭn'ger-ly, *adv.* Cautiously.
Gĭng'ham (gĭng'am), *n.* A kind of cotton cloth.
Gĭn'seng, *n.* A plant.
Gĭp'sy, *n.* See *Gipsy*.
Gi-răffe', *n.* An African quadruped; the camelopard.

Giraffe.

Gĭrd, *n.* A twitch; a pang; a gibe. — *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* GIRDED, GIRT.] To bind; to tie round.
Gĭrd'er, *n.* Chief timber in a floor.
Gĭrd'le, *n.* A band round the waist. — *v. t.* To bind; to cut a ring round, in order to kill, as a tree.
Gĭrl, *n.* A young woman.
Gĭrl'hŏŏd, *n.* The state or time of being a girl.
Gĭrl'ish, *a.* Like a girl; giddy.
Gĭrt, } *n.* A strap for a sad-
Gĭrth, } dle; circumference.
Gĭst, *n.* Main point; pith.
Gĭve, *v. t.* or *i.* [*imp.* GAVE; *p. p.* GIVEN.] To bestow; to yield; to grant; to utter.
Gĭv'er, *n.* One who gives.
Gĭz'zard, *n.* The muscular stomach of a fowl.
Glā'cial, *a.* Like ice; icy.
Glā'çier (glā'seer *or* glăs'ĭ-er), *n.* A great mass of ice moving slowly down mountain slopes or valleys.
Glā'çis, or Gla-çĭs', *n.* A sloping bank.
Glăd, *a.* Affected with pleasure; gratified. — *v. t.* To make glad. [glad.
Glăd'den, *v. t.* To make
Glāde, *n.* An opening through or in a wood.
Glăd'i-ā'tor, *n.* A sword-player; a prize-fighter.
Glăd'ly, *adv.* Joyfully.
Glăd'ness, *n.* Joy; pleasure.
Glăd'sŏme, *a.* Pleased; gay.
Glâir, *n.* The white of an egg.
Glânçe, *n.* A sudden shoot of light; a cast of the sight. — *v.* To dart; to fly off.
Glănd, *n.* An organ of secretion in animals and plants.
Glănd'ers, *n. pl.* A contagious disease of horses.
Glănd'u-lar, } *a.* Consisting
Glănd'u-loŭs, } of glands.
Glâre, *n.* A bright dazzling light. — *v. i.* To look fiercely.
Glâr'ing, *a.* Open and bold; clear; notorious.
Glàss, *n.* A transparent substance; a mirror; telescope; (*pl.*) spectacles. — *v. t.* To cover with glass.
Glàss'i-ness, *n.* Smoothness, like glass. [glass.
Glàss'y, *a.* Made of, or like,
Glāze, *v. t.* To furnish with glass or with something like it.
Glā'zier (glā'zhur), *n.* One who sets window glass.
Glāz'ing, *n.* The vitreous substance on potters' ware.
Glēam, *n.* A faint shooting forth of light. — *v. i.* To shine with flashes of light.
Glēan, *v. t.* To gather after a reaper; to collect with patient and minute labor.
Glēbe, *n.* Turf; soil; land belonging to a parish church.
Glee, *n.* Joy; merriment; a song in three or more parts.
Glĕn, *n.* A narrow valley.
Glĭb, *a.* Smooth; slippery; voluble; fluent.
Glĭde, *v. i.* To flow gently. — *n.* Act of passing smoothly.
Glĭm'mer (8), *v. i.* To shoot scattered rays. — *n.* A faint light. [view.
Glĭm'mer-ing, *n.* A faint
Glĭmpse, *n.* A short, hurried view.
Glĭs'ten (glĭs'n), *v. t.* To sparkle with a mild light.
Glĭt'ter, *v. i.* To shine brightly. — *n.* Sparkling light.
Glōat, *v. i.* To gaze with eagerness or desire.
Glōbe, *n.* A round body; the sphere; the earth.
Glo-bōse', } *a.* Round; globu-
Glō'boŭs, } lar; spherical.
Glo-bŏs'i-ty, *n.* Roundness.
Glŏb'u-lar, *a.* Spherical.
Glŏb'ule, *n.* A small round mass.
Glōōm, *n.* Darkness; obscurity. — *v. i.* To shine obscurely. [obscurely; sullenly.
Glōōm'i-ly, *adv.* Darkly;
Glōōm'y, *a.* Dark; dim; melancholy. [glorifying.
Glō'ri-fi-cā'tion, *n.* Act of
Glō'ri-fy, *v. t.* To make glorious; to extol; to adore.
Glō'ri-oŭs, *a.* Splendid; grand; renowned.
Glō'ri-oŭs-ly, *adv.* Illustriously; splendidly.
Glō'ry, *n.* Brightness; splendor; honor; renown. — *v. i.* To exult; to rejoice.
Glŏss, *n.* Brightness; specious appearance; comment. — *v. i.* To make smooth and shining; to explain.
Glŏss'a-ry, *n.* A vocabulary for explaining obsolete or peculiar words.
Glŏss'i-ness, *n.* The luster of a surface; polish.
Glŏss'y, *a.* Smooth and shining; bright.
Glŏt'tis, *n.* The upper opening of the windpipe.
Glŏve (glŭv), *n.* A cover for the hand. [gloves.
Glŏv'er, *n.* One who makes
Glōw, *v. i.* To shine with in-

tense heat. — *n.* Intense heat; brightness of color.

Glōw'ing, *a.* White with heat. — SYN. Ardent; inflamed; vehement.

Glōw'-worm (-wûrm), *n.* An insect that emits light in the night.

Glōze, *v. t.* To flatter.

Glūe, *n.* A kind of tenacious cement. — *v. t.* To cement with glue.

Glŭm, *a.* Sullen; grave.

Glūme, *n.* The calyx of certain plants; chaff.

Glŭt, *v. t.* To cloy; to overload. — *n.* More than enough; superabundance.

Glū'ten, *n.* Tough adhesive part of dough.

Glū'ti-noŭs, *a.* Viscous; tenacious.

Glŭt'ton (glŭt'tn), *n.* A voracious eater; an animal.

Glŭt'ton-ŭs, *a.* Given to excessive eating.

Glŭt'ton-y, *n.* Excess in eating.

Glўç'er-ĭne, *n.* A sweetish liquid obtained from fat.

Gnärl (närl), *v. i.* To growl.

Gnärled (närld), *a.* Full of knots.

Gnăsh (năsh), *v.* To strike the teeth together.

Gnăt (năt), *n.* A small blood-sucking fly.

Gnaw (naw), *v. t.* To bite off; to corrode.

Gneĭss (nīs), *n.* A rock resembling granite.

Gnōme (nōm), *n.* A fabled subterranean being; a dwarf; a goblin.

Gnō'mon (nō'mon), *n.* The style or pin of a dial.

Gnu (nu, 18), *n.* A kind of antelope found in South Africa.

Gnu.

Gō, *v. i.* [*imp.* WENT; *p. p.* GONE.] To move; to walk; to depart.

Gōad, *n.* A pointed instrument to drive oxen. — *v. t.* To prick with a goad.

Gōal, *n.* A starting-post.

Gōat, *n.* An animal allied to the sheep.

Gōat'-hērd, *n.* One who tends goats.

Gŏb'ble, *v. t.* To swallow hastily.

Gŏb'bler, *n.* A greedy eater; a turkey-cock.

Gŏb'let, *n.* A kind of drinking vessel.

Gŏb'lin, *n.* An evil spirit.

Gŏd, *n.* A divinity; a deity; the Supreme Being.

Gŏd'dess, *n.* A female deity.

Gŏd'fä-ther, *n.* A male sponsor for a child.

Gŏd'hĕad, *n.* Divine nature.

Gŏd'less, *a.* Ungodly; wicked; irreligious.

Gŏd'li-ness (13), *n.* Real piety; a religious life.

Gŏd'ly, *a.* Pious; religious.

Gŏd'send, *n.* An unexpected piece of good fortune.

Gŏd'sŏn, *n.* A male child for whom another is sponsor.

Gŏg'gles (gŏg'glz), *n. pl.* Glasses to protect the eyes.

Gō'ing, *n.* Act of moving; departure.

Goi'ter } (29), *n.* A swelling
Goi'tre } of the front part of the neck.

Gōld, *n.* A precious metal; money.

Gōld'en, *a.* Made of gold; like gold.

Gōld'finch, *n.* A yellow singing bird.

Gōld'-lēaf, *n.* Gold beaten into a thin leaf.

Gŏn'do-lȧ (18), *n.* A pleasure-boat used in Venice.

Gŏn'do-liĕr', *n.* One who rows a gondola.

Gŏne, *p. p.* of *Go.* Departed.

Gŏng, *n.* A kind of drum.

Gōod, *a.* Having desirable qualities; virtuous; valid; sound; suitable. — *n.* That which possesses desirable qualities; advantage.

Gŏod-bȳ', *n.* Farewell; adieu.

Gŏod'li-ness, *n.* Beauty; grace.

Gŏod'ly, *a.* Beautiful; comely.

Gŏod'ness, *n.* Excellence.

Gōods, *n. pl.* Movables; household furniture.

Gŏod-wĭll', *n.* Benevolence; business facilities.

Gōose (21), *n.* A fowl; a tailor's utensil.

Gōose'bĕr-rў, *n.* A thorny shrub and its fruit.

Gōre, *n.* Clotted blood; triangular piece of cloth. — *v. t.* To wound with the horns.

Gôrge, *n.* The throat. — *v. t.* To swallow with greediness; to satiate.

Gôr'geoŭs (-jus), *a.* Very fine or showy.

Gôr'gon, *n.* A fabled monster that turned beholders to stone.

Go-rĭl'lȧ (18), *n.* A large monkey found in Western Africa.

Gorilla.

Gôr'mand-īze, *v. i.* To eat greedily.

Gôr'mand-īz'er, *n.* A voracious eater.

Gôrse, *n.* A prickly shrub.

Gōr'y, *a.* Stained with gore.

Gŏs'ling, *n.* A young goose.

Gŏs'pel, *n.* The history of Jesus Christ; any system of religious truth or doctrine.

Gŏs'sa-mer, *n.* A filmy substance floating in the air.

Gŏs'sip, *n.* One who tattles idly; tattle. — *v. i.* To tell idle tales.

Gŏt, *imp.* of *Get.*

Gŏth, *n.* A barbarian.

Gŏth'ic, *a.* Pertaining to the Goths, or to a certain style of architecture.

Gouge (gowj; *in Eng.* gōoj), *n.* A chisel with a round edge. — *v. t.* To scoop out with a gouge.

Gōurd, *a.* A plant and its fruit.

Gour'mand (gōor'-), *n.* A ravenous eater; a glutton.

Gout, *n.* A painful disease.

Gout'y, *a.* Diseased with gout.

Gov'ern (gŭv'ern), *v. t.* To rule; to control.

Gov'ern-ançe, *n.* Management; control.

Gov'er-nănte', *n.* A governess.

Gov'ern-ess, *n.* A female who governs or instructs.

Gov'ern-ment, *n.* Regulation; control; executive power; an empire or state.

Gov'ern-or, *n.* Chief magistrate; a regulator.

Gown, *n.* A woman's dress.
Grăb, *v. t.* To seize.
Grāçe, *n.* Favor; divine favor; religious affections; a brief prayer; ease of manner. — *v. t.* To adorn; to dignify; to favor.
Grāçe'ful (17), *a.* Beautiful with dignity; elegant.
Grāçe'ful-ly, *adv.* With dignity. [grace.
Grāçe'less, *a.* Destitute of
Grā'cioŭs, *a.* Favorable; kind. [bly.
Grā'cioŭs-ly, *adv.* Favora-
Gra-dā'tion, *n.* Order; series.
Grāde, *n.* Degree; rank; rate of ascent or descent. — *v. t.* To reduce to a level or to a regular slope.
Grā'di-ent, *a.* Moving by steps. — *n.* Degree of ascent or descent in a road.
Grăd'u-al, *a.* Proceeding by degrees; progressive. [grees.
Grăd'u-al-ly, *adv.* By de-
Grăd'u-āte, *v. i.* To receive an academical degree. — *v. t.* To mark with degrees.
Grăd'u-ate, *n.* One who has received an academical degree. [graduating.
Grăd'u-ā'tion, *n.* Act of
Grăft, *n.* A scion inserted in a stock. — *v. t.* To insert a shoot or scion in.
Grāin, *n.* Corn; a small seed; a minute particle; (*pl.*) remains of malt. — *v. t.* To granulate; to paint in imitation of grains of wood.
Gra-mĭn'e-oŭs, *a.* Pertaining to grass; grassy.
Grăm'i-nĭv'o-roŭs, *a.* Feeding on grass.
Grăm'mar, *n.* Art of speaking and writing a language correctly.
Gram-mā'ri-an, *n.* One versed in grammar.
Gram-măt'i-cal, *a.* According to the rules of grammar.
Gram-măt'i-cal-ly, *adv.* According to grammar.
Grăm'pus, *n.* A fish allied to the whale.
Grăn'a-ry, *n.* A store-house for grain.
Grănd, *a.* Very great; magnificent; principal.
Grăn'dam, *n.* Grandmother.
Grănd'chīld, *n.* A son's or daughter's child.
Gran-dee', *n.* A man of rank.
Grănd'eūr, *n.* Magnificence.
Grănd'fa-ther, *n.* A father's or mother's father.
Gran-dĭl'o-quençe, *n.* Lofty speaking. [indictment.
Grand-jū'ry, *n.* A jury on
Grănd'mŏth-er, *n.* A father's or mother's mother.
Grănd'sīre, *n.* A grandfather.
Grănd'sŏn, *n.* The son of a son or daughter.
Grānge, *n.* A barn; a farm with its buildings, &c.
Grăn'ĭte, *n.* A stone composed of quartz, feldspar, and mica. [ing on grain.
Gra-nĭv'o-roŭs, *a.* Subsist-
Grănt, *v. t.* To bestow; to give; to yield. — *n.* A thing granted.
Grănt-ee' (18), *n.* One to whom a grant is made.
Grănt'er, } *n.* One who makes
Grănt'or, } a grant.
Grăn'u-lar, *a.* Consisting of grains. [into grains.
Grăn'u-lāte, *v.* To form
Grăn'u-lā'tion, *n.* Act of forming into grains.
Grăn'ule, *n.* A particle.
Grāpe, *n.* The fruit of the vine.
Grāp'er-y, *n.* A building for raising grapes in.
Grāpe'-shŏt, *n.* A cluster of small shot in a bag or case.
Grăph'ĭc, *a.* Well delineated.
Grăp'nel, *n.* A kind of small anchor.
Grăp'ple, *v. t.* To lay fast hold of. — *v. i.* To contend closely. — *n.* A seizing; a kind of hook.
Grăsp, *v. t.* To seize and hold. — *n.* Gripe of the hands.
Grăss, *n.* Herbage. — *v.* To grow over with grass.
Grăss'hŏp-per, *n.* An insect.
Grăss'y, *a.* Covered with, or resembling, grass.
Grāte, *v. t.* or *i.* To rub hard; to fret; to vex. — *n.* A frame of metal bars.
Grāte'ful, *a.* Having a sense of favors; affording pleasure. — SYN. Thankful; agreeable; welcome.
Grāt'er, *n.* An instrument for grating.
Grăt'i-fi-cā'tion, *n.* Pleasure enjoyed; satisfaction.
Grăt'i-fȳ, *v. t.* To indulge; to please; to humor.
Grāt'ing, *a.* Fretting; harsh. — *n.* A partition of bars; a harsh sound of rubbing.
Grā'tis, *adv.* For nothing.
Grăt'i-tūde, *n.* Thankfulness.
Gra-tū'i-toŭs, *a.* Free; voluntary; asserted without proof.
Gra-tū'i-ty, *n.* A free gift.
Grăt'u-lā'tion, *n.* Expression of joy.
Grāve, *n.* A pit for the dead. — *a.* Serious; weighty; slow; solemn; not acute. — *v. t.* [*imp.* GRAVED; *p. p.* GRAVED, GRAVEN.] To engrave; to clean, as a ship.
Grăv'el, *n.* Small pebbles; concretions in the kidneys. — *v. t.* To cover with gravel.
Grāve'ly, *adv.* Seriously.
Grāv'er, *n.* A tool to engrave with. [by a grave.
Grāve'-stōne, *n.* A stone set
Grāve'-yārd, *n.* Burial place.
Grăv'id, *a.* Pregnant.
Grăv'i-tāte, *v. i.* To tend toward the center.
Grăv'i-tā'tion, *n.* Tendency to the center.
Grăv'i-ty, *n.* Seriousness; force which draws toward the center of attraction.
Grā'vy, *n.* Juice of cooked meat, made into a dressing.
Grāy, *a.* Hoary; white with a mixture of black.
Grāy'bēard, *n.* An old man.
Grāze, *v.* To eat grass; to rub slightly.
Grāz'er, *n.* One who grazes.
Grā'zier (grā'zhur), *n.* One who feeds cattle.
Grēase, *n.* Animal fat.
Grēase, or **Grēase**, *v. t.* To smear with grease.

Grēa'şi-ness, or Greas'i-ness, *n.* State of being greasy. [unctuous.
Grēa'şy, or Grēas'y, *a.* Fat;
Great, *a.* Large; big; chief; pregnant; important; distinguished. [gree.
Great'ly, *adv.* In a great de-
Great'ness, *n.* Quality of being great.
Grē'cian (grē'shan), *a.* Pertaining to Greece.
Greed'i-ly, *adv.* Ravenously.
Greed'i-ness (13), *n.* Ravenousness; ardent desire.
Greed'y, *a.* Ravenous; covetous; eager to obtain.
Greek, *n.* A native of Greece; language of Greece.
Green, *a.* Of the color of growing plants; fresh; raw; not dry; not ripe. — *n.* A green color; a grassy plot. — *v. t.* To make green.
Green'-grō'çer, *n.* A retailer of fresh vegetables.
Green'-house, *n.* A house to keep plants in.
Greens, *n. pl.* Leaves and stems of young plants used for food. [turf.
Green'sward, *n.* A close green
Greet, *v. t.* To salute; to hail.
Greet'ing, *n.* A salutation.
Gre-gā'ri-oŭs, *a.* Keeping in flocks.
Gre-nāde', *n.* A ball filled with gunpowder.
Grĕn'a-dier', *n.* A soldier distinguished by his height and by uniform.
Grew (grų), *imp.* of *Grow.*
Grey. See *Gray.*
Grey'hound (grā'-), *n.* A tall, fleet kind of dog.

Greyhound.

Grid'dle, *n.* A pan to bake cakes in; a cover for a stove.
Grid'i-ron (-i'urn), *n.* A kind of grate to broil meat on.
Grief, *n.* A painful sense of loss; sorrow; sadness.
Griēv'ançe, *n.* That which causes grief.
Griēve, *v. i.* To mourn; to sorrow. — *v. t.* To give pain to. [flictive.
Griēv'oŭs, *a.* Painful; af-
Grif'fin, } *n.* A fabled ani-
Grif'fon, } mal, part lion and part eagle.
Grim, *a.* Fierce; hideous.
Grī-māçe', *n.* A made-up face.
Grī-măl'kin, *n.* An old cat.
Grime, *v. t.* To sully deeply. — *n.* Dirt deeply insinuated.
Grim'ly, *adv.* In a grim or fierce manner.
Grin (ī), *v. i.* To show the teeth. — *n.* A showing of the teeth.
Grind, *v. t.* [*imp.* GROUND.] To rub; to reduce to powder; to oppress.
Grind'er, *n.* One who grinds; a back tooth.
Grind'stōne, *n.* A stone to grind edged tools on. [ing.
Grip, *n.* A seizing; a grasp-
Gripe, *v. t.* To seize; to clutch. — *n.* A grasp; oppression. [ful.
Gris'ly, *a.* Horrible; fright-
Grist, *n.* Corn ground, or for grinding, at once.
Gris'tle (gris'l), *n.* Cartilage.
Grist'ly (gris'lў), *a.* Like gristle. [sand; gravel.
Grit, *n.* Coarse part of meal;
Grit'ti-ness (7, 13), *n.* The quality of being gritty.
Grit'ty, *a.* Full of grit; spirited.
Griz'zly, *a.* Somewhat gray.
Grōan (8), *v. i.* To breathe with a deep noise, as in pain. — *n.* A deep, mournful sound. [sterling.
Groat (grawt), *n.* Fourpence
Groats, *n. pl.* Oats or wheat deprived of the hulls.
Grō'çer, *n.* A dealer in sugar, tea, liquors, spices, &c.
Grō'çer-y, *n.* A grocer's shop or store; (*pl.*) goods sold by grocers.
Grŏg, *n.* Spirit and water.
Groin, *n.* Part between the belly and the thigh; curve made by two intersecting arches.
Grōom, *n.* One who tends horses; a newly married man.
Grōove, *n.* A long hollow cut by a tool. — *v. t.* To cut a furrow or channel in.
Grōpe, *v. i.* To feel in the dark.
Grōss (2), *a.* Great; bulky; immodest; indelicate; dense; total. — *n.* The whole bulk; twelve dozen.
Grŏt, } *n.* A cavern; an
Grŏt'to, } ornamental cave.
Gro-tĕsque' (-tĕsk'), *a.* Wildly formed; odd.
Ground, *n.* Upper part of land; soil; foundation; (*pl.*) lees. — *v.* To lay; to found; to run aground. — *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Grind.*
Ground'less, *a.* Void of foundation.
Ground'-nŭt, *n.* A plant and its fruit, of several kinds.
Ground'-work (-wûrk), *n.* Foundation; first principle.
Group, *n.* Cluster; crowd; assemblage. — *v. t.* To form into a cluster. [bird.
Grouse, *n.* A kind of wild
Grōve, *n.* A small wood.
Grŏv'el (8), *v. t.* To creep on the earth.
Grōw, *v. t.* or *i.* [*imp.* GREW; *p. p.* GROWN.] To vegetate; to increase; to raise.
Growl, *v.* To grumble; to snarl. — *n.* A cross murmur.
Grōwn, *p. p.* of *Grow.*
Grōwth, *n.* Increase of size; progress; vegetation.
Grŭb, *n.* A small worm. — *v. t.* or *i.* To dig.
Grŭdge, *v. t.* To part with reluctantly. — *v. i.* To be covetous or envious. — *n.* A cherished ground of ill-feeling; spite. — SYN. Aversion; dislike; ill-will; pique.
Gru'el, *n.* Food made of meal boiled in water.
Grŭff (1), *a.* Stern; surly; grum.
Grŭff'ly, *adv.* With surliness.
Grŭm, *a.* Deep in the throat.
Grŭm'ble, *v. i.* To murmur with discontent; to growl.

Grŭm'ly, *adv.* In a grum manner; morosely.
Grŭnt, *v. i.* To utter a sound like a hog. —*n.* The sound made by a hog.
Guä'no (gwä'no), *n.* Manure of the dung of sea-fowls.
Guăr'an-tee' (15), *v. t.* To warrant. —*n.* A surety-for performance.
Guăr'an-tôr, *n.* A warrantor.
Guăr'an-ty, *v. t.* To undertake for the performance of. —*n.* One who warrants; an engagement.
Guärd, *n.* A watch; defense; —*v. t.* To watch; to defend.
Guärd'i-an, *n.* One who has the care of another. —*a.* Protecting.
Guärd'i-an-shĭp, *n.* Office of a guardian.
Gū'ber-na-tō'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to a governor.
Gŭd'ġeon (-jun), *n.* A fish; a pin on which a wheel turns.
Guer-rĭl'là (ġer-rĭl'là, 18), *a.* An irregular or predatory mode of warfare.
Guĕss (2), *v. t.* To conjecture. —*n.* A conjecture.
Guĕst, *n.* A visitor. [leading.
Guīd'ançe, *n.* Direction; a
Guīde, *v. t.* To lead; to direct. —*n.* One who shows the way.
Guīde'-pōst, *n.* A post to point out the way.
Guĭld, *n.* An association of workmen, &c.
Guĭld'er, *n.* A Dutch coin.
Guīle, *n.* Cunning; craft.
Guīle'fụl, *a.* Deceitful; crafty.
Guīle'less, *a.* Free from guile; artless; sincere.
Guĭl'lo-tĭne' (-teen'), *n.* A machine for beheading.
Guĭlt, *n.* Criminality; sin.
Guĭlt'i-ness, *n.* Criminality.
Guĭlt'less, *a.* Without guilt.
Guĭlt'y, *a.* Criminal; wicked.
Guĭn'ea (18), *n.* An English gold coin of the value of 21 shillings sterling.
Guīṣe, *n.* Manner; garb.
Guĭ-tär', *n.* A stringed instrument of music, played with the fingers.

Guitar.

Gŭlf, *n.* A large bay; an open sea; an abyss.
Gŭlf'y, *a.* Full of whirlpools, or gulfs.
Gŭll (1), *v. t.* To cheat; to defraud. —*n.* A sea-fowl; one easily cheated; a dupe.
Gŭl'let, *n.* Passage for food in the throat; esophagus.
Gŭl'li-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Credulity.
Gŭl'ly, *n.* A channel worn by water. —*v. t.* To wear by water into a channel.
Gŭlp, *v. t.* To swallow eagerly. —*n.* A swallow, or as much as is swallowed at once.
Gŭm, *n.* Fleshy substance inclosing the teeth; mucilage of vegetables hardened. —*v. t.* To unite or stiffen with gum.
Gŭm'-boil, *n.* A boil or small abscess on the gum.
Gŭm'my, *a.* Consisting of, or like, gum.
Gŭmp, *n.* A dolt; a dunce.
Gŭmp'tion, *n.* Shrewdness; address; capacity.
Gŭn, *n.* A cannon, musket, or rifle, &c. —*v. i.* To practice fowling.
Gŭn'ner, *n.* One who works a gun; a cannoneer.
Gŭn'ner-y, *n.* The art and science of firing guns.
Gŭn'ning, *n.* Act of shooting.
Gŭn'pow-der, *n.* An explosive composition of saltpeter, sulphur, and charcoal.
Gŭn'shŏt, *n.* The reach or range of a shot.
Gŭn'smith, *n.* A gun maker; an armorer.
Gŭn'stŏck, *n.* Wood in which the barrel of a gun is fixed.
Gŭn'wale (gŭn'nel), *n.* Upper edge of a ship's side.
Gûrġe, *n.* A whirlpool, abyss.
Gûr'gle, *v. i.* To gush irregularly and noisily, as water from a bottle.
Gŭsh, *v. i.* To rush out, as a fluid. —*n.* A sudden and violent flow of a fluid.
Gŭs'set, *n.* A piece of cloth inserted in a garment to strengthen it.
Gŭst, *n.* Taste; enjoyment; a sudden blast of wind.
Gŭs'to, *n.* Relish; taste.
Gŭst'y, *a.* Subject to blasts of wind.
Gŭt, *n.* The intestinal canal. —*v. t.* To disembowel; to destroy the interior of.
Gŭt'tà-pēr'chà, *n.* A substance exuding from certain trees in Asia, and resembling India rubber in some of its properties.
Gŭt'ter, *n.* A passage for water; a small channel. —*v. t.* To become hollowed or channeled.
Gŭt'tle, *v. t.* To swallow greedily.
Gŭt'tur-al, *a.* Belonging to, or formed in, the throat.
Guỹ, *n.* A rope to keep a body steady in hoisting.
Gŭz'zle, *v. i.* or *t.* To swallow much or frequently.
Ġym-nā'ṣi-um (-nā'zhi-), *n.* A place for athletic exercises; a school.
Ġym-năs'tic, *a.* Pertaining to athletic exercises.
Ġym-năs'tics, *n. sing.* The art of performing athletic exercises.
Ġўp'sum, *n.* Sulphate of lime; plaster-of-Paris.
Ġўp'sy (19), *n.* One of a vagabond race scattered over Europe.
Ġў'ral, *a.* Whirling; moving round; rotatory.
Ġў-rā'tion, *n.* A circular motion.
Ġў'ra-to-ry, *a.* Moving in a circle or spirally.
Ġўve, *n.* A fetter or shackle for the leg. —*v. t.* To shackle; to fetter.

H.

HÄ, *interj.* denoting surprise.

Hā'be-as Cŏr'pus. A writ to produce the body of a prisoner in court.

Hăb'er-dăsh'er, *n.* A dealer in small wares.

Ha-bĭl'i-ment, *n.* Dress; clothing; garment.

Hăb'it, *n.* Ordinary state; temperament of body; fixed custom; dress; a garment. — *v. t.* To clothe.

Hăb'it-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being inhabited.

Hăb'it-ā'tion, *n.* Dwelling.

Ha-bĭt'u-al, *a.* Formed by, or according to, habit. — SYN. Customary; usual.

Ha-bĭt'u-al-ly, *adv.* Commonly; customarily.

Ha-bĭt'u-āte, *v. t.* To accustom.

Hăb'i-tūde, *n.* Customary mode of living or acting.

Hăck, *v. t.* To cut awkwardly. — *v. i.* To try to raise phlegm. — *n.* A horse or coach for hire; a notch; a cut. — *a.* Hackneyed; mercenary.

Hăck'le, *v. t.* To comb, as flax or hemp; to hatchel.

Hăck'ney (19), *n.* A horse or coach for hire.

Hăck'neyed, *a.* Let out for hire; much used; trite.

Hăck'ney-cōach, *n.* A coach for hire.

Hăd, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Have.*

Hăd'dock, *n.* A fish much like the cod.

Hăft, *n.* A handle; the hilt.

Hăg, *n.* An ugly old woman; a witch.

Hăg'gard, *a.* Wasted by want or suffering.

Hăg'gĭsh, *a.* Like a hag.

Hăg'gle, *v. t.* To notch or hack. — *v. i.* To be difficult in making a bargain.

Hăg'gler, *n.* One who haggles.

Hā/gi-ŏg'ra-phy, *n.* Sacred writings.

Hāil, *n.* Frozen drops of rain; a wish of health. — *v. t.* To call; to salute. — *v. i.* To fall as icy masses.

Hāil'stōne, *n.* A small mass of ice falling.

Hâir, *n.* A small animal filament.

Hâir'-brĕadth, *n.* A very small distance. — *a.* Extremely narrow.

Hâir'-brŭsh, *n.* A brush to smooth the hair with.

Hâir'-clŏth, *n.* Cloth made of hair.

Hâir'i-ness (13), *n.* State of being hairy.

Hâir'y, *a.* Full of hair; made of hair.

Hāke, *n.* A fish of the cod family.

Hal'berd (hŏl'-), *n.* A military weapon.

Hăl'çy-on, *n.* The kingfisher. — *a.* Calm; quiet; peaceful.

Hāle, *a.* Robustly healthy.

Hāle, or Hale, *v. t.* To haul.

Hălf (hăf), *n.* (*pl.* Hălves, hävz.) One of two equal parts into which any whole is divided. — *adv.* In part; in equal part. — *a.* Consisting of half.

Hălf'-blood (hăf'-), *n.* A relation by one parent.

Hălf'-cāste (hăf'-), *n.* One born of a Hindoo and a European.

Hălf'-pāy (hăf'-), *n.* Reduced pay.

Hălf'pen-ny (hāp'pen-nў), *n.* Half a penny.

Hal'i-but (hŏl'-), *n.* A large, flat sea-fish.

Hall (1), *n.* Entrance of a house; a public room; a stately edifice; a college.

Hăl'le-lū'iah } (hal'le-lū'yȧ),
Hăl'le-lū'jah } *n.* & *interj.* Praise ye the Lord.

Hal-lōō', *v. i.* or *t.* To cry out. — *interj.* An exclamation to excite attention.

Hăl'lōw, *v. t.* To consecrate.

Hal-lū'çi-nā'tion, *n.* A delusion of the imagination.

Hā'lo (18), *n.* A circle round the sun or moon.

Halt, *v. i.* or *t.* To limp; to stop. — *a.* Lame; crippled. — *n.* A stop; a limping.

Halt'er, *n.* A rope to tie a horse; a hangman's rope. — *v. t.* To put a halter on.

Hälve (häv), *v. t.* To divide into two equal parts.

Hälves (hävz), *n. pl.* of *Half.*

Hăl'yard, *n.* A rope or tackle for raising or lowering a sail.

Hăm, *n.* The hind part of the knee; thigh of a hog.

Hāmes, *n. pl.* A kind of collar for horses.

Hăm'let, *n.* A small village.

Hăm'mer, *n.* An instrument for driving nails. — *v. t.* (8) To drive with a hammer.

Hăm'mock. (5), *n.* A hanging bed.

Hammock.

Hăm'per, *n.* A covered basket. — *v. t.* To embarrass.

Hăm'string, *n.* A tendon of the ham. — *v. t.* To cut the tendons of the ham of.

Hănd, *n.* The palm with the fingers; pointer of a timepiece; manner of writing. — *v. t.* To give; to lead.

Hănd'bĭll, *n.* A loose printed sheet for public information.

Hănd'bŏŏk, *n.* A manual of reference.

Hănd'cuff, *n.* A manacle. — *v. t.* To put handcuffs on; to manacle.

Hănd'ful (17), *n.* As much as the hand can hold.

Hănd'i-cràft, *n.* Manual occupation.

Hănd'i-ly, *adv.* In a handy manner; dexterously.

Hănd'i-ness, *n.* Ease in performance.

Hănd'ker-chĭef (hăngk'er-), *n.* A cloth carried about the person to wipe the face, &c.

Hăn'dle, *v. t* To touch; to manage — *n.* The part by which a thing is held.
Hănd'māid, } *n.* A wait-
Hănd'māid-en, } ing-maid.
Hănd'-saw, *n.* A small saw.
Hănd'sŏme (hăn'sum), *a.* Comely; good-looking; appropriate; generous.
Hănd'sŏme-ly (hăn'sum-), *adv.* In a handsome manner.
Hănd'spīke, *n.* A wooden lever.
Hănd'y, *a.* Ready; dexterous.
Hăng, *v. i.* [*imp.* HANGED, HUNG.] To be suspended. — *v. t.* To put to death on a gallows.
Hăng'er, *n.* A short, broad sword.
Hăng'ings, *n. pl* Drapery hung to walls.
Hăng'man (21), *n.* A public executioner
Hăŋk, *n.* Two or more skeins tied together.
Hăŋk'er, *v. i.* To long for.
Hăŋk'er-ing, *n.* Eager desire.
Hăp, *n.* That which comes unexpectedly —SYN Casualty; chance; accident.
Hăp'-hăz'ard, *n.* Extra hazard; chance; accident.
Hăp'less, *a.* Unhappy.
Hăp'ly, *adv.* Perhaps.
Hăp'pen, *v. i.* To come to pass.
Hăp'pi-ly, *adv* Luckily; fortunately.
Hăp'pi-ness, *n* State of enjoyment.
Hăp'py, *a* In a state of felicity; fortunate; ready.
Ha-răngue' (-răng'), *n.* A noisy speech; an oration. — *v. i.* To declaim.
Hăr'ass, *v. t.* To fatigue to excess; to perplex.
Hăr'bin-ger, *n.* A forerunner.
Hăr'bor (33), *n.* A haven for ships. — *v. t.* To lodge; to shelter; to entertain. — *v. i.* To take shelter.
Härd, *adv.* Close; nearly. — *a.* Not soft; firm; solid; not easily done; difficult; rigorous; close.
Härd'en, *v.* To make or grow hard.
Härd'-heärt'ed, *n.* Unfeeling; cruel.
Härd'i-hŏŏd, *n.* Boldness.
Härd'i-ness, *n.* Firm intrepidity; robustness.
Härd'ly, *adv.* Not easily.
Härd'ness, *n.* Quality of being hard.
Härd'ship, *n.* Any thing hard to bear; severe toil.
Härd'wâre, *n.* Wares made of iron, &c.
Härd'y, *a.* Strong, brave; robust.
Hâre, *n.* A small, timid animal.

Hare.

Hâre'bĕll, *n* A plant with blue bell-shaped flowers.
Hâre'-brāined, *a* Wild; giddy.
Hâre'lip, *n.* A divided lip like a hare's.
Hā'rem, *n.* Ladies' apartment in a seraglio.
Härk, *v. i.* To hear; to listen — *interj.* Hear!
Hăr'le-quin (-kin *or* -kwin), *n* A buffoon; a clown.
Hăr'lot, *n* A lewd woman.
Härm, *n.* Injury; hurt; damage. — *v. t.* To injure; to hurt.
Härm'ful, *a.* Hurtful.
Härm'less, *a.* Innocent; not hurtful; unhurt.
Har-mŏn'ic, } *a.* Relating
Har-mŏn'ic-al, } to harmony; musical.
Har-mō'ni-oŭs, *a.* Agreeing together; musical.
Hăr'mo-nīze, *v.* To make or become harmonious.
Hăr'mo-ny, *n.* Agreement; concord of musical strains differing in pitch and quality.
Hăr'ness, *n.* Equipments of a horse, &c. — *v. t.* To put on harness.
Härp, *n.* An instrument of music. — *v. i.* To play on a harp.
Härp'er, *n.* One who plays on a harp.
Hăr-pōōn', *n.* A barbed fishing-spear. — *v. t.* To strike with a harpoon.

Harpoon.

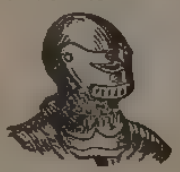
Härp'si-chôrd, *n.* A stringed instrument of music.
Hăr'py (19), *n.* A fabulous animal; an extortioner.
Hăr'ri-er, *n.* A hunting dog.
Hăr'rōw, *n.* An instrument to break or smooth land. — *v. t.* To break with a harrow; to harass.
Hăr'ry, *v. t.* To harass.
Härsh, *a.* Rough to the touch, taste, or feelings.
Härsh'ness, *n.* Roughness.
Härt, *n.* A stag or male deer.
Härts'hôrn, *n.* Horn of the hart; carbonate of ammonia.
Hăr'vest, *n.* Season for gathering any crop; crop gathered; effects. — *v. t.* To gather, as a crop, when ripe.
Hăsh, *v. t.* To mince; to chop. — *n.* Minced meat.
Häs'let, *n* Inwards of a hog, used for food.
Hăsp, *n* A clasp for a staple. — *v. t.* To fasten with a hasp.
Hăs'sock, *n.* A mat to kneel on in church.
Hăst, second person of *Have*.
Hāste, *n.* Celerity; hurry; speed; dispatch.
Hāste, } *v. t.* or *i.*
Hāst'en (hās'n), } To make speed; to hurry.
Hās'ti-ly, *adv.* With haste.
Hās'ty, *a.* Quick in action; passionate; rash.
Hăt, *n.* A cover for the head.
Hătch, *v. t.* To produce from eggs. — *n.* A brood; one of the openings in a ship's deck.
Hătch'el, *n.* An instrument to clean flax — *v. t.* To draw through the teeth of a hatchel, as flax.
Hătch'et, *n.* A small ax.
Hătch'wāy, *n.* An opening in a ship's deck.
Hāte, *v. t.* To dislike greatly. — *n.* Great dislike; enmity.
Hāte'ful, *a.* Exciting great dislike.
Hā'tred, *n.* Great dislike or ill-will; hate.
Hăt'ter, *n.* A maker of hats.
Haugh'ti-ly (haw'-), *adv.* With pride and contempt.
Haugh'ty (haw'tȳ), *a.* Proud and overbearing.
Haul, *v. t.* To draw with force. — *n.* A pull; draught.

Häunch, *n.* The hip.
Häunt, *v.* To frequent; to visit as a ghost. — *n.* A place of frequent resort.
Haut'boy (hō'boy), *n.* A wind instrument.
Hăve, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HAD.] To possess; to hold; to own; to enjoy.
Hā'ven (hā'vn), *n.* A harbor.
Hăv'oc (5), *n.* Waste; devastation.
Haw, *n.* Berry and seed of the hawthorn.
Hawk, *n.* A bird of prey; the falcon. — *v. i.* To force up phlegm. — *v. t.* To cry and sell, as goods.

Hawk.

Haw'ser, *n.* A small cable.
Haw'thôrn, *n.* A shrub used for hedges.
Hāy, *n.* Grass dried for fodder.
Hāy'ing, *n.* Act or time of making hay.
Hāy'-mow, *n.* A mow for hay.
Hāy'-rĭck, *n.* A long pile of hay in the open air.
Hāy'-stăck, *n.* A conical pile of hay in the open air.
Hăz'ard, *n.* Risk of loss or evil; danger. — *v. t.* To risk.
Hăz'ard-oŭs, *a.* Exposing to danger. — SYN. Perilous; imminent; dangerous.
Hāze, *n.* A thin mist or fog.
Hā'zel, *n.* A shrub bearing nuts. — *a.* Like a hazelnut; brown.
Hā'zi-ness (13), *n.* State of being hazy.
Hā'zy, *a.* Foggy; misty; dark.
He, *pron.* of the 3d person, masculine gender, referring to some man or male.
Hĕad, *n.* Upper part of the body; chief; front; source. — *v. t.* or *i.* To lead; to direct; to get in front of.
Hĕad'āche (-āk), *n.* Pain in the head.
Hĕad'-drĕss, *n.* Covering worn on the head.
Hĕad'ing, *n.* Material for the heads of casks.
Hĕad'land, *n.* A promontory.
Hĕad'less, *a.* Without a head.
Hĕad'long, *a.* Rash; precipitate. — *adv.* Precipitately.
Hĕad'-quar'ters, *n. pl.* or *sing.* Quarters of a chief commander.
Hĕad'stall, *n.* Part of a bridle.
Hĕad'strong, *a.* Obstinate.
Hĕad'wāy, *n.* Progress of an advancing ship.
Hĕad'-wĭnd, *n.* A wind from the direction opposite to a ship's course.
Hĕad'y, *a.* Willful; rash; intoxicating.
Hēal, *v. t.* To cure. — *v. i.* To become well.
Hĕalth, *n.* Freedom from sickness; sound state.
Hĕalth'ful, *a.* Free from disease; wholesome.
Hĕalth'i-ness, *n.* State of being in health.
Hĕalth'y, *a.* Being in a state of health.
Hēap, *n.* A pile; accumulation. — *v. t.* To pile; to amass; to accumulate.
Hēar, *v. t.* To perceive by the ear. — *v. i.* To be told.
Hēard (hĕrd), *imp.* & *p. p.* from *Hear*.
Hēar'er, *n.* One who hears.
Hēar'ing, *n.* Sense of perceiving sounds; audience.
Heärk'en, *v. i.* To listen; to lend the ear.
Hēarse, *n.* A carriage to bear the dead.
Hēar'sāy, *n.* Report; rumor.
Heärt, *n.* The organ of the blood's motion; inner part; seat of love; spirit.
Heärt'-bûrn, *n.* Burning sensation in the stomach.
Heärt'-fĕlt, *a.* Sincere; deep.
Heärth, *n.* Floor of a fireplace.
Heärt'i-ly, *adv.* From the heart; sincerely.
Heärt'i-ness, *n.* Sincerity.
Heärt'less, *a.* Void of affection or courage.
Heärt'y, *a.* Exhibiting strength; sincere; rich.
Hēat, *n.* Great warmth; glow. — *v. t.* To make hot. — *v. i.* To grow hot.
Hēath, *n.* A shrub; a place overgrown with shrubs.
Hēa'then, *n.* A pagan; a gentile. — *a.* Gentile; pagan.
Hēa'then-ĭsh, *a.* Like heathen; idolatrous.
Hēa'then-ĭşm, *n.* Paganism.
Hĕath'er (hĕth'er), *n.* Heath.
Hēave, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HEAVED, HOVE.] To lift; to raise; to throw off; to pant. — *n.* A rising; swell.
Hĕav'en, *n.* Region of the air; expanse of the sky; place of the blessed.
Hĕav'en-ly, *a.* Pertaining to heaven.
Hēaveş, *n.* Disease of horses marked by difficult breathing.
Hĕav'i-ly, *adv.* With weight.
Hĕav'i-ness, *n.* Weight; depression.
Hĕav'y, *a.* Weighty; ponderous; grievous; dull; burdensome; clammy.
Heb-dŏm'a-dal, *a.* Weekly.
Hē'bra-ĭst, *n.* One versed in Hebrew.
Hē'brew, *n.* A Jew; language of the Jews.
Hĕc'a-tomb (-tōōm), *n.* A sacrifice of a hundred oxen.
Hĕc'tic, *a.* Habitual; constant. — *n.* A fever of irritation and debility.
Hĕc'tor, *n.* A bully. — *v. t.* To bully; to tease; to vex.
Hĕdġe, *n.* A thicket of shrubs. — *v. t.* To fence with a hedge.
Hĕdġe'hŏg, *n.* A small animal armed with prickles or spines.
Heed, *v. t.* To mind; to observe. — *n.* Care; attention; notice.
Heed'ful, *a.* Attentive.
Heed'less, *a.* Careless; inattentive; negligent.
Heed'less-ness, *n.* Carelessness.
Heel, *n.* Hind part of the foot. — *v. i.* To lean. — *v. t.* To add a heel to.
He-ġī'rà, or **Hĕġ'i-rà**, *n.* Flight of Mohammed from Mecca, July 16, 622, from which date the Mohammedans reckon time; any flight.

Hĕif'er, *n.* A young cow.
Heīght } (hīt, 27), *n.* Dis-
Hīght } tance from a point below; an elevated place; elevation in excellence.
Heīght'en } (hīt'n), *v. t.* To
Hīght'en } raise higher.
Hē'inoŭs (hā'nus), *a.* Very wicked; hateful; atrocious.
Hēir (âr), *n.* He who inherits the property of another.
Hēir'ess (âr'-), *n.* Female heir.
Hēir'-lōōm (âr'-), *n.* Any furniture which descends to an heir.
Hĕld, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Hold*.
Hē'li-o-trōpe, *n.* A plant with fragrant flowers.
Hē'li-o-tȳpe, *n.* A picture printed from a gelatine plate produced by means of a photographic negative.
Hĕll (1), *n.* The place of the devil and the damned.
Hĕll'ish, *a.* Infernal.
Hĕlm, *n.* The instrument by which a ship is steered.
Hĕlm'et, *n.* Defensive armor for the head.


Helmet.

Hē'lot, or **Hĕl'ot**, *n.* A Spartan slave; any slave.
Hĕlp, *v. t.* To aid; to assist; to prevent. — *v. i.* To lend aid. — *n.* Aid; support.
Hĕlp'ful, *a.* Affording help.
Hĕlp'less, *a.* Destitute of help or of relief.
Hĕlp'māte, } *n.* A companion
Hĕlp'meet, } or helper.
Hĕlve, *n.* Handle of an ax.
Hĕm, *n.* Border of a garment. — *v. t.* (7) To fold and sew the edge of; to border.
Hĕm'i-sphēre, *n.* Half of a sphere.
Hĕm'i-sphĕr'ic, } *a.* Con-
Hĕm'i-sphĕr'ic-al, } taining half a sphere.
Hĕm'lock (5), *n.* A poisonous plant; an evergreen tree.
Hĕm'or-rhaġe, *n.* A flowing of blood from a rupture.
Hĕmp, *n.* A plant whose fibers are used for making rope, cloth, &c.
Hĕn, *n.* The female of birds.
Hĕn'bane, *n.* A plant poisonous to hens, &c.
Hĕnçe, *adv.* From this place, time, or cause.
Hençe-fōrth', or **Hĕnçe'-fōrth**, *adv.* From this time.
Hençe-fôr'ward, *adv.* From this time forward.
He-păt'ic, *a.* Belonging to the liver.
Hĕp'ta-gon, *n.* A figure of seven sides and angles.

Hepta-gon.

Hep-tăg'o-nal, *a.* Having seven sides.
Hĕp'tärch-y, *n.* Government by seven rulers.
Hĕr, *pron.* Objective form of *She*. — *a.* Belonging to a female.
Hĕr'ald, *n.* An officer who regulates coats of arms; a forerunner. — *v. t.* To proclaim.
He-răl'dic, *a.* Pertaining to heraldry.
Hĕr'ald-ry, *n.* The art or office of a herald; blazonry.
Hĕrb (ĕrb), *n.* A plant with a succulent stalk.
Her-bā'ceoŭs, *a.* Belonging to herbs.
Hĕrb'aġe (ĕrb'ej *or* hĕrb'ej). *n.* Herbs collectively; grass.
Hĕrb'al, *n.* A book on plants; collection of plants dried.
Hĕrb'al-ĭst, *n.* One skilled in herbs.
Her-bā'ri-um, *n.* (*pl.* Herbā'ri-umṣ, or Her-bā'ri-à, 25.) A collection of dried plants.
Her-bĭv'or-oŭs, *a.* Feeding on herbs.
Her-eū'le-an, *a.* Very strong, great, or difficult.
Hērd, *n.* A collection; a drove. — *v.* To associate.
Hēre, *adv.* In this place or state.
Hēre'a-bouts', *adv.* About or near this place.
Here-âft'er, *adv.* In time after the present. — *n.* A future state.
Here-ăt', *adv.* At this; on this account.
Here-bȳ', *adv.* By this.
Hĕr'e-dĭt'a-ment, *n.* Hereditary property.
He-rĕd'i-ta-ry, *a.* Descending by inheritance.
Here-ĭn', *adv.* In this.
Here-ŏf' (-ŏff' *or* -ŏv'), *adv.* Of this; from this.
Here-ŏn', } *adv.* On or
Hēre'up-ŏn', } upon this.
Hĕr'e-si-ärch, or **He-rē'si-ärch**, *n.* A chief heretic.
Hĕr'e-sy, *n.* Error in doctrine.
Hĕr'e-tĭc, *n.* One who errs in religious faith [heresy.
He-rĕt'ic-al, *a.* Containing
Hēre-tō', *adv.* To this.
Hēre'tō-fōre', *adv.* Formerly.
Hēre-wĭth', or **Hēre-wĭth'**, *adv.* With this.
Hĕr'it-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being inherited.
Hĕr'it-aġe, *n.* Inheritance.
Her-măph'ro-dīte, *n.* An animal or plant uniting both sexes.
Hĕr'me-neū'tics, *n. sing.* The art or science of interpreting the Scriptures.
Her-mĕt'ic, } *a.* Chem-
Her-mĕt'ic-al, } ical; perfectly close; air-tight.
Her-mĕt'ic-al-ly, *adv.* Closely.
Hĕr'mit, *n.* One who lives in solitude.
Hĕr'mit-aġe, *n.* A hermit's dwelling.
Hēr'ni-à, *n.* A rupture.
Hē'ro, *n.* (*pl.* Hē'rōeṣ, 18.) A brave man; a great person.
He-rō'ic, } *a.* Becoming a
He-rō'ic-al, } hero.
Hĕr'o-īne, *n.* A female hero.
Hĕr'o-ĭṣm, *n.* Distinguished bravery; gallantry.
Hĕr'on, *n.* A large wading bird.

Heron.

Hĕr'ring, *n.* A small fish.
Hĕrṣ, *pron.* Possessive form of *She*.
Her-sĕlf', *pron.* The female in person.
Hĕṣ'i-tan-çy, *n.* Uncertainty; doubt.
Hĕṣ'i-tāte, *v. i.* To pause in doubt; to stop in speaking; to falter.
Hĕṣ'i-tā'tion, *n.* A pausing; a stammering in speech.
Hĕt'e-ro-dŏx, *a.* Contrary

to an acknowledged standard, as the Bible; erroneous.
Hĕt'e-ro-dŏx'y, *n.* Heresy.
Hĕt'e-ro-ġē'ne-oŭs, *a.* Of a different nature.
Hew, *v. t.* [*imp.* HEWED; *p. p.* HEWED, HEWN.] To cut off chips and pieces of.
Hĕx'a-gon, *n.* A figure with six sides and angles.

Hexagon.

Hex-ăg'o-nal, *a.* Having six sides and angles.
Hĕx'a-hē'dron, *n.* A body of six equal sides; a cube.
Hex-ăm'e-ter, *n.* A kind of verse of six metrical feet.
Hex-ăn'gu-lar, *a.* Having six angles.
Hey, **Hey'dāy**, *interj.* of exultation.
Hī-ā'tus, *n.* A chasm; gap.
Hī'ber-nāte, *v. i.* To pass the winter in seclusion, as some beasts.
Hī'ber-nā'tion, *n.* Act of hibernating.
Hī-bēr'ni-an, *n.* A native of Ireland.
Hĭc'cough (hĭk'up), *n.* An affection of the stomach. — *v. i.* To have a hiccough.
Hĭck'o-ry, *n.* A walnut tree.
Hĭd, **Hĭd'den**, *a.* Not seen; concealed.
Hīde, *v. t.* or *i.* [*imp.* HID; *p. p.* HID, HIDDEN.] To conceal; to cover; to keep close. — *n.* Skin of a beast.
Hīde'-bound, *a.* Having the skin too tight.
Hĭd'e-oŭs, *a.* Shocking to the eye or ear. — SYN. Frightful; horrible; ghastly.
Hīe (12), *v. i.* To hasten.
Hī'e-rārch, *n.* The chief of a sacred order.
Hī'e-rārch'al, **Hī'e-rārch'ie-al**, *a.* Pertaining to a hierarchy.
Hī'e-rārch'y, *n.* Order of celestial beings.
Hī'e-ro-glўph, **Hī'e-ro-glўph'ie**, *n.* A mystical symbol in ancient writings.
Hī'e-ro-glўph'ie, **Hī'e-ro-glўph'ie-al**, *a.* Expressive of meaning by symbols.
Hī-ĕr'o-phant, or **Hī'e-ro-phănt'**, *n.* A chief priest.
Hĭg'gle, *v. i.* To carry provisions about for sale; to chaffer.
Hĭgh (hī), *a.* Elevated; lofty; exorbitant. — *adv.* Aloft; eminently. — *n.* A high place.
Hĭgh'-bôrn (hī'-), *a.* Being of noble extraction.
Hĭgh'-flōwn (hī'-), *a.* Elevated; proud.
Hĭgh'land (hī'-), *n.* A mountainous country.
Hĭgh'land-er (hī'-), *n.* A Scotch mountaineer.
Hĭgh'-mīnd'ed (hī'-), *a.* Arrogant; magnanimous.
Hĭgh'ness (hī'-), *n.* Altitude; a title of honor.
Hĭgh'-priēst (hī'-), *n.* The chief priest.
Hĭgh'ly (hī'-), *adv.* In a great degree.
Hĭght (hīt), *n.* See *Height*.
Hĭgh'-prĕss'ūre (hī'-), *n.* Pressure exceeding about 50 pounds on the square inch.
Hĭgh'-spĭr'it-ed (hī'-), *n.* Irascible; bold.
Hĭgh'wāy (hī'-), *n.* A public road.
Hĭgh'wāy-man (hī'-), *n.* A robber on the public road.
Hī-lā'ri-oŭs, or **Hĭ-lā'ri-oŭs**, *n.* Gay; mirthful; jubilant.
Hī-lăr'i-ty, or **Hĭ-lăr'i-ty**, *n.* Mirth; gayety.
Hĭll, *n.* An elevation of land. — *v. t.* To draw earth around.
Hĭll'ock (ŭ), *n.* A small eminence.
Hĭll'y, *a.* Abounding with hills.
Hĭlt, *n.* Handle of a sword, &c.
Hĭm, *pron.* Objective case of *He*.
Him-sĕlf', *pron.* Emphatic form of *He*.
Hĭnd, *a.* Backward; back. — *n.* Female of the red deer; a rustic.
Hĭnd'er, *a.* On the rear.
Hĭn'der (8), *v. t.* To impede the progress of. — SYN. To stop; check; retard.
Hĭn'der-ançe, **Hĭn'drançe**, *n.* Act of delaying.
Hĭnd'mōst, **Hĭnd'er-mōst**, *a.* Behind all others.
Hĭn'doo, **Hĭn'dŭ**, *n.* A native of Hindostan.
Hĭnge, *n.* The joint on which a door turns. — *v. t.* To turn or depend.
Hĭnt, *v. t.* To suggest. — *v. i.* To allude to — *n.* Slight allusion; intimation.
Hĭp, *n.* Joint of the thigh.
Hĭp'po-drōme, *n.* A circus for horse-races.
Hĭp'po-grĭff, *n.* A fabulous winged horse.
Hĭp'po-pŏt'a-mus, *n.* A large African quadruped allied to the hog.

Hippopotamus.

Hĭp'-rōōf, *n.* A roof with an angle.
Hīre, *v. t.* To engage for pay; to bribe. — *n.* Wages.
Hīre'ling, *n.* A mercenary. — *a.* Serving for wages.
Hir-sūte', *a.* Shaggy; rough.
Hĭs (2), *pron.* Possessive case of *He*.
Hĭss (2), *v. i.* or *t.* To make a sibilant sound. — *n.* A sibilant noise; expression of contempt.
Hĭss'ing, *n.* A sibilant sound.
His-tō'ri-an, *n.* A writer or compiler of history.
His-tŏr'ie, **His-tŏr'ie-al**, *a.* Pertaining to history; containing history.
His-tō'ri-ŏg'ra-pher, *n.* A writer of history.
His-tō'ri-ŏg'ra-phy, *n.* The writing of history.
Hĭs'to-ry, *n.* A continuous narrative of events.
Hĭs'tri-ŏn'ie, *a.* Pertaining to the theater.
Hĭt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HIT.] To strike; to accord with. — *n.* A striking; a blow.
Hĭtch, *v. t.* To catch or fasten. — *v. i.* To move by jerks; to fidget. — *n.* A knot; noose; impediment; jerk.
Hĭth'er, *adv.* To this place. — *a.* Nearest to the speaker.
Hĭth'er-tō', *adv.* To this time or place; as yet; until now.
Hĭth'er-ward, *adv.* This way; hither.

Hīve, *n.* A box for bees. — *v.* To collect into a hive.
Hīves, *n. pl.* The croup.
Hō, } *interj.* Halloo; attend;
Hōa, } — a call to excite attention. [white.
Hōar, *a.* Gray with age;
Hōard, *v. t.* To collect; to amass. — *n.* A store laid up.
Hōar'-frŏst, *n.* Dew frozen.
Hōar'i-ness (13), *n.* State of being hoary.
Hōarse, *a.* Having the voice rough or husky.
Hōar'y, *a.* Gray; white.
Hōax, *n.* Deception for sport. — *v. t.* To deceive for sport.
Hŏb'ble, *v. i.* To walk lamely. — *n.* A halting walk.
Hŏb'by, *n.* A nag; a favorite object; a child's horse.
Hŏb'gŏb-lin, *n.* Apparition.
Hŏck, *n.* Joint between the knee and fetlock of a horse; a Rhenish wine.
Hō'cus-pō'cus, *n.* A juggler, or juggler's trick. [mortar.
Hŏd, *n.* A bricklayer's tray for
Hŏdġe'pŏdġe, } *n.* A mixed
Hŏtch'pŏtch, } mass.
Hōe (18), *n.* A farmer's tool. — *v. t.* (11, 15) To cut, dig, or weed with a hoe.
Hŏg, *n.* A swine.
Hŏg'gĭsh, *a.* Filthy; greedy.
Hŏgs'hĕad, *n.* A measure of 63 gallons. [romp.
Hoi'den, *n.* A bold girl; a
Hoist, *v. t.* To raise; to lift. — *n.* Act of raising up.
Hōld, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HELD.] To stop; to restrain; to grasp; to keep. — *v. i.* To endure; to refrain. — *n.* Catch; support; custody; interior of a ship.
Hōle, *n.* A hollow place; a perforation; cell.
Hŏl'i-dāy, *n.* A festival day.
Hō'li-ness (13), *n.* Perfect rectitude. — SYN. Purity; sanctity; sacredness.
Hŏl'lōa, } *interj.* used in an-
Hol-lō', } swer to a call.
Hŏl'lo, or Hol-lō', } *v. i.* To
Hŏl'là. } call out.
Hŏl'land, *n.* A kind of linen.
Hŏl'lands, *n.* A kind of gin.
Hŏl'lōw, *a.* Empty; deceitful; low. — *n.* A low place; a hole. — *v. t.* To make hollow. [being hollow.
Hŏl'lōw-ness, *n.* State of
Hŏl'ly, *n.* An evergreen tree.
Hŏl'ly-hŏck, *n.* A plant.
Hōlm (hūm), *n.* The evergreen oak. [burnt sacrifice.
Hŏl'o-caust, *n.* A whole-
Hol'ster, *n.* A horseman's case for pistols.
Hō'ly, *a.* Perfectly pure; pious; godly; sacred.
Ho'ly-dāy, *n.* A religious festival. [worship; respect.
Hŏm'ăġe, *n.* Reverence;
Home, *n.* One's dwelling-house. — *a.* Close; severe. — *adv.* To the point.
Hōme'li-ness, *n.* Plainness.
Hōme'less, *a.* Having no home.
Hōme'ly, *a.* Plain; not handsome; coarse. [home.
Hōme'-māde, *a.* Made at
Hō'me-o-păth'ic, *a.* Pertaining to homeopathy.
Hō'me-ŏp'a-thy, *n.* A theory and practice founded on the principle that a medicine which will cause will also cure a disease.
Hōme'sĭck, *a.* Sick from being away from home.
Hōme'spun, *a.* Made in the family; coarse; plain; rude.
Hōme'stĕad, *n.* Home or seat of a family. [home.
Hōme'ward, *adv.* Toward
Hŏm'i-çī'dal, *a.* Pertaining to homicide; murderous.
Hŏm'i-çīde, *n.* The killing of one human being by another. [ligious discourse.
Hŏm'i-ly, *n.* A familiar re-
Hŏm'i-ny, *n.* Food of maize broken coarse and boiled.
Hŏm'mock, *n.* A small detached hill.
Hō'mo-ġē'ne-al, } *a.* Of
Ho-mo-ġē'ne-oŭs, } the same kind throughout.
Hōne, *n.* A whetstone for sharpening. — *v. t.* To sharpen on a hone.
Hŏn'est (ŏn'est), *a.* Upright in dealing; just; sincere.
Hŏn'est-ly (ŏn'est-), *adv.* Uprightly. [tice; truth.
Hŏn'est-y (ŏn'est-), *n.* Jus-
Hŏn'ey, *n.* Sweet juice collected by bees from flowers.
Hŏn'ey-cōmb (-kōm), *n.* Cells of wax to hold honey.
Hŏn'eyed (14), *a.* Covered with honey; sweet.
Hŏn'ey-mōon, *n.* First month after marriage.
Hŏn'ey-sŭck'le, *n.* A sweet-scented flowering plant.
Hŏn'or (ŏn'ur, 83), *n.* Esteem paid to worth; reputation. — *v. t.* To esteem; to exalt; to accept and pay.
Hŏn'or-a-ble (ŏn'ur-), *a.* Worthy of honor; actuated by noble motives.
Hŏn'or-a-bly (ŏn'ur-), *adv.* With honor. [ferring honor.
Hŏn'or-a-ry (ŏn'ur-), *a.* Con-
Hŏŏd, *n.* A covering for the head. — *v. t.* To furnish with a hood; to hide. [cover.
Hŏŏd'wink, *v. t.* To blind; to
Hŏŏf, *n.* The horny part of a beast's foot.
Hŏŏk, *n.* A bent piece of iron. — *v. t.* To catch or fasten with a hook.
Hŏŏk'ed (*or* hŏŏkt), *a.* Having the form of a hook.
Hŏŏp, or Hŏŏp, *n.* A band of wood or iron for a cask. — *v. t.* To fasten with hoops. [whoop.
Hŏŏp, *v. i.* To cry out; to
Hŏŏp'ing-cough (-kawf), *n.* A convulsive cough.
Hŏŏt, *n.* A shout of contempt. — *v. i.* To cry as an owl.
Hŏp (7), *v. i.* To jump on one leg. — *n.* A leap on one leg; a dance: a plant.
Hōpe, *n.* Desire of good joined with expectation. — *v.* To desire with expectation.
Hōpe'ful, *a.* Full of hope.
Hōpe'less, *a.* Destitute of hope. — SYN. Despairing; desponding; desperate.
Hŏp'per, *n.* Part of a mill.
Hŏp'ple, *v. t.* To tie the feet of loosely together.
Hōrde, *n.* A wandering tribe or troop.

Ho-rī'zon, *n.* Apparent junction of earth and sky.
Hŏr'i-zŏn'tal, *a.* Parallel to the horizon: level.
Hôrn, *n.* The hard pointed growth on an animal's head: a wind instrument.
Hôrn'-bo͝ok, *n.* A primer.
Hôrn'pīpe, *n.* A tune: a dance. [horn.
Hôrn'y, *a.* Made of, or like,
Ho-rŏg'ra-phy, *n.* Art of constructing dials.
Ho-rŏl'o-gy, *n.* Art of measuring time.
Hŏr'o-sco͝pe, *n.* Aspect of planets at the hour of birth.
Hŏr'ri-ble, *a.* Exciting horror; frightful; awful.
Hŏr'ri-bly, *adv.* Frightfully.
Hŏr'rid, *a.* Dreadful; hideous; horrible.
Hŏr'rid-ly, *adv.* Shockingly.
Hor-rĭf'ic, *a.* Causing horror.
Hŏr'ror, *n.* A shuddering with fear; terror.
Hôrse, *n.* A well-known quadruped; cavalry; a wooden frame. [horse.
Hôrse'bāck, *n.* Back of a
Hôrse'-chest-nut (-chĕs-), *n.* A shade-tree and its fruit.
Hôrse'-guards, *n. pl.* Cavalry for guards.
Hôrse'-jŏck'ey, *n.* One who makes a practice of buying and selling horses.
Hôrse'-laugh (-läf), *n.* A loud, coarse laugh.
Hôrse'-lit'ter, *n.* A carriage on poles borne between horses. [skilled in riding.
Hôrse'man (21), *n.* One
Hôrse'man-ship, *n.* Art of riding and training horses.
Hôrse'-plāy, *n.* Rude play.
Hôrse'-pow'er, *n.* Power of a horse or its equivalent: 33,000 pounds raised one foot in a minute. [horses.
Hôrse'-race, *n.* A race by
Hôrse'-rād'ish, *n.* A vegetable having a very pungent root, used as a condiment.
Hôrse'shoe (-sho͞o), *n.* An iron shoe for a horse.
Hôrse'whip, *n.* A whip to drive horses. — *v. t.* To lash.
Hôr'ta-tĭve, } *a.* Giving ad-
Hôr'ta-to-ry, } monition.
Hôr'ti-cŭlt'ūr-al, *a.* Pertaining to horticulture.
Hôr'ti-cŭlt'ūre, *n.* Culture of a garden.
Hôr'ti-cŭlt'ur-ĭst, *n.* One skilled in gardening.
Ho-sănn'ä, *n.* Praise to God.
Hōse, *n.* (*pl.* Hōse, 24.) Stockings: coverings for the legs; flexible pipe to convey water.
Hō'sier (hō'zher), *n.* One who deals in stockings.
Hō'sier-y (hō'zher-y), *n.* Stockings, socks, &c.
Hŏs'pi-ta-ble, *a.* Kind to strangers or guests. — SYN. Generous; liberal: free-hearted. [pitable manner.
Hŏs'pi-ta-bly, *adv.* In a hos-
Hŏs'pi-tal, *n.* A building for the sick or insane.
Hŏs'pi-tăl'i-ty, *n.* Entertainment of strangers and guests.
Hōst, *n.* One who entertains a stranger: an army; sacrifice of the mass.
Hŏs'tage, *n.* A person given as a pledge for the performance of certain conditions.
Hōst'ess, *n.* A female host; a landlady. [posite.
Hŏs'tĭle, *a.* Unfriendly; op-
Hos-tĭl'i-ty, *n.* Enmity of a public foe.
Hŏst'ler (hŏs'ler *or* ŏs'ler), *n.* One who has the care of horses. [tery.
Hŏt, *a.* Having heat: eager:
Hŏt'-bed, *n.* A garden bed covered with glass. [ers.
Ho-tĕl', *n.* An inn for travel-
Hŏt'-hĕad'ed, *a.* Of ardent passions.
Hŏt'-house, *n* A house kept warm to shelter plants. [ly.
Hŏt'ly, *adv.* Violently: keen-
Hŏt'-prĕss, *v. t.* To press between hot plates, so as to make smooth and glossy.
Hŏugh (hŏk), *n.* The ham.
Hound, *n.* A dog for hunting.
Hour (our), *n.* Twenty-fourth of a day: a particular time.
Hour'-glăss (our'-), *n.* A glass to show time.
Hour'-hănd (our'-), *n.* The hand of a clock or watch.
Hour'ly (our'-), *a.* Done every hour; frequent. — *adv.* Every hour.
House, *n.* A place of abode: a family; a branch of the legislature; a quorum.
House (houz), *v. t.* To put under shelter; to harbor.
House'-breāk'er, *n.* One who breaks into a house.
House'hōld, *n.* A family living together. [keeps house.
House'hōld-er, *n.* One who
House'keep-er, *n.* One who occupies a house.
House'keep-ing, *n.* Care of domestic concerns.
House'māid, *n.* A female servant.
House'wīfe (*or* hŭz'wif), *n.* Mistress of a family: female economist.
House'wīfe-ry (hŭz'wif-ry), *n.* Female management of domestic concerns.
Hous'ing, *n.* A shelter; a saddle-cloth.
Hŏv'el, *n.* A shed: a cottage.
Hŏv'er (8), *v. i.* To flap the wings; to move to and fro near. [for what reason.
How, *adv.* In what manner;
How-bē'it, *adv.* Nevertheless.
How-ĕv'er, *adv.* Nevertheless: still: though: yet.
How'itz-er (-its-), *n.* A kind of mortar or cannon.
Howl, *v. i.* To cry as a dog or wolf. — *n.* The cry of a dog or wolf. [owlet.
Howl'et, *n.* An owl: an
Hoy (18), *n.* A small coasting vessel.
Hŭb, *n.* The nave of a wheel.
Hŭb'bub, *n.* Uproar: tumult. [small articles.
Hŭck'ster, *n.* A retailer of
Hŭd'dle, *v. i.* or *t.* To crowd together — *n.* A crowd without order: confusion.
Hūe, *n.* Color: dye: a clamor.
Hŭff (1), *n.* A swell of anger. — *v. t.* or *i.* To bluster
Hŭff'y, *a.* Swelled: arrogant.
Hŭg, *v. t.* To embrace closely. — *n.* A close embrace.

Hūġe, *a.* Bulky; vast.
Hūġe'ly, *adv.* Immensely.
Hŭlk, *n.* Body of an old ship.
Hŭll (1), *n.* The outer covering of a nut, or of grain; frame of a ship. — *v. t.* To strip off the hulls of; to pierce the hull of.
Hŭm, *v. i.* or *t.* To sing low; to buzz. — *n.* A buzzing sound.
Hū'man, *a.* Belonging to mankind. [kind.
Hu-māne', *a.* Benevolent;
Hu-măn'i-ty, *n.* The nature of man; kind disposition.
Hū'man-īze, *v. t.* To render humane. [man race.
Hū'man-kīnd, *n.* The hu-
Hū'man-ly, *adv.* After the manner of men.
Hŭm'ble, *a.* Low in feelings or condition. — SYN. Lowly; modest; meek. — *v. t.* To make humble; to bring low. [manner.
Hŭm'bly, *adv.* In a humble
Hŭm'bug, *n.* An imposition; a hoax. — *v. t.* To impose upon; to hoax.
Hŭm'drum, *n.* A stupid fellow. — *a.* Dull; stupid.
Hū'mid, *a.* Moist; damp.
Hu-mĭd'i-ty, } *n.* Moisture;
Hū'mid-ness, } dampness.
Hu-mĭl'i-āte, *v. t.* To humble; to depress; to abase.
Hu-mĭl'i-ā'tion, *n.* Act of humbling; state of being humbled. [mind.
Hu-mĭl'i-ty, *n.* Lowliness of
Hŭm'ming-bīrd, *n.* A very small bird.
Hū'mor (*or* yū'mur, 33), *n.* Moisture; any animal fluid; temper; disposition; a delicate kind of wit; pleasantry. — *v. t.* To gratify; to indulge by compliance.
Hū'mor-ĭst (*or* yū'mur-), *n.* A wag; a droll.
Hū'mor-oŭs (*or* yū'mur-), *a.* Jocular; waggish; pleasant.
Hū'mor-oŭs-ly (*or* yū'mur-), *adv.* With pleasantry.
Hū'mor-sŏme (*or* yū'mur-), *a.* Influenced by humor.
Hŭmp, *n.* A swelling, as of flesh; protuberance.
Hŭmp'băck, *n.* A person with a crooked back.
Hŭnch, *n.* A protuberance. — *v. t.* To push with the elbow; to crook the back.
Hŭn'dred, *a.* Ten times ten. — *n.* The sum of ten times ten. [of a hundred.
Hŭn'dredth, *a.* The ordinal
Hŭng, *imp.* & *p. p.* from *Hang*.
Hŭn'ger (hŭng'ger), *n.* Craving appetite.
Hŭn'gered, *a.* Hungry.
Hŭn'gry, *a.* Feeling distress from want of food.
Hŭnks, *n.* A miser.
Hŭnt, *v. t.* To chase, as game. — *v. i.* To go in pursuit of game. — *n.* Chase of game; pursuit; pack of hounds.
Hŭnt'er, *n.* One who hunts.
Hŭnt'ress, *n.* A female hunter. [who hunts.
Hŭnts'man (21), *n.* A man
Hûr'dle, *n.* A texture of twigs; a crate; a sledge.
Hûrl, *v. t.* To throw with violence. — *n.* Act of throwing with violence.
Hur-rä', } *interj.* of joy or
Hŭr-räh', } triumph.
Hŭr'ri-cāne, *n.* A violent storm or tempest.
Hŭr'ry, *v.* To hasten. — *n.* Great haste.
Hûrt, *n.* Whatever injures or harms. — SYN. Wound; injury; harm; damage. — *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* HURT.] To injure; to harm.
Hûrt'fŭl, *a.* Injurious.
Hŭs'band, *n.* A man married to a woman. — *v. t.* To manage frugally. [farmer.
Hŭs'band-man (21), *n.* A
Hŭs'band-ry, *n.* Tillage; domestic economy.
Hŭsh, *a.* Still; silent; calm; — *v. t.* To silence; to quiet.
Hŭsh'-mŏn'ey (-mŭn'ў), *n.* A bribe to secrecy.
Hŭsk, *n.* The covering of certain fruits. — *v. t.* To strip the husks from.
Hŭsk'i-ness, *n.* Dryness; harshness.
Hŭsk'y, *a.* Abounding with husks; harsh; hoarse.
Hus-sär' (hŏoz-zär'), *n.* A mounted soldier. [an.
Hŭs'sy, *n.* A worthless wom-
Hŭs'tings, *n. pl.* A place where the election of a member of parliament is held.
Hŭs'tle (hŭs'sl), *v. i.* To shake together in confusion.
Hŭt, *n.* A poor cottage or mean abode.
Huz-zä', *interj.* expressing joy or exultation. — *n.* A shout of joy. — *v. i.* (15) To shout in joy. [plant.
Hȳ'a-çĭnth, *n.* A flowering
Hȳ'brid, or **Hȳb'rid**, *n.* A mongrel. — *a.* Produced by the mixture of two species; mongrel.
Hȳ'drà (18), *n.* A fabulous monster with many heads.
Hȳ'drant, *n.* A pipe to discharge water from an aqueduct. [hydraulics.
Hȳ-drąul'ie, *a.* Relating to
Hȳ-drąul'ics, *n. sing.* The science which treats of fluids in motion.
Hȳ'dro-ġen, *n.* An inflammable gas which is one of the elements of water.
Hȳ-drŏg'ra-phy, *n.* Description and representation by charts, of seas, rivers, &c.
Hȳ'dro-mĕl, *n.* A liquor made of honey and water.
Hȳ-drŏm'e-try, *n.* Art of measuring the density of fluids. [cure.
Hȳ-drŏp'a-thy, *n.* The water-
Hȳ'dro-phō'bi-â, *n.* Dread of water; canine madness.
Hȳ-drŏp'ie-al, *a.* Dropsical.
Hȳ'dro-stăt'ie, } *a.* Re-
Hȳ'dro-stăt'ie-al, } lating to hydrostatics.
Hȳ'dro-stăt'ics, *n. sing.* The science which treats of the properties of fluids at rest.
Hȳ-ē'nà, *n.* A carnivorous animal of Asia and Africa, allied to the dog.

Hyena.

Hȳ′ġĭ-ēne′, *n.* Science that treats of the preservation of health.

Hȳ′men, *n.* The god of marriage.

Hȳ′men-ē′al, Hȳ′men-ē′an, } *a.* Relating to marriage.

Hȳmn (hĭm), *n.* A song of praise. — *v. t.* To praise in songs.

Hyperbola.

Hȳ-pēr′bo-lȧ, *n.* A curve formed by a certain section of a cone.

Hȳ-pĕr′bo-le, *n.* Exaggeration.

Hȳ′per-bŏl′ĭc-al, *a.* Exaggerating or extenuating.

Hȳ′per-bō′re-an, *a.* [ern. North-

Hȳ′per-crĭt′ĭc, *n.* A critic exact beyond reason.

Hȳ′per-crĭt′ĭc-al, *a.* Critical beyond use or reason.

Hȳ′per-crĭt′i-çĭsm, *n.* Excessive rigor of criticism.

Hȳ′phen, *n.* The mark (-) used to join syllables or the parts of some compound words.

Hȳp′o-chŏn′dri-ȧ, *n.* Gloomy depression of spirits.

Hȳp′o-chŏn′dri-ăc, *n.* One affected with low spirits.

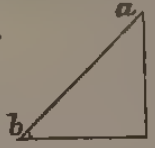
Hȳp′o-chon-drī′ac-al, *a.* Melancholy; dejected.

Hȳ-pŏc′ri-sy, *n.* Dissimulation; insincerity

Hȳp′o-crĭte, *n.* A dissembler.

Hȳp′o-crĭt′ĭc-al, *a.* Insincere.

Hȳ′po-stăt′ĭc (*or* hĭp′o-), *a.* Elementary; distinctly personal.



a b, Hypotenuse.

Hȳ-pŏt′e-nūse, or Hȳ-pŏt′e-nūse, *n.* Longest side of a right angled triangle.

Hȳ-pŏth′e-cāte, or Hȳ-pŏth′e-cāte, *v. t.* To pledge for the security of a creditor.

Hȳ-pŏth′e-cā′tion, or Hȳ-pŏth′e-cā′tion, *n.* Act of pledging as security.

Hȳ-pŏth′e-sĭs, or Hȳ-pŏth′e-sĭs (*pl.* Hy-pŏth′e-ṣēṣ, hĭ- *or* hĭ-), *n.* Supposition.

Hȳ′po-thĕt′ĭc-al (*or* hĭp′o-), *a.* Supposed.

Hȳ′po-thĕt′ĭc-al-ly (*or* hĭp′o-), *adv.* Upon supposition.

Hȳ′son (hī′sn), *n.* A fragrant species of green tea.

Hȳs′sop (hĭs′sup *or* hī′zup), *n.* An aromatic plant.

Hys-tĕr′ĭc, Hys-tĕr′ĭc-al, } *a.* Pertaining to hysteria; convulsive; fitful

Hys-tĕr′ĭcs, Hys-tē′ri-ȧ, } *n.* A nervous affection characterized by alternate laughing and crying.

I.

I, *pron.* of the first person; one's self.

Ī-ăm′bus, *n.* A poetic foot consisting of a long and a short or an accented and an unaccented syllable.

Ī′bex (18), *n.* A kind of goat found in the mountainous parts of Europe.

Ibex.

Ī′bis, *n.* A wading bird formerly reverenced in Egypt.

Īçe, *n.* Water congealed to hardness; concreted sugar. — *v. t.* To cover with ice or concreted sugar.

Īçe′bĕrg, *n.* A mountain of floating ice.

Īçe′-crēam, *n.* Cream or custard flavored and frozen.

Īçe′-house, *n.* A place for keeping ice.

Ich-neū′mon, *n* A small animal in Egypt which destroys eggs.

Ich-nŏg′ra-phy, *n.* Horizontal section of an object.

Ī′chôr (ī′kôr), *n.* A thin watery humor.

Ich′thy-ŏl′o-ġy, *n.* The science of fishes.

Ī′çi-cle (ī′sĭ-kl), *n.* A pendent mass of ice. [being icy.

Ī′çi-ness (13), *n.* State of

Ī-cŏn′o-clȧst, *n.* A breaker or destroyer of images.

Ī′con-ŏg′ra-phy, *n.* Description of ancient statues.

Ī′çy, *a.* Abounding with, or resembling, ice.

Ī-dē′ȧ (18), *n.* Mental image; conception; thought; notion.

Ī-dē′al, *a.* Existing in idea or in fancy. — Syn. Visionary; fanciful; imaginary. — *n.* Conception of a thing in its most perfect state.

Ī-dē′al-ĭsm, *n.* The doctrine of ideal existence.

Ī′de-ăl′i-ty, *n* A lively imagination united to a love of the beautiful.

Ī-dĕn′tĭc-al, *a.* Precisely the same. [identical manner.

Ī-dĕn′tĭc-al-ly, *adv.* In an

Ī-dĕn′ti-fi-cā′tion, *n.* Act of proving to be the same.

Ī-dĕn′ti-fȳ, *v. t.* To prove to be the same.

Ī-dĕn′ti-ty, *n.* Sameness.

Īdeṣ, *n.* The 15th day of March, May, July, and October, and the 13th of the other months.

Ĭd′i-o-çy, *n.* Deficiency of understanding; imbecility.

Ĭd′i-om, *n.* An expression peculiar to a language.

Ĭd′i-om-ăt′ĭc, *a.* Peculiar to a language.

Ĭd′i-o-sȳn′cra-sy, *n.* A peculiarity of bodily or mental constitution.

Ĭd'i-ot, *n.* A natural fool.
Ĭd'i-ŏt'ic, *a.* Like an idiot.
Ī'dle, *a.* Not occupied; trifling. — *v. t.* To spend idly.
Ī'dle-ness, *n.* Inaction.
Ī'dler, *n.* One who idles.
Ī'dly, *adv.* Sluggishly; vainly; lazily; carelessly.
Ī'dol, *n.* An image worshiped.
Ī-dŏl'a-ter, *n.* A worshiper of idols; a pagan.
Ī-dŏl'a-tress, *n.* A female idolater.
Ī-dŏl'a-trous, *a.* Given to idolatry.
Ī-dŏl'a-try, *n.* Worship of idols; excessive attachment.
Ī'dol-īze, *v. t.* To love to excess or adoration.
Ĭ'dyl, or Ĭd'yl, *n.* A short pastoral poem.
Ĭf (1), *v. t.* (commonly called a *conj.*) Grant; allow; suppose; admit.
Ĭg'ne-oŭs, *a.* Consisting of fire.
Ĭg'nis-făt'u-us, *n.* A kind of meteor in the night.
Ig-nīte', *v. t.* or *i.* To kindle.
Ig-nĭ'tion (-nĭsh'un), *n.* The act of taking fire.
Ig-nō'ble, *a.* Of low birth; not honorable; base; mean.
Ĭg'no-mĭn'i-oŭs, *a.* Very shameful; dishonorable.
Ĭg'no-min-y, *n.* Public disgrace; infamy.
Ĭg'no-rā'mus, *n.* An ignorant person; a blockhead.
Ĭg'no-rançe, *n.* Want of knowledge.
Ĭg'no-rant, *a.* Wanting knowledge.
Ĭg'no-rant-ly, *adv.* Without knowledge.
Ig-nōre', *v. t.* To declare ignorance of; to refuse to take notice of.
Ĭll (1), *a.* Bad; sick; indisposed. — *n.* Evil; harm; wickedness; misfortune. — *adv.* Not well; amiss.
Ĭl-lā'tion, *n.* An inference.
Ĭl'la-tĭve, *a.* Capable of being inferred.
Ĭll'-brĕd, *a.* Not well-bred; impolite.
Il-lē'gal, *a.* Contrary to law; unlawful.
Ĭl'le-găl'i-ty, *n.* Unlawfulness.
Il-lē'gal-ly, *adv.* Unlawfully.
Il-lĕġ'i-ble, *a.* Incapable of being read.
Il-lĕġ'i-bly, *adv.* So as not to be read.
Ĭl'le-ġĭt'i-ma-çy, *n.* Bastardy.
Ĭl'le-ġĭt'i-mate, *a.* Born out of wedlock; not genuine.
Ill-fā'vored, *a.* Ill-looking; ugly; homely.
Il-lĭb'er-al, *a.* Not generous; mean; not candid.
Il-lĭb'er-ăl'i-ty, *n.* Narrowness of mind; parsimony.
Il-lĭç'it, *a.* Unlawful.
Il-lĭm'it-a-ble, *a.* Incapable of being bounded or limited.
Il-lĭt'er-ate, *a.* Unlearned.
Il-lĭt'er-a-çy, *n.* Ignorance.
Ĭll'-nāt'ūre, *n.* Habitual badness of temper.
Ĭll'-nāt'ūred, *a.* Cross; peevish.
Ĭll'ness, *n.* Indisposition; sickness; wickedness.
Il-lŏġ'ic-al, *a.* Not according to logic.
Ĭll-stärred', *a.* Fated to be unfortunate.
Il-lūde', *v. t.* To mock or deceive.
Il-lūme', *v. t.* To enlighten; to adorn.
Il-lū'mĭne,
Il-lū'mi-nāte, *v. t.* To enlighten; to illustrate.
Il-lū'mi-nā'tion, *n.* Act of enlightening; display of light for festive occasions.
Il-lū'şion, *n.* An unreal image; false show; error.
Il-lū'sĭve, *a.* Deceiving by false show.
Il-lū'so-ry,
Il-lŭs'trate, *v. t.* To explain; to make clear.
Ĭl'lus-trā'tion, *n.* Explanation.
Il-lŭs'tra-tĭve, *a.* Tending to explain.
Il-lŭs'tri-oŭs, *a.* Distinguished for greatness or splendor. — SYN. Eminent; conspicuous; celebrated.
Ĭll'-wĭll', *n.* Hostile feeling.
Ĭm'aġe, *n.* A likeness; statue; idol; idea. — *v. t.* To form a likeness in idea.
Ĭm'aġe-ry, *n.* Lively description; figures of speech.
Im-ăġ'i-na-ble, *a.* Possible to be conceived.
Im-ăġ'i-na-ry, *a.* Fancied; existing only in imagination; visionary; unreal.
Im-ăġ'i-nā'tion, *n.* Faculty of forming mental images; conception; idea.
Im-ăġ'i-nā'tĭve, *a.* Gifted with, or pertaining to, imagination.
Im-ăġ'ine, *v.* To think; to conceive.
Im-bănk', *v. t.* To inclose or defend with a bank.
Im-bănk'ment, *n.* Act of imbanking.
Ĭm'be-çĭle, *a.* Weak in mind or body.
Ĭm'be-çĭl'i-ty, *n.* Impotency; feebleness.
Im-bĕd', *v. t.* To sink or cover, as in a bed.
Im-bībe', *v. t.* To drink in.
Im-bĭt'ter, *v. t.* To make bitter.
Im-bŏs'om, *v. t.* To embrace or hold in the bosom
Ĭm'bri-cate,
Ĭm'bri-cā'ted, *a.* Laid one over another, as tiles.
Ĭm'bri-cā'tion, *n.* An overlapping like that of tiles.
Im-brue', *v. t.* To steep; to wet.
Im-brute', *v.* To degrade or sink to brutality.
Im-būe', *v. t.* To tincture deeply.
Ĭm'i-tāte, *v. t.* To follow as a pattern or model; to copy.
Ĭm'i-tā'tion, *n.* Act of imitating; a copy.
Ĭm'i-tā'tĭve, *a.* Tending to, or aiming at, likeness.
Ĭm'i-tā'tor, *n.* One who imitates.
Im-măc'u-late, *a.* Without blemish; morally spotless.
Ĭm'ma-nent, *a.* Inherent.
Ĭm'ma-tē'ri-al, *a.* Not consisting of matter; unimportant.
Ĭm'ma-tē'ri-al-ĭşm, *n.* Doctrine of spiritual existence.
Ĭm'ma-tē'ri-al-ĭst, *n.* One who professes immateriality.
Ĭm'ma-tē'ri-ăl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being distinct from matter.
Ĭm'ma-ture', *a.* Unripe; unseasonable.
Ĭm'ma-tū'ri-ty, *n.* Unripeness; incompleteness.
Im-măş'ur-a-ble (-măzh'-

ur-), *a.* Incapable of being measured.
Im-mĕas'ur-a-bly (-mĕzh'-ur-), *adv.* Beyond all measure.
Im-mē'di-ate, *a.* Without a medium; instant.
Im-mē'di-ate-ly, *adv.* Without delay.
Im-mĕd'i-ca-ble, *a.* Not to be cured.
Im'me-mō'ri-al, *a* The origin of which is beyond memory.
Im-mĕnse', *a.* Vast in extent; without known limit.
Im-mĕnse'ly, *adv.* Vastly.
Im-mĕn'si-ty, *n.* Unlimited extension; vastness.
Im-mĕrge', *v. t.* To immerse.
Im-mĕrse', *v. t.* To put into a fluid; to engage deeply.
Im-mĕr'sion, *n.* The act of immersing, or state of being immersed
Im'me-thŏd'ic-al, *a.* Having no method.
Im'mi-grant, *n.* One who immigrates.
Im'mi-grāte, *v. i.* To remove into a country for residence.
Im'mi-grā'tion, *n.* Removal into a country.
Im'mi-nent, *a.* Impending.
Im-mĭs'sion (-mĭsh'un), *n.* Act of sending in.
Im'mo-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Resistance to motion.
Im-mŏd'er-ate, *a.* Excessive.
Im-mŏd'er-ate-ly, *adv.* In an excessive degree.
Im-mŏd'est, *a.* Unchaste; impudent
Im-mŏd'est-ly, *adv.* Without reserve.
Im-mŏd'est-y, *n.* Want of modesty.
Im'mo-lāte, *v. t.* To sacrifice.
Im'mo-lā'tion, *n.* Sacrifice.
Im-mŏr'al, *a.* Evil; wicked.
Im'mo-răl'i-ty, *n.* Any act that is contrary to the divine law
Im-mŏr'al-ly, *adv.* Viciously.
Im-mŏr'tal, *a.* Never dying.
Im'mor-tăl'i-ty, *n.* Immortal existence
Im-mŏr'tal-īze, *v. t.* To make immortal.
Im-mo͝ov'a-ble (-mo͝ov'a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being moved.
Im-mo͝ov'a-bly, *adv.* With firmness.
Im-mū'ni-ty, *n.* Peculiar privilege.
Im-mūre', *v. t.* To inclose within walls.
Im-mū'tə-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Unchangeableness.
Im-mū'ta-ble, *a.* Incapable of being changed; invariable.
Im-mū'ta-bly, *adv.* Unchangeably.
Ĭmp, *n.* A young or inferior devil.
Ĭm'pact, *n.* Collision; force communicated.
Im-pâir', *v. t.* To make worse; to injure; to weaken.
Im-pāle', *v. t.* To fix on a stake.
Im-păl'pa-ble, *a.* Incapable of being felt.
Im-păn'el, *v. t.* To form or enroll, as a jury.
Im-pärt', *v. t.* To grant; to bestow on; to make known.
Im-pär'tial, *a.* Free from bias. — SYN. Unprejudiced; just; equitable.
Ĭm'pär-ti-ăl'i-ty (-shĭ-ăl'- *or* -shăl'-), *n.* Freedom from bias; justice.
Im-pär'tial-ly, *adv* Equitably.
Im-pass'a-ble, *a.* Not to be passed.
Im-păs'si-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Exemption from suffering or pain.
Im-păs'si-ble, *a.* Incapable of passion or pain.
Im-păs'sion (-păsh'un), *v. t.* To affect with passion
Im-păs'sĭve, *a.* Exempt from suffering or pain.
Im-pā'tience, *n.* Uneasiness under suffering, delay, &c.; restlessness.
Im-pā'tient (-pā'shent), *a.* Uneasy; not quiet.
Im-pā'tient-ly, *adv.* With uneasiness.
Im-pēach', *v. t.* To accuse by a public body; to bring into question.
Im-pēach'a-ble, *a.* Liable to impeachment.
Im-pēach'ment, *n.* Accusation by authority.
Im-pē'e-a-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* The quality of not being liable to sin.
Im-pē'e-a-ble, *a.* Not liable to sin.
Im-pēde', *v. t.* To hinder; to obstruct.
Im-pĕd'i-ment, *n.* Obstruction.
Im-pĕl' (7), *v. t.* To urge forward.
Im-pĕl'lent, *n.* A power that drives. — *a.* Urging.
Im-pĕnd', *v. i.* To hang over.
Im-pĕnd'ençe, } *n.* A hang-
Im-pĕnd'en-çy, } ing over.
Im-pĕnd'ing, *a.* Hanging over; imminent.
Im-pĕn'e-tra-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of not being penetrable.
Im-pĕn'e-tra-ble, *a.* Incapable of being penetrated.
Im-pĕn'i-tençe, *n.* Obduracy; hardness of heart.
Im-pĕn'i-tent, *a.* Not repenting of sin.
Im-pĕr'a-tĭve, *a* Expressive of command.
Im-pĕr'a-tĭve-ly, *adv.* With command.
Im-per-çĕpt'i-ble, *a.* Not to be perceived.
Im-pĕr'fect, *a.* Not perfect; having some defect.
Ĭm'per-fĕc'tion, *n.* Defect; want; blemish.
Im-pĕr'fect-ly, *adv.* Not fully.
Im-pē'ri-al, *a.* Belonging to an empire or an emperor.
Im-pĕr'il (8), *v. t.* To endanger.
Im-pē'ri-oŭs, *a.* Commanding; arrogant.
Im-pĕr'ish-a-ble, *a.* Not liable to perish.
Im-pĕr'me-a-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of not being permeable.
Im-pĕr'me-a-ble, *a.* Incapable of being passed through.
Im-pĕr'son-al, *a.* Not varied according to the persons.
Im-pĕr'son-āte, *v. t.* To personify.
Im-pĕr'ti-nençe, *n.* Irrelevance; rudeness.
Im-pĕr'ti-nent, *a.* Irrelevant; rude; uncivil.
Im-pĕr'ti-nent-ly, *adv.* Officiously
Ĭm'per-tûr'ba-ble, *a.* Not to be disturbed.
Im-pĕr'vi-oŭs, *a.* Not to be penetrated.

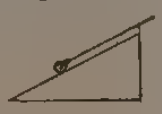
Im-pĕt'u-ŏs'i-ty, *n.* Violence; vehemence.
Im-pĕt'u-oŭs, *a.* Vehement; passionate.
Im'pe-tus, *n.* Force of motion; momentum.
Im-pī'e-ty, *n.* Ungodliness.
Im-pĭnge', *v. t.* To dash against.
Im'pi-oŭs, *a.* Irreverent toward God; profane.
Im-plā'ca-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being implacable.
Im-plā'ca-ble, *a.* Not to be appeased; inexorable; unrelenting.
Im-plā'ca-bly, *adv.* With unappeasable enmity.
Im-plănt', *v. t.* To insert; to infix.
Im-plead', *v. t.* To sue at law.
Im'ple-ment, *n.* A tool or instrument; utensil.
Im'pli-cāte, *v. t.* To involve.
Im'pli-cā'tion, *n.* Act of involving; entanglement; inference.
Im'pli-cā'tĭve, *a.* Tending to implicate.
Im-plĭç'it, *a.* Tacitly implied.
Im-plĭç'it-ly, *adv.* By inference; unreservedly.
Im-plōre', *v. t.* To call upon in supplication; to beseech.
Im-plȳ', *v. t.* To contain by inference; to include virtually; to signify; to mean.
Im-pŏl'i-çy, *n.* Inexpedience.
Im'po-līte', *a.* Not having politeness; uncivil; rude
Im'po-līte'ness, *n.* Want of manners; incivility.
Im-pŏl'i-tic, *a.* Not wise.
Im-pŏn'der-a-ble, *a.* Having no sensible weight.
Im-pōrt', *v. t.* To bring in from abroad or from another country.
Im'pōrt, *n.* Thing imported; signification; moment.
Im-pōrt'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being imported.
Im-pôr'tançe, *n.* Weight; consequence.
Im-pôr'tant, *a.* Weighty; momentous.
Im'pōr-tā'tion, *n.* Act of importing; commodities imported.
Im-pôrt'u-nate, *a.* Pressing; urgent.
Im'por-tūne', *v. t.* To urge.
Im'por-tū'ni-ty, *n.* Urgency.
Im-pōşe', *v. t.* To put or lay on; to deceive.
Im-pōş'ing, *p. a.* Impressive; commanding.
Im'po-şĭ'tion (-zĭsh'un), *n.* Act of laying on; deception.
Im-pŏs'si-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* That which can not be.
Im-pŏs'si-ble, *a.* Not to be or to be done.
Im'pōst, *n.* Duty on goods; part of a pillar on which the weight of an arch or building rests.

Impost.

Im-pōst'hūme, *n.* An abscess.
Im-pŏs'tor, *n.* A deceiver.
Im-pŏst'ūre, *n.* Deception.
Im'po-tençe, Im'po-ten-çy, *n.* Weakness; imbecility.
Im'po-tent, *a.* Weak; wanting competent power.
Im'po-tent-ly, *adv.* Weakly.
Im-pound', *v. t.* To confine in a pound.
Im-pŏv'er-ĭsh, *v. t.* To make poor.
Im-pŏv'er-ĭsh-ment, *n.* Reduction to poverty; exhaustion.
Im-prăc'ti-ca-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* State of being impracticable.
Im-prăc'ti-ca-ble, *a.* Incapable of being done; impossible.
Im'pre-cāte, *v. t.* To invoke, as evil, on any one.
Im'pre-cā'tion, *n.* Invocation of evil. — Syn. Curse; execration; anathema.
Im-prĕg'na-ble, *a.* Not to be taken; invincible.
Im-prĕg'nāte, *v. t.* To make pregnant; to infuse.
Im'preg-nā'tion, *n.* The act of impregnating.
Im'pre-scrĭpt'i-ble, *a.* Not to be lost, impaired, or alienated; not depending on external authority.
Im-prĕss', *v. t.* To stamp; to print; to force into service, as seamen.
Im'press, *n.* Mark; stamp.
Im-prĕss'i-ble, *a.* Capable of receiving impression.
Im-prĕs'sion (-prĕsh'un), *n.* Stamp; edition; influence; effect.
Im-prĕss'ĭve, *a.* Producing effect; susceptible.
Im-prĕss'ment, *n.* The act of forcing men into service.
Im-prī'mis, *adv.* In the first place.
Im-prĭnt', *v. t.* To mark by pressure; to fix deep.
Im'print, *n.* A publisher's name with date and place of publication.
Im-prĭşon (-prĭz'n), *v. t* To put in a prison; to confine.
Im-prĭş'on-ment, *n.* Confinement in a prison.
Im-prŏb'a-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Unlikelihood.
Im-prŏb'a-ble, *a.* Not likely.
Im-prŏb'a-bly, *adv.* In a manner not likely.
Im-prŏb'i-ty, *n.* Dishonesty.
Im-prŏmp'tu, *adv.* Without previous study; off-hand.
Im-prŏp'er, *a.* Not proper; unfit; unsuitable.
Im-prŏp'er-ly, *adv.* Unsuitably; not fitly.
Im'pro-prī'e-ty, *n* Unfitness; unsuitableness to time, place, or character.
Im-prov'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being improved.
Im-prove', *v. t.* To make better; to use to advantage. — *v. i.* To grow better.
Im-prove'ment (10), *n.* Progress from good to better; instruction; (*pl.*) valuable additions.
Im-prŏv'i-dençe, *n.* Want of foresight.
Im-prŏv'i-dent, *a.* Not making provision.
Im-prŏv'i-sā'tion, *n.* Extemporaneous composition.
Im'pro-vīşe', *v. t.* or *i.* To compose extemporaneously.
Im-prū'dençe, *n.* Want of prudence; rashness.
Im-prū'dent, *a.* Indiscreet.
Im-prū'dent-ly, *adv.* Indiscreetly.
Im'pu-dençe, *n.* Effrontery; rudeness.

Ĭm'pu-dent, *a.* Wanting modesty; shamelessly bold.
Ĭm'pu-dent-ly, *adv.* With shameless effrontery; rudely.
Im-pūgn' (-pūn'), *v. t.* To contradict.
Ĭm'pulse, *n.* Force communicated; influence.
Im-pŭl'sion, *n.* Act of impelling, force communicated.
Im-pŭl'sĭve, *a.* Communicating force; acting from impulse.
Im-pū'ni-ty, *n.* Exemption from punishment.
Im-pūre', *a.* Not pure; foul; unholy; unchaste; lewd.
Im-pū'ri-ty, *n.* Foulness.
Ĭm'pu-tā'tion, *n.* Act of imputing; censure.
Im-pūte', *v. t.* To charge upon; to attribute.
Ĭn, *prep.* Present; within. — *adv.* Within some place
Ĭn'a-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Want of power, means, skill, &c.
Ĭn'ac-çĕs'si-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being beyond reach.
Ĭn'ac-çĕss'i-ble, *a.* Not to be reached.
In-ăc'cu-ra-çy, *n.* Want of accuracy.
In-ăc'cu-rate, *a.* Erroneous.
In-ăc'cu-rate-ly, *adv.* Not correctly; erroneously.
In-ăc'tion, *n.* Want of action; state of rest; idleness.
In-ăct'ĭve, *a.* Unemployed; idle; sluggish; lazy.
Ĭn'ac-tĭv'i-ty, *n.* Want of activity; idleness.
In-ăd'e-qua-çy, *n.* Insufficiency.
In-ăd'e-quate, *a.* Not equal to the purpose — SYN. Unequal; incompetent; insufficient; defective.
Ĭn'ad-mĭs'si-ble, *a.* Not proper to be admitted
Ĭn'ad-vĕrt'ençe, *n.* Negligence; oversight.
Ĭn'ad-vĕrt'ent, *a.* Heedless.
Ĭn'ad-vĕrt'ent-ly, *adv.* With negligence.
In-āl'ien-a-ble, *a.* Incapable of being alienated.
In-āne', *a.* Void; empty.
In-ăn'i-mate, *a.* Void of life.
Ĭn'a-nĭ'tion (-nĭsh'un), *n.* Want of fullness; emptiness; exhaustion from lack of food.
In-ăn'i-ty, *n.* Emptiness.
In-ăp'pli-ca-bĭl'i-ty, } *n.*
In-ăp'pli-ca-ble-ness, } Quality of not being applicable.
In-ăp'pli-ca-ble, *a.* Not suitable to be applied; unfit.
In-ăp'po-şite, *a.* Not apposite.
Ĭn'ap-prē'çi-a-ble (-prē'shĭ-a-), *a.* Not to be estimated.
Ĭn'ap-prō'pri-ate, *a.* Unbecoming; unsuitable.
In-ăpt', *a.* Not fitted.
In-ăpt'i-tūde, *n.* Unfitness.
In-ärch', *v. t.* To graft by joining a scion to a stock without separating it from its parent tree.
Ĭn'är-tĭc'u-late, *a.* Not uttered with articulation.
In-är'ti-fĭ'cial (-fĭsh'al), *a.* Not done by art.
Ĭn'as-mŭch', *adv.* Seeing that; since.
Ĭn'at-tĕn'tion, *n.* Neglect.
Ĭn'at-tĕn'tĭve, *a.* Heedless.
In-ąud'i-ble, *a.* Incapable of being heard; making no sound.
In-ąu'gu-ral, *a.* Relating to inauguration.
In-ąu'gu-rāte, *v. t.* To induct into an office; to cause to begin; to dedicate.
In-ąu'gu-rā'tion, *n.* Act of inducting into office with appropriate ceremonies.
Ĭn'ąu-spĭ'cious (-spĭsh'us), *a.* Unfortunate; unfavorable.
Ĭn'bôrn, *a.* Implanted by nature; innate.
Ĭn'bred, *a.* Bred within.
In-cāge', *v. t.* To confine in a cage.
In-căl'cu-la-ble, *a.* Not to be calculated.
Ĭn'can-dĕs'çençe, *n.* A white heat.
Ĭn'can-dĕs'çent, *a.* Glowing with heat.
Ĭn'can-tā'tion, *n.* A magical charm; enchantment.
In-cā'pa-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Incapacity; want of qualifications.
In-cā'pa-ble, *a.* Wanting power; disqualified.
Ĭn'ca-păç'i-tāte, *v. t.* To deprive of power.
Ĭn'ca-păç'i-ty, *n.* Want of capacity; inability.
In-căr'cer-āte, *v. t.* To imprison.
In-căr'cer-ā'tion, *n.* Imprisonment.
In-căr'nate, *a.* Clothed in flesh.
Ĭn'căr-nā'tion, *n.* Act of clothing with flesh.
In-cāse', *v. t.* To inclose in a case.
In-cąu'tioŭs, *a.* Unwary; heedless.
In-cąu'tioŭs-ly, *adv.* Heedlessly.
In-çĕn'di-a-rĭşm, *n.* Crime of house-burning.
In-çĕn'di-a-ry, *n.* One who maliciously burns a house or foments strife.
Ĭn'çense, *n.* Perfume exhaled by fire.
In-çĕnse', *v. t.* To irritate.
In-çĕn'tĭve, *a.* Inciting; encouraging. — *n.* That which encourages.
In-çĕp'tion, *n.* A beginning.
In-çĕp'tĭve, *a.* Beginning.
In-çĕr'ti-tūde, *n.* Uncertainty; doubtfulness.
In-çĕs'sant, *a.* Unceasing.
In-çĕs'sant-ly, *adv.* Without intermission.
Ĭn'çest, *n.* Cohabitation of persons within the prohibited degrees of kindred.
In-çĕst'u-oŭs, *a.* Consisting in, or guilty of, incest.
Ĭnch (18), *n.* Twelfth part of a foot.
Ĭn'cho-ate, *a.* Begun.
Ĭn'çi-dençe, *n.* The direction in which a ray of light falls on any surface.
Ĭn'çi-dent, *a.* Falling on; casual; liable to happen. — *n.* That which happens.
Ĭn'çi-dĕnt'al, *a.* Happening occasionally.
Ĭn'çi-dĕnt'al-ly, *adv.* Casually.
In-çĭn'er-āte, *v. t.* To burn to ashes.
In-çĭp'i-en-çy, *n.* Beginning.
In-çĭp'i-ent, *a.* Commencing.
In-çĭş'ion (-sĭzh'un), *n.* A cut; a gash; a wound.
In-çĭ'sĭve, *a.* Cutting.
In-çĭ'şor, *n.* A foretooth.

In-çĭs'ure (-sĭzh'ụr), *n.* A cut.
Ĭn'çī-tā'tion, *n.* Incentive.
In-çīte', *v. t.* To move or rouse to action.
In-çīte'ment (10), *n.* That which moves the mind; motive; inciting cause.
Ĭn'çi-vĭl'i-ty, *n.* Want of civility; disrespect; rudeness.
In-clĕm'en-çy, *n.* Severity.
In-clĕm'ent, *a.* Severe, as applied to weather. — SYN. Rough; stormy; boisterous.
Ĭn'cli-nā'tion, *n.* A leaning; tendency; disposition.
In-clīne', *v. t.* or *i.* To lean; to bend; to feel disposed. — *Inclined plane*, a sloping plane; one of the mechanical powers.



Inclined plane.

In-clōse' (28), *v. t.* To surround.
In-clōs'ūre (-klō'zhụr), *n.* A place inclosed.
In-clūde', *v. t.* To comprehend; to comprise.
In-clū'sion, *n.* Act of including.
In-clū'sĭve, *a.* Comprehending; inclosing.
In-clū'sĭve-ly, *adv.* So as to include.
In-cŏg', **In-cŏg'ni-to**, *adv.* In disguise; in private.
In-cŏg'ni-to, *a.* Unknown; in a disguise. — *n.* One in disguise; state of being in disguise.
Ĭn'co-hēr'ençe, **Ĭn'co-hēr'en-çy**, *n.* Want of connection
Ĭn'co-hēr'ent, *a.* Not connected.
Ĭn'com-bŭs'ti-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being incombustible.
Ĭn'com-bŭs'ti-ble, *a.* Not capable of being burned.
Ĭn'cŏme, *n.* Rent; revenue.
Ĭn'com-mĕn'su-rate, **Ĭn'com-mĕn'su-ra-ble** (-mĕn'shụ-), *a.* Not of equal extent.
Ĭn'com-mōde', *v. t.* To give inconvenience to.
Ĭn'com-mō'di-oŭs, *a.* Inconvenient; unsuitable.
Ĭn'com-mū'ni-ca-ble, *a.* Not to be communicated.
In-cŏm'pa-ra-ble, *a.* Admitting no comparison.
In-cŏm'pa-ra-bly, *adv.* Beyond comparison.
Ĭn'com-păs'sion-ate, *a.* Void of pity; hard; cold.
Ĭn'com-păt'i-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Irreconcilable inconsistency.
Ĭn'com-păt'i-ble, *a.* Irreconcilably inconsistent.
In-cŏm'pe-tençe, **In-cŏm'pe-ten-çy**, *n.* Inability; want of means or of legal power; incapability.
In-cŏm'pe-tent, *a.* Not competent; improper; unfit.
Ĭn'com-plēte', *a.* Not finished; imperfect; defective.
In-cŏm'pre-hĕn'si-ble, *a.* Incapable of being understood.
In-cŏm'pre-hĕn'si-bly, *adv.* So as not to be intelligible.
Ĭn'com-prĕss'i-ble, *a.* Incapable of being reduced into a smaller compass.
Ĭn'con-çēiv'a-ble, *a.* Not to be conceived.
Ĭn'con-çēiv'a-bly, *adv.* Beyond comprehension.
Ĭn'con-clū'sĭve, *a.* Not determining a question.
In-cŏn'gru-ent, *a.* Inconsistent; unsuitable.
Ĭn'con-gru'i-ty, *n.* Unsuitableness; inconsistency.
In-cŏn'gru-oŭs, *a.* Not consistent. — SYN. Unfit; inappropriate; unsuitable.
In-cŏn'se-quent, *a.* Without regular inference.
Ĭn'con-sĭd'er-a-ble, *a.* Of small amount or importance; trifling.
Ĭn'con-sĭd'er-ate, *a.* Heedless; careless; thoughtless.
Ĭn'con-sĭd'er-ate-ly, *adv.* Without thought.
Ĭn'con-sĭd'er-ā'tion, *n.* Want of consideration.
Ĭn'con-sĭst'en-çy, *n.* Want of agreement; incongruity.
Ĭn'con-sĭst'ent, *a.* Incongruous; unsuitable.
Ĭn'con-sĭst'ent-ly, *adv.* Incongruously.
Ĭn'con-sō'la-ble, *a.* Not admitting comfort.
In-cŏn'stan-çy, *n.* Fickleness.
In-cŏn'stant, *a.* Subject to change of opinion or purpose; not uniform; variable; fickle.
Ĭn'con-tĕst'a-ble, *a.* Not to be contested or disputed.
Ĭn'con-tĕst'a-bly, *adv.* Beyond dispute.
In-cŏn'ti-nençe, *n.* Unchastity.
In-cŏn'ti-nent, *a.* Unchaste; licentious.
In-cŏn'ti-nent-ly, *adv.* Without self-control; immediately.
In-cŏn'tro-vērt'i-ble, *a.* Not to be controverted.
In-cŏn'tro-vērt'i-bly, *adv.* Beyond dispute.
Ĭn'con-vēn'iençe, *n.* Want of convenience; trouble.
Ĭn'con-vēn'ient (-vēn'yent), *a.* Incommodious; unfit; troublesome.
In-côr'po-ral, **Ĭn'cor-pō're-al**, *a.* Not consisting of matter; not material.
In-côr'po-rāte, *v. t.* or *i.* To form into a body; to unite.
In-côr'po-rā'tion, *n.* Act of incorporating.
Ĭn'cor-rĕct', *a.* Inaccurate; containing faults.
In-cŏr'ri-gi-ble, *a.* Not to be corrected.
In-cŏr'ri-gi-ble-ness, *n.* Quality of being incorrigible.
In-cŏr'ri-gi-bly, *adv.* Beyond hope of amendment.
Ĭn'cor-rŭpt', *a.* Free from corruption; honest; pure.
Ĭn'cor-rŭpt'i-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being incorruptible.
Ĭn'cor-rŭpt'i-ble, *a.* Not to be corrupted.
Ĭn'cor-rŭp'tion, *n.* Exemption from decay
In-crăs'sāte, *v. t.* To make thick.
In-crēase', *v. i.* To grow. — *v. t.* To cause to grow.
In-crēase', or **Ĭn'crēase**, *n.* Augmentation; produce; growth.
In-crĕd'i-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* The quality of being incredible.

In-crĕd'i-ble, *a.* Impossible to be believed.
In-crĕd'i-bly, *adv.* So as not to deserve belief.
In'cre-dū'li-ty, *n.* Indisposition to believe. [lieving.
In-crĕd'u-loŭs, *a.* Not be-
In'cre-ment, *n.* Increase.
In-crŭst', *v. t.* To cover with a crust or hard coat.
In'crus-tā'tion, *n.* Act of incrusting; a hard coat.
In'cu-bāte, *v. i.* To sit on, as eggs. [ting on eggs.
In'cu-bā'tion, *n.* Act of sit-
In'cu-bus, *n.* The nightmare.
In-cŭl'cāte, *v. t.* To enforce or urge. [culcating.
In'cul-cā'tion, *n.* Act of in-
In-cŭl'pa-ble, *a.* Not blamable; without fault.
In-cŭl'pāte, *v. t.* To censure; to accuse of crime.
In-cŭm'bent, *n.* One who has a benefice or an office. — *a.* Imposed as a duty; lying upon. [densome load.
In-cŭm'brançe, *n.* A bur-
In-cûr' (7), *v. t.* To become liable to. [being incurable.
In-cūr'a-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* State of
In-cūr'a-ble (11), *a.* Incapable of being cured. — *n.* A patient who is not to be cured. [be incurable.
In-cūr'a-bly, *adv.* So as to
In-cū'ri-oŭs, *a.* Having no curiosity.
In-cûr'sion, *n.* An inroad; invasion. [crooked.
In-cûrv'āte, *v. t.* To make
In-cûrv'ate, *a.* Bent or curved inward or upward.
In'cur-vā'tion, *n.* Act of bending; crookedness.
In-cûrve', *v. t.* To bend.
In-cûrv'i-ty, *n.* A bent state.
In-dĕbt'ed (-dĕt'ed), *a.* Being in debt.
In-dĕbt'ed-ness (-dĕt'ed-), *n.* State of being in debt.
In-dē'çen-çy, *n.* That which is unbecoming in manner or language; immodesty.
In-dē'çent, *a.* Offensive to delicacy; immodest.
In-dē'çent-ly, *adv.* So as to offend delicacy.
In'de-çī'pher-a-ble, *a.* Impossible to be deciphered.
In'de-çiş'ion (-sĭzh'un), *n.* Want of decision.
In'de-çī'sĭve, *a.* Not decisive.
In'de-clīn'a-ble, *n.* Not varied in termination..
In'de-cō'roŭs, or In-dĕc'o-roŭs, *a.* Violating good manners. — SYN. Unbecoming; indecent; uncivil.
In'de-cō'rum, *n.* Impropriety of conduct; rudeness; impoliteness. [truth.
In-deed', *adv.* In fact; in
In'de-făt'i-ga-ble, *a.* Not yielding to fatigue.
In'de-făt'i-ga-bly, *adv.* Without weariness.
In'de-fēa'si-ble, *a.* Not to be defeated.
In'de-fĕct'i-ble, *a.* Not liable to defect or failure.
In'de-fĕn'si-ble, *a.* Not to be defended.
In-dĕf'i-nīte, *a.* Not precise.
In-dĕf'i-nīte-ly, *adv.* Without limitation.
In-dĕl'i-ble, *a.* Not to be blotted out.
In-dĕl'i-bly, *adv.* So as not to be effaced. [delicacy.
In-dĕl'i-ca-çy, *n.* Want of
In-dĕl'i-cate, *a.* Offensive to purity; indecent.
In-dĕm'ni-fi-cā'tion, *n.* Reimbursement of loss.
In-dĕm'ni-fy, *v. t.* To secure against loss; to make good.
In-dĕm'ni-ty, *n.* Security against loss or penalty.
In-dĕnt', *v. t.* To notch; to bind to service. — *n.* A notch in the margin.
In'den-tā'tion, *n.* A cut; a notch.
In-dĕnt'ūre, *n.* A mutual agreement in writing.
In'de-pĕnd'ençe, *n.* Exemption from control.
In'de-pĕnd'ent, *a.* Not relying on others; not subject to control. — *n.* One of a church complete in itself.
In'de-pĕnd'ent-ly, *adv.* Without dependence.
In'de-scrīb'a-ble, *a.* Impossible to be described.
In'de-strŭc'ti-ble, *a.* Incapable of being destroyed.
In'de-tĕr'mi-na-ble, *a.* Incapable of being determined.
In'de-tĕr'mi-nate, *a.* Indefinite.
In'de-vout', *a.* Not devout.
In'dex, *n.* (*pl.* In'dĕx-eş, or In'di-çēş, 25.) Something that points; table of contents.
In'diă-man (ĭnd'yă- *or* ĭn'dĭ-ă-), *n.* A large ship in the India trade.
In'dian (ĭnd'yan *or* ĭn'dĭ-an), *a.* Relating to the Indies, or to the aborigines of America. — *n.* A native of the Indies; an aboriginal American.
In'diă-rŭb'ber (ĭnd'yă- *or* ĭn'dĭ-ă-), *n.* Caoutchouc.
In'di-cāte, *v. t.* To show.
In'di-cā'tion, *n.* Any thing indicative; token. [out.
In-dĭc'a-tĭve, *a.* Pointing
In'di-cā'tor, *n.* He who, or that which, shows.
In-dīct' (in-dīt'), *v. t.* To present for judicial trial.
In-dīct'a-ble (-dīt'a-bl), *a.* Subject to indictment.
In-dīct'ment (dīt'-), *n.* Accusation by a grand jury.
In-dĭc'tion, *n.* Declaration; a cycle of fifteen years.
In-dĭf'fer-ençe, *n.* Impartiality; unconcernedness.
In-dĭf'fer-ent, *a.* Of no account; impartial; passable; tolerable. [ably.
In-dĭf'fer-ent-ly, *adv.* Toler-
In'di-ġençe, *n.* State of destitution; poverty.
In-dĭġ'e-noŭs, *a.* Native to a country.
In'di-ġent, *a.* Needy; poor.
In'di-ġĕst'i-ble, *a.* Incapable of being digested.
In'di-ġĕs'tion (-jĕst'yun), *n.* Want of digestive powers.
In-dĭġ'nant, *a.* Inflamed with anger. [with contempt.
In'dig-nā'tion, *n.* Anger
In-dĭġ'ni-ty, *n.* Insult; contemptuous conduct.
In'di-go, *n.* A blue coloring matter. [dishonest.
In'dĭ-rĕct', *a.* Not direct;

Ĭn'dĭ-rĕct', *a.* Not direct; dishonest.
Ĭn'dĭ-rĕc'tion, *n.* Oblique course or means.
Ĭn'dĭ-rĕct'ly, *adv.* Not directly.
Ĭn'dĭs-cĕrn'i-ble (-dĭz-zĕrn'-), *a.* Not to be seen.
Ĭn'dis-creet', *a.* Injudicious.
Ĭn'dis-crĕ'tion (-krĕsh'un), *n.* Imprudence; folly.
Ĭn'dis-crĭm'i-nate, *a.* Not making a distinction.
Ĭn'dis-crĭm'i-nate-ly, *adv.* Without distinction.
Ĭn'dis-crĭm'i-nā'tion, *n.* Want of distinction.
Ĭn'dis-pĕn'sa-ble, *a.* Not to be dispensed with; necessary.
Ĭn'dis-pĕn'sa-bly, *adv.* Necessarily.
Ĭn'dis-pōse', *v. t.* To disincline.
In-dĭs'po-si'tion (-zĭsh'un), *n* Disinclination; sickness.
In-dĭs'pu-ta-ble, *a.* Not to be controverted.
In-dĭs'pu-ta-bly, *adv.* Beyond question.
In-dĭs'so-lu-ble, *a.* Not capable of being melted; binding.
In-dĭs'so-lu-bly, *adv.* So as not to be dissolved.
Ĭn'dis-sŏlv'a-ble, *a.* Incapable of being dissolved.
Ĭn'dis-pōsed', *a.* Somewhat ill: disinclined.
Ĭn'dis-tĭnct', *a.* Confused; obscure.
Ĭn'dis-tĭnct'ly, *adv.* Not clearly; obscurely.
Ĭn'dis-tĭnct'ness, *n.* Want of distinctness or clearness.
Ĭn'dis-tĭn'guish-a-ble, *a.* Not to be distinguished.
In-dīte', *v. t.* To compose in writing; to dictate.
Ĭn'di-vĭd'u-al, *a.* Single; numerically one. — *n.* A single person or thing.
Ĭn'di-vĭd'u-ăl'i-ty, *n.* Separate existence.
Ĭn'di-vĭd'u-al-ly, *adv.* Singly.
Ĭn'di-vĭs'i-ble, *a.* Incapable of division.
In-dŏc'ile, *a.* Dull: intractable.
Ĭn'do-çĭl'i-ty, *n.* Dullness of intellect.
In-dŏc'tri-nāte, *v. t.* To instruct in principles.
Ĭn'do-lençe, *n.* Habitual idleness; sloth.
Ĭn'do-lent, *a.* Habitually idle; slothful.
In-dŏm'i-ta-ble, *a.* Unconquerable.
In-dôrse', *v. t.* To write, as one's name, on the back; to assign by indorsement.
Ĭn'dor-see', *n.* One to whom a note is indorsed.
In-dôrs'er, *n.* One who indorses a note or bill.
In-dôrse'ment, *n.* A writing of one's name on the back of a note.
In-dū'bi-ta-ble, *a.* Admitting no doubt; perfectly certain.
In-dū'bi-ta-bly, *adv.* Certainly.
In-dūçe', *v. t.* To lead by persuasion.
In-dūçe'ment, *n.* Any thing which induces.
In-dŭct', *v. t.* To put in possession.
In-dŭc'tion, *n.* Introduction; inference or conclusion.
In-dŭct'ĭve, *a.* Leading to inference.
In-dŭct'ĭve-ly, *adv.* By induction or inference.
In-dūe', *v. t.* To invest; to clothe; to furnish.
In-dŭlġe', *v. t.* To gratify; to humor; to permit to enjoy.
In-dŭl'ġençe, *n.* Forbearance of restraint.
In-dŭl'ġent, *a.* Yielding to wishes.
Ĭn'du-rāte, *v. i.* or *t.* To harden.
Ĭn'du-rā'tion, *n.* Act of hardening.
In-dŭs'tri-al, *a.* Relating to, or consisting in, industry.
In-dŭs'tri-oŭs, *a.* Habitually diligent; assiduous.
In-dŭs'tri-oŭs-ly, *adv.* Diligently.
Ĭn'dus-try, *n.* Constant diligence; assiduity.
Ĭn'dwell-ing, *a.* Residing within.
In-ē'bri-āte, *v. t.* To make drunk.
In-ē'bri-ate, *n.* An habitual drunkard; a sot.
In-ē'bri-ā'tion, } *n.* Drunk-
Ĭn'e-brī'e-ty, } enness; intoxication.
In-ĕd'it-ed, *a.* Unpublished.
In-ĕf'fa-ble, *a.* Not to be expressed; unspeakable.
In-ĕf'fa-bly, *adv.* Inexpressibly.
Ĭn'ef-fāçe'a-ble (11), *a.* Not to be effaced.
Ĭn'ef-fĕct'ĭve, *a.* Producing no effect; useless.
Ĭn'ef-fĕct'u-al, *a.* Not producing the proper effect.
In-ĕf'fi-ca'cioŭs, *a.* Not producing effect.
In-ĕf'fi-ca-çy, *n.* Want of power to produce the desired or proper effect.
Ĭn'ef-fĭ'cien-çy (-fĭsh'en-), *n.* Want of power to produce the effect.
Ĭn'ef-fĭ'cient (-fĭsh'ent), *a.* Effecting nothing.
In-ĕl'e-gançe, *n.* Want of elegance.
In-ĕl'e-gant, *a.* Wanting elegance.
In-ĕl'i-ġi-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Incapacity of being elected to office.
In-ĕl'i-ġi-ble, *a.* Not capable of being elected to office; not worthy to be chosen.
Ĭn'e-qual'i-ty (-kwŏl'-), *n.* Want of equality.
In-ĕq'ui-ta-ble (-ĕk'wĭ-), *a.* Not equitable; not just.
In-ērt', *a.* Sluggish; inactive; slothful; dull.
In-ĕr'ti-a (-ēr'shĭ-ă), *n.* That property of matter by which it tends when at rest to remain so, and when in motion to continue in motion.
In-ērt'ness, *n.* Quality of being inert.
In-ĕs'ti-ma-ble, *a.* Above price; invaluable.
In-ĕv'i-ta-ble, *a.* Not to be avoided; unavoidable.
In-ĕv'i-ta-bly, *adv.* Unavoidably.
Ĭn'ex-ăct', *a.* Not exact; incorrect.
Ĭn'ex-cūs'a-ble, *a.* Not to be excused.
Ĭn'ex-cūs'a-bly, *adv.* So as not to be excusable.
Ĭn'ex-haust'i-ble, *a.* Not to be exhausted.
In-ĕx'o-ra-ble, *a.* Not to be moved by entreaty. — SYN. Inflexible; unyielding; relentless.
Ĭn'ex-pē'dĭ-ençe, *n.* Want of fitness.
Ĭn'ex-pē'di-ent, *a.* Not fit or suitable.

Ĭn'ex-pē'ri-ençe, *n.* Want of experience.
Ĭn'ex-pērt', *a.* Unskillful.
In-ĕx'pi-a-b.e, *a.* Admitting no atonement.
In-ĕx'pli-ea-ble, *a.* Not to be explained.
In-ĕx'pli-ea-bly, *adv.* So as not to be explained.
Ĭn'ex-prĕss'i-ble, *a.* Not to be expressed; unutterable.
Ĭn'ex-tĭn'guish-a-ble, *a.* Incapable of being extinguished; unquenchable.
In-ĕx'tri-ea-ble, *a.* Not to be extricated or disentangled.
In-făl'li-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* The quality of being incapable of error.
In-făl'li-ble, *a.* Incapable of error or mistake.
In-făl'li-bly, *adv.* Certainly.
Ĭn'fa-moŭs, *a.* Notoriously bad; detestable.
Ĭn'fa-moŭs-ly, *adv.* Most vilely.
Ĭn'fa-my, *n.* Public disgrace.
Ĭn'fan-çy, *n.* The first part of life; the beginning.
Ĭn'fant, *n.* A young child —*a.* Pertaining to infants.
In-făn'i-çīde, *n.* Murder or murderer of an infant.
Ĭn'fant-īle, or Ĭn'fant-īle, }
Ĭn'fant-īne, or Ĭn'fant-ĭne, } *a.* Pertaining to infants.
Ĭn'fant-ry, *n.* Foot soldiers.
In-făt'u-āte, *v. t.* To make foolish; to besot.
In-făt'u-ā'tion, *n.* Deprivation of reason.
In-fĕa'gi-ble, *a.* Impossible to be done.
In-fĕct', *v. t.* To taint with disease.
In-fĕc'tion, *n.* Morbid matter that communicates disease.
In-fĕc'tioŭs, *a.* Having qualities that may communicate disease.
In-fĕct'ĭve, *a.* Infectious.
Ĭn'fe-cŭnd'i-ty, *n.* Barrenness; unfruitfulness.
Ĭn'fe-lĭç'i-toŭs, *a.* Not felicitous; unhappy.
Ĭn'fe-lĭç'i-ty, *n.* Unhappiness; unfortunate state.
In-fĕr' (7), *v. t.* To deduce as a fact or consequence.
In-fĕr'a-ble, } *a.* Capable of
In-fĕr'ri-ble, } being inferred.
Ĭn'fer-ençe, *n.* Deduction from premises.
Ĭn'fer-ĕn'tial, *n.* Deducible by inferences.
In-fē'ri-or, *a.* Lower in age or place or value. —*n.* One who is lower in age or place.
In-fē'ri-ŏr'i-ty, *n.* A lower state or condition.
In-fĕr'nal, *a.* Pertaining to hell; hellish.
In-fĕr'tīle, *a.* Unfruitful.
Ĭn'fer-tĭl'i-ty, *n.* Unfruitfulness; barrenness.
In-fĕst', *v. t.* To disturb; to annoy.
Ĭn'fi-del, *a.* Not believing the Scriptures; unbelieving. —*n.* One who rejects the Scriptures and Christianity.
Ĭn'fi-dĕl'i-ty, *n.* Disbelief of the inspiration of the Scriptures; unfaithfulness.
In-fīl'trāte, *v. t.* To enter by the pores.
Ĭn'fil-trā'tion, *n.* Act of entering the pores.
Ĭn'fi-nīte, *a.* Boundless; immense.
Ĭn'fi-nīte-ly, *adv* Without limit or end.
In-fĭn'i-tĕs'i-mal, *a.* Infinitely divided.
In-fĭn'i-tĭve, *a.* Expressing action without limitation of person or number.
In-fĭn'i-tūde, *n.* Infinity.
In-fĭn'i-ty, *n.* Unlimited extent or number.
In-fīrm', *a.* Weak; sickly.
In-fīrm'a-ry, *n.* A place to lodge and nurse the sick.
In-fīrm'i-ty, *n.* Weakness; feebleness; failing.
In-fĭx', *v. t.* To fix deep.
In-flāme', *v. t.* To set on fire; to provoke; to excite.
In-flăm'ma-bĭl'i-ty, *n* Susceptibility of taking fire.
In-flăm'ma-ble, *a.* Easily set on fire.
Ĭn'flam-mā'tion, *n.* A setting on fire; a redness and swelling.
In-flăm'ma-to-ry, *a.* Showing inflammation.
In-flāte', *v. t.* To swell; to blow or puff up.
In-flā'tion, *n.* A swelling with wind or vanity.
In-flĕct', *v. t.* To bend; to vary; to modulate.
In-flĕc'tion (27), *n.* A bending; variation of ending in words; modulation of voice.
In-flĕx'i-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Unyielding stiffness; obstinacy.
In-flĕx'i-ble, *a.* Immovably stiff.
In-flĕx'i-bly, *adv.* With firmness.
In-flĭct', *v. t.* To lay or bring on; to impose.
In-flĭc'tion, *n.* Act of inflicting; punishment.
Ĭn'flo-rĕs'çençe, *n.* Mode of flowering.
Ĭn'flu-ençe, *n.* Moving or directing power —*v. t.* To move by moral power; to persuade; to act upon.
Ĭn'flu-ĕn'tial, *a.* Exerting influence or power.
Ĭn'flu-ĕn'zà, *n.* A violent catarrh, often epidemic.
Ĭn'flux, *n* Act of flowing in.
In-fōld', *v. t.* To involve; to inwrap.
In-fôrm', *v. t.* To tell; to acquaint with; to animate. —SYN. To apprise; teach; instruct. —*v. i.* To give intelligence.
In-fôrm'al, *a.* Wanting form; without ceremony; irregular.
Ĭn'for-măl'i-ty, *n.* Want of usual forms.
In-fôrm'al-ly, *adv.* Without the usual forms.
In-fôrm'ant, *n.* One who tells; an informer.
Ĭn'for-mā'tion, *n.* Notice given; intelligence.
In-fôrm'er, *n.* One who tells.
In-frăc'tion, *n.* Breach; violation.
In-frăn'gi-ble, *a.* Incapable of being broken.
In-frē'quen-çy, *n.* Uncommonness; rarity.
In-frē'quent, *a.* Not usual; uncommon; rare.
In-frĭnge', *v. t.* To break, as contracts; to violate.
In-frĭnge'ment, *n.* Violation.
In-fū'ri-āte, *v. t.* To enrage.
In-fū'ri-ate, *a.* Like a fury; violently enraged.
In-fūse', *v. t.* To pour in; to steep in liquor; to inspire.

In-fū'ṣi-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Capacity of being poured in; incapability of fusion.
In-fū'ṣi-ble, *a.* Capable of being infused; incapable of being made liquid.
In-fū'ṣion, *n.* Act of pouring in; liquor made by infusion.
In-ġēn'ioŭs (-jēn'yus), *a.* Possessed of genius; skillful. [ingenuity.
In-ġēn'ioŭs-ly, *adv.* With
In'ġe-nū'i-ty, *n.* Ready invention; skill.
In-ġĕn'u-oŭs, *a.* Free from reserve or dissimulation. — SYN. Open; frank; candid.
In-ġĕn'u-oŭs-ly, *adv.* Candidly. [dor.
In-ġĕn'u-oŭs-ness, *n.* Can-
In-glō'ri-oŭs, *a.* Bringing no glory; disgraceful.
In'got (18), *n.* A bar or wedge of metal.
In-grăft', *v. t.* To insert, as a scion, in a stock. [grafting.
In-grăft'ment, *n.* Act of in-
In'grāin, or **In-grāin'**, *v. t.* To dye before manufacture.
In'grāte, *n.* An ungrateful person.
In-grā'ti-āte (-grā'shĭ-), *v. t.* To get into favor.
In-grāt'i-tūde, *n.* Want of a sense of favors. [nent part.
In-grē'di-ent, *n.* A compo-
In'gress, *n.* Entrance.
In-gŭlf', *v. t.* To swallow up in a gulf.
In-hăb'it, *v.* To dwell; to live in; to abide.
In-hăb'it-a-ble, *a.* Possible to be inhabited.
In-hăb'it-ant, *n.* A dweller.
In-hăb'it-ā'tion, *n.* Act of residence. [haling.
In'ha-lā'tion, *n.* Act of in-
In-hāle', *v. t.* To draw into the lungs. [sical.
In'hăr-mō'ni-oŭs, *a.* Unmu-
In-hēre', *v. i.* To be fixed in.
In-hēr'ençe, *n.* Existence in something else.
In-hēr'ent, *a.* Existing in something; innate.
In-hĕr'it, *v. t.* To take by inheritance.
In-hĕr'it-a-ble, *a.* Incapable of being inherited.
In-hĕr'it-ançe, *n.* An hereditary estate. [inherits.
In-hĕr'it-or, *n.* A man who
In-hĭb'it, *v. t.* To restrain; to forbid.
In'hi-bĭ'tion (-bĭsh'un), *n.* Restraint; prohibition.
In-hŏs'pi-ta-ble, *a.* Not disposed to entertain strangers.
In-hŏs'pi-tăl'i-ty, *n.* Want of hospitality. [cruel.
In-hū'man, *a.* Barbarous;
In'hu-măn'i-ty, *n.* Barbarity; cruelty. [rously.
In-hū'man-ly, *adv.* Barba-
In'hu-mā'tion, *n.* Act of burying.
In-hūme', *v. t.* To bury.
In-ĭm'i-cal, *a.* Unfriendly.
In-ĭm'i-ta-ble, *a.* Not to be imitated. [imitation.
In-ĭm'i-ta-bly, *adv.* Beyond
In-ĭq'ui-toŭs (-ĭk'wĭ-), *a.* Characterized by great injustice. — SYN. Wicked; nefarious; criminal. [crime.
In-ĭq'ui-ty, *n.* Injustice;
In-ĭ'tial (-ĭsh'al), *a.* First. — *n.* First letter of a name.
In-ĭ'ti-āte (-ĭsh'ĭ-āt), *v. t.* To instruct in rudiments; to introduce.
In-ĭ'ti-ā'tion (-ĭsh'ĭ-), *n.* Instruction in first principles.
In-ĭ'ti-a-tĭve } (-ĭsh'ĭ-), *a.*
In-ĭ'ti-a-to-ry } Serving to initiate.
In-jĕct', *v. t.* To throw in.
In-jĕc'tion, *n.* Act of throwing in; any thing injected.
In'ju-dĭ'cioŭs (-dĭsh'us), *a.* Not judicious; unwise.
In-jŭnc'tion, *n.* Command; order.
In'jure, *v. t.* To hurt; to damage; to harm.
In-jū'ri-oŭs, *a.* Hurtful.
In-jū'ri-oŭs-ly, *adv.* Hurtfully.
In'ju-ry, *n.* Hurt; detriment.
In-jŭs'tiçe, *n.* Want of justice; wrong.
Ink, *n.* A liquor used in writing and printing. — *v. t.* To mark with ink.
Ink'ling, *n.* A hint; desire.
Ink'stănd, *n.* A vessel to hold ink.
Ink'y, *n.* Consisting of, or like, ink.
In'land, *a.* Far from the sea.
In-lāy', *v. t.* To diversify with other substances. [bay.
In'let, *n.* Passage into a
In'ly, *adv.* Internally; secretly. [the same house.
In'māte, *n.* One who lives in
In'mōst, *a.* Deepest within.
Inn (3), *n.* A house of entertainment for travelers.
In'nāte, or **In-nāte'**, *a.* Inborn; natural.
In-năv'i-ga-ble, *a.* Impassable by ships. [inward.
In'ner, *a.* Interior; further
In'ner-mōst, *a.* Deepest or furthest within.
In'ning, *n.* The turn for using the bat in cricket.
Inn'keep-er, *n.* A person who keeps an inn or tavern.
In'no-çençe, *n.* Freedom from guilt; harmlessness.
In'no-çent, *a.* Free from guilt; pure; harmless.
In'no-çent-ly, *adv.* Harmlessly.
In-nŏc'u-oŭs, *a.* Harmless.
In'no-vāte, *v. t.* or *i.* To introduce as a novelty.
In'no-vā'tion, *n.* Introduction of novelties.
In'no-vā'tor, *n.* One who innovates. [nocent.
In-nŏx'ioŭs, *a.* Harmless; in-
In'nu-ĕn'do, *n.* (*pl.* **In'nu-ĕn'dōeṣ**, 18.) A distant hint.
In-nū'mer-a-ble, *a.* Impossible to be numbered.
In-nū'mer-a-bly, *adv.* Beyond number.
In-ŏc'u-lāte, *v. t.* To insert, as a scion, in a stock; to communicate, as disease, by inserting infectious matter.
In-ŏc'u-lā'tion, *n.* Act of inoculating. [smell.
In-ō'dor-oŭs, *a.* Destitute of
In'of-fĕn'sĭve, *a.* Giving no offense.
In'of-fĕn'sĭve-ly, *adv.* Without offense; harmlessly.
In-ŏp'er-a-tĭve, *a.* Inactive.

In-ŏp′por-tūne′, *a.* Not opportune; unseasonable.
In-ŏp′por-tūne′ly, *adv.* Unseasonably.
In-ôr′di-nate, *a.* Immoderate.
In-ôr′di-nate-ly, *adv.* Immoderately; excessively.
In′or-găn′ic, *a.* Void of organs; unorganized.
In-ŏs′cu-lāte, *v. t.* To unite, as a vein and an artery, at their extremities.
In-ŏs′cu-lā′tion, *n.* Union by contact of the two extremities.
In′quest, *n.* Judicial inquiry.
In-quī′e-tūde, *n.* A restless state of mind; uneasiness.
In-quīre′, *v. t.* To ask about; to seek by asking.
In-quīr′er, *n.* One who inquires.
In-quīr′y (19), *n.* Act of inquiring.
In′qui-şi′tion (-zĭsh′un), *n.* Judicial inquiry; a court for the punishment of heresy.
In-quĭş′i-tĭve, *a.* Given to inquiry; curious.
In-quĭş′i-tĭve-ness, *n.* Busy curiosity.
In-quĭş′i-tor, *n.* A member of the inquisition.
In-quĭş′i-tō′ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to inquisition.
In′rōad, *n.* Sudden invasion; incursion.
In′sa-lū′bri-oŭs, *a.* Not salubrious; unhealthy.
In′sa-lū′bri-ty, *n.* Want of salubrity; unwholesomeness.
In-sāne′, *a.* Unsound in mind; crazy; deranged.
In-săn′i-ty, *n.* Derangement of intellect.
In-sā′ti-a-ble (-sā′shĭ-), *a.* Not to be satisfied.
In-sā′ti-a-bly (-sā′shĭ-), *adv.* With greediness not to be satisfied.
In-sā′ti-ate (-sā′shĭ-), *a.* Not satisfied.
In-scrībe′, *v. t.* To write on.
In-scrĭp′tion, *n.* That which is written on something; title; address.
In-scrū′ta-bĭl′i-ty, } *n.*
In-scrū′ta-ble-ness, } The quality of being inscrutable.
In-scrū′ta-ble, *a.* Unsearchable; undiscoverable.
In′sect, *n.* A small animal with six legs, and breathing through tubes running through the body.
In′sec-tĭv′o-roŭs, *a.* Feeding on insects.
In′se-cūre′, *a.* Unsafe; not confident of safety.
In′se-cū′ri-ty, *n.* Want of safety; danger; hazard.
In-sĕn′sate, *a.* Senseless; stupid; foolish.
In-sĕn′si-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* Want of emotion or affection.
In-sĕn′si-ble, *a.* Destitute of feeling; imperceptible.
In-sĕn′si-bly, *adv.* Imperceptibly; gradually.
In-sĕn′tient, *a.* Not having perception.
In-sĕp′a-ra-ble, *a.* Impossible to be separated.
In-sērt′, *v. t.* To bring into; to introduce.
In-sēr′tion, *n.* Act of inserting; thing inserted.
In′sīde, *n.* The inner part or place.
In-sĭd′i-oŭs, *a.* Deceitful; In′sīght (-sīt), *n.* Sight of the interior; full knowledge.
In-sĭg′ni-à, *n. pl.* Badges of distinction.
In′sig-nĭf′i-cançe, *n.* Want of meaning; unimportance.
In′sig-nĭf′i-cant, *a.* Void of meaning; without weight of character. — SYN. Unimportant; trivial; immaterial.
In′sin-cēre′, *a.* Hypocritical; false.
In′sin-cēre′ly, *adv.* Hypocritically.
In′sin-cĕr′i-ty, *n.* Deceitfulness; hypocrisy.
In-sĭn′u-āte, *v. t.* To creep in; to hint.
In-sĭn′u-ā′tion, *n.* Act of insinuating; hint.
In-sĭp′id, *a.* Void of taste; vapid
In′si-pĭd′i-ty, *n.* Want of taste; want of life and spirit.
In-sĭst′, *v. i.* To be persistent or urgent.
In-snâre′, *v. t.* To entrap.
In′so-brī′e-ty, *n.* Intemperance.
In′so-lençe, *n.* Haughtiness or pride joined with contempt; audacity.
In′so-lent, *a.* Haughty; insulting.
In′so-lent-ly, *adv.* Haughtily.
In-sŏl′u-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* The quality of being insoluble.
In-sŏl′u-ble, *a.* Incapable of being dissolved in a fluid.
In-sŏlv′a-ble, *n.* Incapable of being solved or explained.
In-sŏlv′en-çy, *n.* Inability to pay debts.
In-sŏlv′ent, *a.* Unable to pay debts.
In′so-mŭch′, *adv.* So that.
In-spĕct′, *v. t.* To examine; to superintend; to view.
In-spĕc′tion, *n.* Examination; view.
In-spĕct′or, *n.* An examiner; a superintendent.
In-sphēre′, *v. t.* To place in a sphere.
In′spi-rā′tion, *n.* Act of drawing in the breath; divine influence upon the mind.
In-spīre′, *v. i.* To draw in breath. — *v. t.* To breathe into; to infuse; to animate supernaturally.
In-spĭr′it, *v. t.* To animate.
In-spĭs′sāte, *v. t.* To thicken, as liquids.
In′spis-sā′tion, *n.* Act of thickening.
In′sta-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* Inconstancy.
In-stā′ble, *a.* Inconstant; unsteady.
In-stall′, *v. t.* To invest with office.
In′stăl-lā′tion, *n.* The giving possession of an office.
In-stall′ment } (9), *n.* Act
In-stal′ment } of installing; payment of part.
In′stançe, *n.* Solicitation; example; a case occurring. — *v.* To produce an example.
In′stant, *n.* A moment. — *a.* Present; urgent.
In′stan-tā′ne-oŭs, *a.* Done in an instant.
In-stăn′ter, *adv.* Instantly.
In′stant-ly, *adv.* Immediately.

In-stāte', *v. t.* To place in a condition.
In-stēad', *adv.* In place of.
In'step, *n.* The upper part of the foot.
In'sti-gāte, *v. t.* To urge forward; to set on.
In'sti-gā'tion, *n.* Incitement, as to evil or wickedness.
In'sti-gā'tor, *n.* One who incites to evil.
In-stĭl' (16), *v. t.* To infuse
In-stĭl' by or as by drops.
In'stinct, *n.* Unconscious, involuntary, or unreasoning prompting to action.
In-stĭnct'ive, *a.* Prompted by instinct.
In-stĭnct'ive-ly, *adv.* By instinct.
In'sti-tūte, *v. t* To establish. — *n.* Established law.
In'sti-tū'tion, *n.* Act of establishing; system established.
In-strŭct', *v. t.* To teach; to direct.
In-strŭc'tion, *n.* Act of teaching; direction; command.
In-strŭct'ive, *a.* Conveying knowledge; serving to instruct.
In-strŭct'or, *n.* One who teaches.
In-strŭct'ress, *n.* A female teacher.
In'stru-ment, *n.* A tool; machine; a writing; an agent.
In'stru-mĕnt'al, *a.* Conducive to some end.
In'stru-ment-ăl'i-ty, *n.* Agency; means.
In'sub-ôr'di-nā'tion, *n.* Disobedience to lawful authority.
In-sŭf'fer-a-ble, *a.* Not to be borne; unendurable.
In-sŭf'fer-a-bly, *adv.* To a degree beyond endurance.
In'sŭf-fī'cien-çy, (-fĭsh'en-), *n.* Want of sufficiency.
In'suf-fī'cient (-fĭsh'ent), *a.* Inadequate.
In'su-lar, *a.* Surrounded by water.
In'su-lăr'i-ty, *n.* State of being insular.
In'su-lāte, *v. t.* To place in a detached position; to make an isle.
In'su-lā'tion, *n.* Act of insulating.
In'sult, *n.* Intended contempt. — SYN. Outrage; insolence; affront; indignity.
In-sŭlt', *v. t.* To treat with abuse, insolence, or contempt.
In-sŭlt'ing, *a.* Containing gross abuse.
In-sū'per-a-ble, *a.* Impossible to be overcome.
In'sup-pōrt'a-ble, *a.* Impossible to be endured.
In-sur'ançe (-shŭr'-), *n.* Security against loss by paying a certain sum.
In-sure' (-shŭr, 28), *v. t.* To make sure against loss.
In-sûr'gent, *a.* Exciting sedition; rebellious. — *n.* One who rises against lawful authority.
In'sur-mount'a-ble, *a.* Not to be surmounted or overcome; insuperable.
In'sur-rĕc'tion, *n.* Open opposition to lawful authority. — SYN. Sedition; revolt; rebellion.
In'sur-rĕc'tion-a-ry, *a.* Relating to insurrection.
In'sus-çĕp'ti-ble, *a.* Not capable of feeling.
In-tăgl'io (-tăl'yo), *n.* A precious stone with a figure engraved on it.
In-tăn'gi-ble, *a.* Not perceptible by touch.
In'te-ger, *n.* A whole number.
In'te-gral, *n.* An entire thing. — *a.* Whole; entire.
In'te-grant, *a.* Necessary to constitute an entire thing.
In'te-grāte, *v. t.* To form one whole; to make up.
In-tĕg'ri-ty, *n.* Wholeness; uprightness; purity.
In-tĕg'u-ment, *n.* A covering.
In'tel-lect, *n.* Power to judge and comprehend; the understanding.
In'tel-lĕc'tion, *n.* Simple apprehension of ideas.
In'tel-lĕct'ive, *a.* Pertaining to the intellect.
In'tel-lĕct'u-al, *a.* Pertaining to the understanding.
In'tel-lĕct'u-al-ly, *adv.* By means of the understanding.
In-tĕl'li-ġençe, *n.* Understanding.
In-tĕl'li-ġent, *a.* Knowing; instructed; skillful.
In-tĕl'li-ġent-ly, *adv.* In an intelligent manner.
In-tĕl'li-ġi-ble, *a.* Capable of being comprehended.
In-tĕl'li-ġi-bly, *adv.* So as to be understood.
In-tĕm'per-ançe, *n.* Excess; drunkenness; inebriation.
In-tĕm'per-ate, *a.* Excessive; ungovernable; inordinate; addicted to the excessive use of spirituous liquors.
In-tĕnd', *v.* To purpose.
In-tĕnd'ant, *n.* An overseer.
In-tĕnse', *a.* Strained; close; vehement; extreme.
In-tĕnse'ly, *adv.* To a high degree.
In-tĕn'sion, *n.* Act of straining.
In-tĕn'si-ty, *n.* Extreme degree.
In-tĕn'sive, *a.* Giving force.
In-tĕnt', *a.* Fixed closely. — *n.* Purpose; aim.
In-tĕn'tion, *n.* Design; purpose; aim.
In-tĕn'tion-al, *a.* Designed.
In-tĕn'tion-al-ly, *adv.* Purposely.
In-tĕnt'ly, *adv.* With close attention.
In-tĕr' (7), *v. t.* To bury.
In-tĕr'ca-la-ry, *a.* Inserted; added.
In-tĕr'ca-lāte, *v. t.* To insert between others.
In-tĕr'ca-lā'tion, *n.* Insertion of a day in a calendar.
In'ter-çēde', *v. i.* To interpose; to mediate.
In'ter-çĕpt', *v. t.* To seize on its passage.
In'ter-çĕp'tion, *n.* Act of intercepting.
In'ter-çĕs'sion (-sĕsh'un), *n.* Mediation; interposition.
In'ter-çĕs'sor, *n.* A mediator.
In'ter-çĕs'so-ry, *a.* Containing intercession.
In'ter-chānġe', *v. t.* To change by giving and receiving; to reciprocate.
In'ter-chānġe, *n.* Mutual exchange; barter.
In'ter-chānġe'a-ble, *a.* Ca-

pable of being given and taken mutually.
In'ter-course, *n.* Mutual dealings; fellowship.
In'ter-dict', *v. t.* To forbid.
In'ter-dict, *n.* A prohibition.
In'ter-dic'tion, *n.* Act of prohibiting.
In'ter-est, *v. t.* To concern or relate to; to affect — *n.* Concern; share; premium for the use of money.
In'ter-est-ed, *a* Having an interest.
In'ter-est-ing, *a.* Exciting interest; pleasing.
In'ter-fēre', *v. i.* To interpose; to clash, to meddle.
In'ter-fēr'ençe, *n.* Interposition; a meddling.
In'ter-im, *n.* The mean time.
In-tē'ri-or, *a.* Internal; being within. — *n.* The inward part. [ly.
In-tē'ri-or-ly, *adv* Inwardly.
In'ter-jā'çent, *a.* Lying between; intervening.
In'ter-jĕc'tion, *n.* A word of exclamation.
In'ter-lāçe', *v. t.* To intermix; to insert.
In'ter-lard', *v. t.* To insert between; to interpose.
In'ter-lēave', *v. t.* To insert blank leaves in.
In'ter-līne', *v. t.* To write or print between the lines of.
In'ter-lĭn'e-ar, } *a.* Written
In'ter-lĭn'e-al, } or printed between the lines
In'ter-lĭn'e-ā'tion, *n.* A writing or printing between lines.
In'ter-lĭnk', *v. t.* To connect by uniting links.
In'ter-lŏc'u-tor, *n.* One who speaks in dialogue.
In'ter-lŏc'u-to-ry, *a.* Consisting of dialogue.
In'ter-lōp'er, *n.* An intruder.
In'ter-lūde, *n.* An entertainment between the acts of a play; a piece of instrumental music between the parts of a song or hymn.
In'ter-măr'rĭage, *n* Reciprocal marriage between two families, tribes, &c.
In'ter-măr'ry, *v. i.* To become connected, as families, by marriage.
In'ter-mĕd'dle, *v. i.* To meddle in the affairs of others.
In'ter-mē'di-al, } *a.* Lying
In'ter-mē'di-ate, } between.
In-tĕr'ment, *n.* A burying.
In-tĕr'mi-na-ble, *n.* Admitting of no end; endless.
In'ter-mĭn'gle, *v. t.* To mingle together.
In'ter-mĭs'sion (-mĭsh'un), *n.* Cessation for a time.
In'ter-mĭt', *v. i.* or *t.* To cease or cause to cease for a time.
In'ter-mĭt'tent, *a.* Ceasing at intervals.
In'ter-mĭx', *v. t.* or *i.* To mix.
In'ter-mĭxt'ūre, *n.* A mass formed by mixture.
In-tĕr'nal, *a* Inward; interior: domestic. [ly.
In-tĕr'nal-ly, *adv.* Inwardly.
In'ter-nă'tion-al (-năsh'un-), *a.* Existing between nations.
In'ter-nūn'ci-o (-nūn'shĭ-o), *n.* A pope's representative.
In-tĕr'po-lāte, *v. t.* To insert, as spurious matter, in a writing.
In-tĕr'po-lā'tion, *n.* The act of inserting spurious words in a writing
In-tĕr'po-lā'tor, *n.* One who interpolates.
In'ter-pōse', *v. i* To step in between. — *v. t* To place between; to interfere; to mediate.
In'ter-po-sĭ'tion (-zĭsh'un), *n.* Act of mediating.
In-tĕr'pret, *v. t.* To explain.
In-tĕr'pret-ā'tion, *n.* Explanation; version.
In-tĕr'pret-er, *n.* One who expounds.
In'ter-rĕg'num, *n.* The time a throne is vacant between the death of a king and the accession of his successor.
In-tĕr'ro-gāte, *v. t.* To examine by question.
In-tĕr'ro-gā'tion, *n.* A question; an inquiry; a point [?] denoting a question.
In'ter-rŏg'a-tĭve, *a.* Denoting a question.
In-tĕr'ro-gā'tor, *n.* One who asks questions.
In'ter-rŏg'a-to-ry, *n.* A question. — *a.* Containing a question.
In'ter-rŭpt', *v. t.* To stop by interfering; to divide.
In'ter-rŭp'tion, *n* Interposition; stop; hindrance
In'ter-sĕct', *v. t.* To divide; to cross. — *v. i.* To meet and cross each other.
In'ter-sĕc'tion, *n.* Act of crossing; point where two lines cut each other.
In'ter-spērse', *v. t.* To scatter among. [scattering.
In'ter-spēr'sion, *n.* Act of
In'ter-stĭçe, or **In-tĕr'stĭçe**, *n.* An empty space between things closely set.
In'ter-stĭ'tial (-stĭsh'al), *a.* Containing interstices.
In'ter-tĕxt'ūre, *n.* State of being interwoven.
In'ter-twīne', } *v. t.* To unite
In'ter-twist', } by twining.
In'ter-val (18), *n.* A space between things; time between events. [between.
In'ter-vēne', *v. i.* To come
In'ter-vĕn'tion, *n.* Act of intervening; interposition.
In'ter-view, *n.* A formal meeting; conference.
In'ter-wēave', *v. t.* To weave one into another of.
In-tĕs'tate, *a.* Dying without a will — *n.* One who dies without leaving a will.
In-tĕs'ti-nal, *a.* Pertaining to the bowels. [mestic.
In-tĕs'tĭne, *a.* Internal; do-
In-tĕs'tĭnes, *n. pl.* The bowels.
In-thrall' (16), *v. t.* To reduce to bondage; to enslave.
In-thrall'ment } (9), *n.* Sla-
In-thral'ment } very.
In'ti-ma-çy, *n.* Close familiarity; friendship.
In'ti-māte, *v. t.* To hint; to suggest; to point out.
In'ti-mate, *a.* Inmost; near. — *n.* A familiar associate or friend.

Ĭn'ti-mate-ly, *adv.* Familiarly. [suggestion; notice.
Ĭn'ti-mā'tion, *n.* A hint;
In-tĭm'i-dāte, *v. t.* To inspire with fear; to abash.
In-tĭm'i-dā'tion, *n.* The act of intimidating.
Ĭn'to, *prep.* noting entrance.
In-tŏl'er-a-ble, *a.* Not to be borne or endured.
In-tŏl'er-a-bly, *adv.* Beyond endurance. [toleration.
In-tŏl'er-ançe, *n.* Want of
In-tŏl'er-ant, *a.* Unable to bear; illiberal; bigoted.
Ĭn'to-nā'tion, *n.* Manner of utterance; modulation.
In-tŏx'i-cāte, *v. t.* To inebriate; to make drunk.
In-tŏx'i-cā'tion, *n.* State of drunkenness. [nacy.
In-trăct'i-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Obsti-
In-trăct'a-ble, *a.* Unmanageable; obstinate; unruly.
In-trăn'si-tĭve, *a.* Expressing an action that does not pass over to an object.
In-trĕnch', *v. t.* To fortify with a trench; to encroach.
In-trĕnch'ment, *n.* A ditch and parapet for defense.
In-trĕp'id, *a.* Fearless; bold.
Ĭn'tre-pĭd'i-ty, *n.* Undaunted bravery; fearlessness.
Ĭn'tri-ca-çy, *n.* Entanglement; perplexed state; complexity; obscurity.
Ĭn'tri-cate, *a.* Entangled or involved; complicated.
In-trigue' (-treeg'), *n.* Stratagem; amour. — *v. i.* To carry on secret designs.
In-trigu'er (-treeg'-), *n.* One who intrigues.
In-trĭn'sic, } *a.* Internal;
In-trĭn'sic-al, } true; inherent; essential; real.
In-trĭn'sic-al-ly, *adv.* Internally; essentially.
Ĭn'tro-dūçe', *v. t.* To bring in; to make known.
Ĭn'tro-dŭc'tion, *n.* Act of introducing; a preface.
Ĭn'tro-dŭc'to-ry, *a.* Serving to introduce.
Ĭn'tro-spĕc'tion, *n.* A view of the inside. [inward.
Ĭn'tro-vĕrt', *v. t.* To turn
In-trude', *v. i.* To come unwelcomely. — *v. t.* To thrust in without invitation.
In-trud'er, *n.* One who intrudes.
In-tru'sion, *n.* Entrance without right.
In-tru'sĭve, *a.* Apt to intrude. [the care of.
In-trŭst', *v. t.* To commit to
Ĭn'tu-ĭ'tion (-ĭsh'un), *n.* Immediate knowledge, as in perception.
In-tū'i-tĭve, *a.* Perceived by the mind immediately.
In-tū'i-tĭve-ly, *adv.* By immediate perception.
Ĭn'tu-mĕs'çençe, *n* A swelling with heat.
In-twīne', } *v. t.* To twist
In-twĭst', } together.
In-ŭn'dāte, *v. t.* To overflow.
Ĭn'un-dā'tion, *n.* An overflow of water; a flood.
In-ūre', *v. t.* or *i.* To accustom; to serve to the use or benefit of. [urn.
In-ûrn', *v. t.* To put in an
Ĭn'u-tĭl'i-ty, *n.* Uselessness.
In-vāde', *v. t.* To enter in a hostile manner; to attack.
In-vād'er, *n.* One who invades. [void.
In-văl'id, *a.* Weak; null;
Ĭn'va-lid, *n.* One disabled. — *a.* In ill-health; feeble.
In-văl'i-dāte, *v. t.* To make void; to weaken.
Ĭn'va-lĭd'i-ty, *n.* Weakness; want of legal force.
In-văl'u-a-ble, *a.* Beyond valuation; priceless.
In-vā'ri-a-ble, *a.* Unchangeable; uniform.
In-vā'ri-a-bly, *adv.* Without change; uniformly.
In-vā'sion, *n.* Hostile entrance; infringement.
In-vĕe'tĭve, *n.* A harsh or reproachful accusation.
In-veigh' (in-vā'), *v. i.* To rail against; to reproach.
In-vēi'gle (-vē'gl), *v. t.* To entice; to entrap.
In-vĕnt', *v. t.* To discover by study or inquiry; to find out; to contrive; feign.
In-vĕn'tion, *n.* Act of finding out; that which is invented.
In-vĕnt'ive, *a.* Ready at invention; ingenious. [vents.
In-vĕnt'or, *n.* One who in-
Ĭn'ven-to-ry, *n.* A list of articles. [trary.
In-vĕrse', *a.* Inverted; con-
In-vĕrse'ly, *adv.* In a contrary order or manner.
In-vĕr'sion, *n.* A complete change of order.
In-vĕrt', *v. t.* To turn upside down; to change the order of completely.
In-vĕrt'ed, *a.* Reversed.
In-vĕst', *v. t.* To clothe; to besiege; to vest in something else. [into.
In-vĕs'ti-gāte, *v. t.* To search
In-vĕs'ti-gā'tion, *n.* A searching for truth; examination; inquiry.
In-vĕs'ti-gā'tor, *n.* One who searches for truth.
In-vĕst'i-tūre, *n.* Act of giving possession.
In-vĕst'ment, *n.* A vestment; conversion into property less fleeting than money.
In-vĕt'er-a-çy, *n.* Obstinacy confirmed by time.
In-vĕt'er-ate, *a.* Old; firmly fixed.
In-vĭd'i-oŭs, *a.* Likely to excite envy. [strengthen.
In-vĭg'or-āte, *v. t.* To
In-vĭg'or-ā'tion, *n.* Act of invigorating.
In-vĭn'çi-ble, *a.* Not to be conquered; unconquerable.
In-vī'o-la-ble, *a.* Not to be broken.
In-vī'o-late, *a.* Not broken; entire; uninjured.
In-vĭs'i-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* State of being invisible. [seen.
In-vĭs'i-ble, *a.* Not to be
In-vĭs'i-bly, *adv.* So as not to be seen.
Ĭn'vi-tā'tion, *n.* Act of inviting; request to attend.
In-vīte', *v. t.* To request the company of; to allure.
In-vīt'ing, *p. a.* Attractive.
Ĭn'vo-cāte, *v. t.* To invoke.
Ĭn'vo-cā'tion, *n.* Act of invoking; judicial order.

In'voice (18), *n.* A bill of goods, with the prices annexed. — *v. t.* To make a list of, with the prices

In-vōke', *v. t* To address in prayer; to implore.

In-vŏl'un-ta-ri-ly, *adv* Not by choice; against the will

In-vŏl'un-ta-ry, *a.* Opposed to, or independent of, the will.

In'vo-lū'tion, *n.* Action of [involving

In-vŏlve', *v. t.* To envelop; to infold; to comprise.

In-vŭl'ner-a-ble, *a.* Incapable of being wounded.

In'ward, *a.* Being within. — *adv.* Within.

In'ward-ly, *adv.* In the inner part; internally.

In'wards, *n. pl.* Intestines.

In-wēave', *v. t.* [*imp.* INWOVE; *p. p.* INWOVE, INWOVEN.] To weave together.

In-wrăp' (-răp'), *v. t.* To involve; to infold.

In-wrought' (-rawt'), *a.* Worked in.

I-ō'tȃ, *n.* A tittle; a jot.

Ī-răs'çi-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being easily provoked.

Ī-răs'çi-ble, *a.* Irritable; easily angered

Īre, *n.* Anger; wrath.

Īre'ful (17), *a.* Angry; wroth.

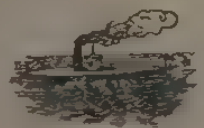
Ī'ris (18), *n.* The rainbow; the colored circle of the eye.

Ī'rish, *a.* Pertaining to Ireland. — *n* The native language of the Irish. [some.

Īrk'sŏme, *a* Tedious; tire-

Ī'ron (ī'urn), *n.* The most common and useful of the metals. — *a.* Made of iron; like iron; hard; firm. — *v. t.* To smooth with a hot iron.

Ī'ron-clăd (ī'urn-), *n.* A vessel for warfare protected or covered with iron.



Iron-clad.

Ī-rŏn'ic-al, *a.* Spoken in irony.

Ī'ron-y, *n.* Speech intended to convey a contrary signification; a species of ridicule.

Ir-rā'di-āte, *v. t.* or *i.* To emit rays; to illuminate.

Ir-rā'di-ā'tion, *n.* Emission of rays; illumination.

Ir-rā'tion-al (-răsh'un-), *a.* Void of reason. [surdly.

Ir-rā'tion-al-ly, *adv.* Ab-

Ir-rĕc'on-çīl'a-ble, *a.* Impossible to be reconciled.

Ĭr're-cŏv'er-a-ble, *a.* Incapable of being recovered.

Ĭr're-cŏv'er-a-bly, *adv.* Beyond recovery.

Ĭr're-deem'a-ble, *a.* Not to be redeemed. [reduced.

Ĭr're-dū'çi-ble, *a.* Not to be

Ir-rĕf'ra-ga-ble, *a.* Impossible to be refuted.

Ir-rĕf'u-ta-ble, or **Ĭr're-fūt'a-ble**, *a.* Incapable of being refuted.

Ir-rĕg'u-lar, *a.* Not according to rule; immethodical.

Ir-rĕg'u-lăr'i-ty, *n.* Deviation from rule; anomaly.

Ir-rĕg'u-lar-ly, *adv.* Without method, rule, or order.

Ir-rĕl'a-tĭve, *a.* Having no relation; unconnected.

Ir-rĕl'e-vant, *a.* Not applicable or pertinent.

Ir-rĕl'e-van-çy, *n.* State of being irrelevant.

Ĭr're-lĭg'ion (-lĭj'un), *n.* Want of religion; impiety.

Ĭr're-lĭg'ioŭs (-lĭj'us), *a.* Ungodly; wicked.

Ĭr're-mē'di-a-ble, *a.* Admitting of no remedy.

Ir-rĕp'a-ra-ble, *a.* Impossible to be repaired.

Ir-rĕp'a-ra-bly, *adv.* So as not to admit of repair.

Ĭr're-pēal'a-ble, *a.* Not to be repealed.

Ir-rĕp're-hĕn'si-ble, *a.* Not to be blamed. [be repressed.

Ĭr're-prĕss'i-ble, *a.* Not to

Ĭr're-prōach'a-ble, *a.* Beyond reproach; blameless.

Ĭr're-şĭst'i-ble, *a.* Impossible to be resisted with success.

Ĭr're-şĭst'i-bly, *adv.* So as not to be resistible.

Ir-rĕş'o-lūte, *a.* Not firm in purpose. — SYN. Wavering; vacillating; unsettled; unsteady; undecided.

Ir-rĕş'o-lū'tion, *n.* Want of firmness of mind.

Ĭr're-spĕct'ĭve, *a.* Without regard to circumstances.

Ĭr're-spŏn'si-ble, *a.* Not responsible.

Ĭr're-triēv'a-ble, *a.* Incapable of recovery or repair.

Ir-rĕv'er-ençe *n.* Want of reverence or veneration.

Ir-rĕv'er-ent, *a.* Wanting in reverence.

Ĭr're-vēr'si-ble, *a.* Not to be reversed. [recalled.

Ir-rĕv'o-ca-ble, *a.* Not to be

Ir-rĕv'o-ca-bly, *adv.* So as not to admit of recall.

Ĭr'ri-gāte, *v. t.* To wet; to moisten; to water, as land, by means of a stream made to flow over it. [gating.

Ĭr'ri-gā'tion, *n.* Act of irri-

Ir-rĭg'u-oŭs, *a.* Watery; wet.

Ĭr'ri-ta-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Capacity of being irritated. [tated.

Ĭr'ri-ta-ble, *a.* Easily irri-

Ĭr'ri-tant, *n.* That which excites or irritates.

Ĭr'ri-tāte, *v. t.* To excite heat and redness in; to anger.

Ĭr'ri-tā'tion, *n.* Act of irritating; exasperation.

Ir-rŭp'tion, *n* Sudden invasion; violent inroad. [upon.

Ir-rŭp'tĭve, *a.* Rushing in or

Ĭş (2). Third person singular of the substantive verb *To be*.

Ī'şin-glăss (ī'zing-glăss), *n.* A kind of gelatine obtained from the sturgeon; mica.

Īs'land (ī'-), } *n.* Land which
Īsle (īl), } is surrounded by water. [land.

Īsl'et (īl'et), *n.* A little is-

Ĭs'o-lāte, *v. t.* To place in a detached situation; to place by itself. [isolated.

Ĭs'o-lā'tion, *n.* State of being

Ī'so-thērm'al, *a.* Having equal temperature.

Ĭş'ra-el-īte, *n.* A descendant of Israel; a Jew.

Ĭs'şue (ĭsh'shu), *n.* Offspring; final result; a small ulcer kept open. — *v. i.* To come or send out; to result. — *v. t.* To put in circulation.

Ĭsth'mus (ĭs'mus *or* ĭst'mus),

n. A neck or narrow strip of land connecting larger portions of land.
Ĭt, *pron.* That thing.
Ĭ-tăl′ian, *a.* Pertaining to Italy. — *n.* A native of Italy; language of Italy.
Ĭ-tăl′ic, *a.* Relating to Italy or to the letters called *Italics*.
Ĭ-tăl′i-çīze, *v. t.* To print in the letters called *Italics*.
Ĭ-tăl′ics, *n. pl.* *Letters inclining as these.*
Ĭtch, *n.* A cutaneous disease. — *v. i.* To have irritation in the skin; to long.
Ī′tem, *n.* A separate particular.
Ĭt′er-āte, *v. t.* To repeat.
Ĭt′er-ā′tion, *n.* Act of repeating; repetition.
Ĭ-tĭn′er-ant, *n.* One who travels from place to place. — *a* Wandering; traveling.
Ī-tĭn′er-āte, *v. i.* To travel.
Ī-tĭn′er-a-ry, *n.* A book of travels. — *a.* Traveling; done on a journey.
It-sĕlf′, *pron.*, of *it* and *self*.
Ī′vo-ry, *n.* The tusk of an elephant, or any substance closely resembling it.
Ī′vy, *n.* A climbing plant.

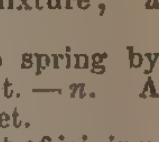
J.

JĂB′BER, *v. i.* To talk rapidly and indistinctly. — *n.* Rapid, indistinct talk.
Jā′çinth, *n.* A pellucid gem.
Jăck, *n.* An instrument of various kinds; an engine; a small flag.
Jăck′ăl, *n.* A wild animal, allied to the wolf.
Jăck′a-nāpes, *n.* A monkey; an ape.
Jăck′ăss, *n.* Male of the ass; a dolt.
Jăck′-bōōts, *n. pl.* Very large [boots.
Jăck′dăw, *n.* A bird allied to the crows.
Jăck′et, *n.* A kind of short coat.
Jăck′-knīfe (-nīf), *n.* A large [pocket-knife.
Jăc′o-bĭn, *n.* A violent revolutionist; a demagogue.
Jăc′o-bĭn′ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to secret clubs against government.
Jādc, *n.* A tired horse; a worthless woman. — *v. t.* To wear down by exertion; to tire; to weary; to fatigue.
Jăg, *n.* A small load; notch. — *v. t.* To notch; to indent.
Jăg′ĝy, *a.* Notched; uneven.
Jăg′u-ăr′, *n.* A wild animal, — called also *American tiger*.

Jaguar.

Jāil, *n.* A prison.
Jāil′er, *n.* Keeper of a jail.
Jăl′ap, *n.* A plant or drug used as a cathartic.
Jăm, *n.* A conserve of fruits. — *v. t.* (7) To squeeze closely; to wedge in.
Jămb (jăm), *n.* Side piece of [a chimney.
Jăn′gle (jăng′gl), *n.* Discordant sound; contention. — *v.* To wrangle; to quarrel.
Jăn′i-tor, *n.* A door-keeper.
Jăn′i-za-ry, *n.* A Turkish soldier of the guards.
Jănt′y, *a.* Airy; showy.
Jăn′u-a-ry, *n.* First month of the year.
Ja-păn′, *n.* A peculiar kind of varnish. — *v. t.* To varnish.
Jär, *v. t.* To cause to shake. — *v. i.* To strike together slightly; to interfere. — *n.* A shaking; a clash; a stone or glass vessel.
Jär′gon, *n.* Confused talk; gibberish.
Jăs′mĭne, or Jăs′mĭne, *n.* A climbing plant.
Jăs′per, *n.* A mineral.
Jäun′dĭce, *n.* A disease in which the body is yellow.
Jäunt (jänt), *v. i.* To make an excursion. — *n.* An excursion.
Jăve′lĭn, *n.* A kind of spear.
Jăw, *n.* The bone in which the teeth are fixed. — *v. i.* To scold.
Jāy, *n.* A reddish brown bird common in Europe; an American bird of a sky-blue color.
Jĕal′oŭs, *a.* Suspicious.
Jĕal′oŭs-y, *n.* Suspicion; fear of losing some good which another may obtain.
Jeān (jān), *n.* A cotton cloth twilled.
Jeer (8), *n.* A scoff; a taunt; mockery. — *v. i.* To scoff; to deride.
Je-hō′vah, *n.* The Hebrew [name of God.
Je-jūne′, *a.* Hungry; barren; void of interest.
Je-jūne′ness, *n* Barrenness.
Jĕl′ly (19), *n.* Inspissated juice of fruit; a conserve.
Jĕn′ny, *n.* A machine for spinning.
Jĕop′ard, *v. t.* To put in danger; to expose to loss or injury. — SYN. To risk; peril; expose; hazard.
Jĕop′ard-y, *n.* Danger; peril.
Jĕrk, *v. t.* or *i.* To throw or pull with sudden motion. — *n.* A sudden thrust or twitch or spring.
Jĕrk′in, *n.* A jacket or short [coat.
Jĕs′sa-mĭne, *n.* A plant; jasmine.
Jĕst, *v. i.* To make sport. — *n.* A joke.
Jĕş′u-it, *n.* One of a religious order; a crafty person (*an offensive sense*).
Jĕş′u-ĭt′ic-al, *a.* Relating to the Jesuits; crafty (*an offensive sense*).

Jĕt, *n.* A black fossil; a sudden spouting, as of water. — *v. i.* To shoot forward.
Jew (jū *or* jų), *n.* A Hebrew.
Jew'el (jū'el *or* jų'el), *n.* A precious stone; a gem. — *v. t.* To adorn with jewels; to fit with a jewel.
Jew'el-er } (jū'- *or* jų'-), *n.*
Jew'el-ler } One who deals in jewels.
Jew'el-ry (jū'- *or* jų'-), *n.* Jewels or trinkets in general.
Jew'ess (jū'es *or* jų'es), *n.* A Hebrew woman.
Jew'ish (jū'- *or* jų'-), *a.* Pertaining to the Jews.
Jews'-härp (jūz'- *or* jųz'-), *n.* A musical instrument.
Jĭb, *n.* Foremost sail of a ship.
Jĭg, *n.* A light dance.
Jĭlt, *n.* A woman who trifles with her lover. — *v. t.* To trifle in love with.
Jĭn'gle (jĭng'gl), *v.* To clink; to tinkle. — *n.* A sharp, clinking sound.
Jŏb, *n.* A piece of work. — *v. t.* or *i.* To do small work; to deal in stocks.
Jŏb'ber, *n.* A dealer in stocks.
Jŏck'ey (19), *n.* One who deals in horses. — *v. t.* To cheat; to trick.
Jo-cōse', *a.* Given to jesting; jocular; facetious.
Jŏc'u-lar, *a.* Jocose; merry.
Jŏc'u-lăr'i-ty, *n.* Disposition to jest.
Jŏc'und, *a.* Merry; gay; lively.
Jŏg, *v. t.* or *i.* To push with the elbow; to walk slowly. — *n.* A push with the elbow.
Jŏg'gle, *v. t.* To shake slightly.
Join, *v. t.* To couple; to unite; to combine; to close.
Join'er, *n.* A mechanic who does the nicer wood-work of buildings.
Join'er-y, *n.* A joiner's art.
Joint, *n.* Place or part where things are united. — *v. t.* To form into joints. — *a.* Shared by two or more.
Joint'ed, *a.* Having joints.
Joint'ly, *adv.* Unitedly.
Joint'ress, *n.* A woman who has a jointure.
Joint'-stŏck, *n.* Stock held in company.
Joint'-tĕn'an-çy, *n.* A tenure of estate by unity of interest, title, time, and possession.
Joint'-tĕn'ant, *n.* One who holds by joint tenancy.
Joint'ūre (joint'yų̄r), *n.* An estate settled on a wife.
Joist, *n.* A small piece of timber to support a floor.
Jōke, *n.* A jest. — *v. t.* or *i.* To jest.
Jōle, *n.* The cheek; head of a fish.
Jōl'li-ty, *n.* Noisy mirth.
Jōl'ly, *a.* Merry; gay; lively.
Jōlt, *v. t.* or *i.* To shake with jerks. — *n.* A sudden shake.
Jŏs'tle (jŏs'l), *v. t.* To run against.
Jŏt, *n.* An iota; a tittle.
Joûr'nal, *n.* An account of daily transactions; a diary.
Joûr'nal-ist, *n.* One who keeps a journal.
Joûr'nal-īze, *v. t.* To enter in a journal.
Joûr'ney (19), *n.* Travel; passage; excursion. — *v. i.* To travel.
Joûr'ney-man (21), *n.* A hired workman.
Joŭst, *n.* A tournament.
Jō'vi-al, *a.* Merry; jolly; gay.
Jōwl. See *Jole*.
Jōwl'er, or **Jowl'er**, *n.* A hunting-dog, or other dog.
Joy, *n.* Gladness; exultation. — *v. i.* or *t.* To rejoice.
Joy'ful, *a.* Full of joy; glad.
Joy'fŭl-ly, *adv.* With joy.
Joy'less, *a.* Void of joy.
Joy'oŭs, *a.* Glad; merry; cheerful.
Jū'bi-lant, *a.* Uttering songs of triumph.
Jū'bi-lee, *n.* A periodical festivity; a season of joy.
Ju-dā'ie-al, *a.* Pertaining to the Jews.
Jū'da-ĭşm, *n.* Religion of the Jews.
Jū'da-īze, *v. t.* To conform to Judaism.
Jŭdġe, *n.* One authorized to determine causes in court; an umpire.
Jŭdġ'ment (10), *n.* Sentence; opinion; discernment.
Jū'di-ca-to-ry, *n.* A court of justice. — *a.* Dispensing justice.
Jū'di-ca-tūre, *n.* Power of distributing justice; jurisdiction.
Ju-dĭ'cial (-dĭsh'al), *a.* Pertaining to courts.
Ju-dĭ'cial-ly (-dĭsh'al-), *adv.* In the forms of justice.
Ju-dĭ'ci-a-ry (-dĭsh'ĭ-), *a.* Pertaining to courts. — *n.* Courts of justice.
Ju-dĭ'cioŭs (-dĭsh'us), *a.* Prudent; acting with judgment.
Ju-dĭ'cioŭs-ly (ju-dĭsh'us-) *adv.* Wisely.
Jŭg, *n.* A vessel for liquors.
Jŭg'gle, *n.* A trick by legerdemain. — *v. i.* To play tricks.
Jŭg'gler, *n.* One who juggles.
Jŭg'gler-y, *n.* Sleight of hand.
Jū'gu-lar, *a.* Belonging to the throat.
Jūice, *n.* Sap of vegetables; fluid part of animal substances.
Jūi'çi-ness, *n.* Succulence.
Jūi'çy, *a.* Full of juice; succulent.
Jū'lep, *n.* A liquor or sirup.
Ju-lȳ', *n.* Seventh month of the year.
Jŭm'ble, *v. t.* To mix. — *n.* A confused mixture; a small cake.
Jŭmp, *v. i.* To spring by raising both feet. — *n.* A leap with two feet.
Jŭn̄e'tion, *n.* Act of joining.
Jŭn̄et'ūre, *n.* A joining; point of time.
Jūne, *n.* Sixth month of the year.
Jŭn̄'gle (jŭng'gl), *n.* A thick cluster of small trees.
Jūn'ior (-yur), *a.* Younger; inferior. — *n.* One younger or of lower standing.
Jūn-iŏr'i-ty (-yŏr'-), *n.* State of being junior.
Jū'ni-per, *n* An evergreen cone-bearing shrub or tree.
Jŭn̄k, *n.* A Chinese ship; old ropes; hard, salt beef.


Junk.

Jŭnk'et, *n.* A private entertainment.
Jŭn'to, *n.* (*pl.* Jŭn'tōs, 18.) A cabal; a faction.
Ju-rĭd'ic-al, *a.* Relating to a judge; used in courts of law.
Jū'ris-dĭc'tion, *n.* Legal authority, or the space over which it extends.
Jū'ris-prū'dençe, *n.* Science of law.
Jū'rist, *n.* One versed in the law; a civil lawyer.
Jū'ror (18, 21), *n.* One who serves on a jury.
Jū'ry-man
Jū'ry, *n.* A body of men selected and sworn to deliver truth on evidence in court.
Jŭst, *n.* Appropriate or suitable; conformed to truth.—SYN. Exact; accurate; equitable; fair.—*adv.* Closely; exactly.—*n.* A mock encounter on horseback.
Jŭs'tĭçe, *n.* The giving to every one his due; a civil officer.
Jus-tĭ'ci-a-ry (-tĭsh'ĭ-), *n.* One who administers justice.
Jŭs'ti-fī'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being justified.
Jŭs'ti-fi-cā'tion, *n.* Act of justifying; vindication.
Jŭs'ti-fȳ, *v. t.* To prove to be just; to absolve from guilt.
Jŭst'ly, *adv.* Equitably; honestly.
Jŭst'ness, *n.* Conformity to truth.
Jŭt, *v. i.* To shoot out or project.
Jŭt'ty, *n.* A projection in a building; a pier or mole.
Jū've-nĕs'çent, *a.* Becoming young.
Jū've-nīle, *a.* Young; youthful.
Jū've-nĭl'i-ty, *n.* Youthfulness; the manners or customs of youth.
Jŭx'ta-po-sĭ'tion (-zĭsh'un), *n.* Nearness in place.

K.

KĀLE, *n.* A kind of cabbage.
Ka-leĭ'do-scōpe, *n.* An optical instrument which exhibits a variety of beautiful colors.
Kăn'ga-rōō', *n.* A singular quadruped found in Australia.

Kangaroo.

Kĕdġe, *n.* A small anchor.
Keel, *n.* The bottom timber of a ship, extending from stem to stern.
Keel'haul, *v. t.* To haul under the keel as a punishment.
Kĕel'son (kĕl'sun), *n.* A piece of timber laid on the floor timbers of a ship.
Keen, *a.* Eager; piercing; sharp; acute.
Keen'ly, *adv.* In a keen manner; sharply; bitterly.
Keep, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* KEPT.] To preserve; to save; to hold.—*v. i.* To stay; to endure; to dwell.—*n.* A stronghold; support.
Keep'er, *n.* One who preserves or guards; a custodian.
Keep'ing, *n.* Custody; care.
Keep'sāke, *n.* A token of remembrance.
Kĕg, *n.* A small cask.
Kĕlp, *n.* Calcined ashes of sea-weed, used for making glass.
Kĕn, *v. t.* To see; to know.—*n.* Reach of sight; cognizance.
Kĕn'nel, *n.* A cot for dogs; a pack of hounds.—*v. t.* or *i.* (8) To lodge in a kennel.
Kĕpt, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Keep*.
Kēr'chĭef, *n.* A cloth to cover the head.
Kĕr'nel, *n.* Seed of a pulpy fruit; a grain.
Kĕr'sey, *n.* A woolen cloth.
Kĕr'sey-mēre, *n.* A thin woolen cloth; cassimere.
Kĕt'tle, *n.* A vessel for boiling water, &c.
Kĕt'tle-drŭm, *n.* A kettle-shaped metallic drum.

Kettle-drum.

Kēy (19), *n.* An instrument to fasten and open locks; a quay; a ledge of rocks near the surface of water; an index.
Kēy'stōne, *n.* The top-stone of an arch.

K, Keystone.

Kĭck, *n.* A blow with the foot.—*v.* To strike with the foot.
Kĭd, *n.* A young goat.
Kĭd'nap (8), *v. t.* To steal and secrete, as persons.
Kĭd'ney (19), *n.* That part of the viscera which secretes the urine.
Kĭll (1), *v. t.* To slay; to destroy.
Kĭln (kĭl), *n.* A large oven for drying or burning anything.
Kĭln'-drȳ (kĭl'-) *v. t.* To dry in a kiln.
Kĭlt, *n.* A Highlander's short petticoat.
Kĭn, *n.* Kindred; relation.—*a.* Of the same kind.
Kīnd, *a.* Having, or showing, a humane disposition.—SYN. Benevolent; gracious; mild; indulgent.—*n.* A genus; race; sort.
Kĭn'der-gär'ten, *n.* A kind of school for young children
Kĭn'dle, *v. t.* To set on fire.—*v. i.* To ignite.
Kĭnd'li-ness, *n.* Affection-

ate disposition; benevolence.

Kīnd'ly, *adv.* With good will. — *a.* Mild; favorable.

Kīnd'ness, *n.* Sympathizing benevolence; goodness.

Kĭn'dred, *n.* People related to each other; relatives. — — *a.* Allied by birth.

Kīne, *n.* Old *pl.* of *Cow.*

Kĭng, *n.* A monarch; a sovereign.

Kĭng'dŏm, *n.* The territory subject to a king; a region.

Kĭng'fĭsh-er, *n.* A bird living on fresh-water fish.

Kingfisher.

Kĭng'ly, *a.* Royal; regal; pertaining to a king.

Kĭng's-ē'vĭl, *n.* Scrofula.

Kĭnk, *n.* The twist of a rope spontaneously formed. — *v. t.* or *i.* To twist into a kink.

Kĭn'folk (-fōk), *n.* Relations; kindred

Kĭn'man (21), *n.* A relation.

Kĭp'-skĭn, *n.* Leather prepared from the skin of young cattle.

Kĭrk, *n.* The church, as in Scotland.

Kĭr'tle, *n.* A short jacket.

Kĭss (2), *n.* A salute with the lips. — *v. t.* To salute with the lips.

Kĭt, *n.* A wooden tub; an outfit, as of tools, &c., or that which contains it; a small violin. [cooking.

Kĭtch'en, *n.* A room for

Kīte, *n.* A rapacious bird of the hawk kind; a toy.

Kĭt'ten, *n.* The young of a cat.

Knăck (năk), *n.* Dexterity.

Knăp'sack (năp'-), *n.* A soldier's sack.

Knāve (nāv), *n.* A rascal.

Knāv'er-y (nāv'-), *n.* Dishonesty; petty villainy.

Knāv'ish (nāv'-), *a.* Dishonest; rascally.

Knēad (need), *v. t.* To work and mix with the hands.

Knee (nee), *n.* The joint between the leg and thigh.

Knee'-păn (nee'-), *n.* The round bone of the knee.

Kneel (neel), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* KNELT or KNEELED.] To fall on the knees.

Knĕll (nĕl), *n.* Sound of a bell, rung at a funeral or death.

Knew (nū), *pret.* of *Know.*

Knĭck'knăck (nĭk'năk), *n.* A trifle or toy.

Knīfe (nīf, 20), *n.* An instrument for cutting.

Knīght (nīt), *n.* A title. — *v. t.* To dub a knight.

Knīght'-ĕr'rant (nīt'-, 24), *n.* A roving knight.

Knīght'hŏŏd (nīt'-), *n.* The dignity of a knight.

Knīght'ly (nīt'-), *a.* Pertaining to or becoming a knight.

Knĭt (nĭt), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* KNIT, KNITTED.] To unite as threads by means of needles; to join closely.

Knĭt'ting-nee'dle (nĭt'-), *n.* A needle used for knitting.

Knŏb (nŏb), *n.* A knot; a protuberance.

Knŏck (nŏk, 5), *v. i.* or *t.* To hit; to strike; to dash. — *n.* A blow; a dashing; a rap.

Knŏck'er (nŏk'er), *n.* A hammer on a door.

Knōll (nōl), *n.* A little hill.

Knŏt (nŏt), *n.* A tie; joint of a plant. — *v. t.* To form knots in.

Knŏt'ted } (nŏt'-), *a.* Full of
Knŏt'ty } knots; intricate.

Knout (nowt *or* nōōt), *n.* A Russian instrument of punishment.

Knōw (nō), *v. t.* [*imp.* KNEW; *p. p.* KNOWN.] To understand; to perceive; to recognize.

Knŏwl'edġe (nŏl'ej), *n.* Clear perception; information; cognizance; learning.

Known (nōn), *p. p.* from *Know.*

Knŭck'le (nŭk'l), *n.* A joint of the finger; the knee-joint of a calf. — *v. i.* To submit in a contest.

Knurl (nûrl), *n.* A knot; a hard substance.

Knûrl'y (nûrl'-), *a.* Knotty.

Kō'ran, *n.* The Mohammedan book of faith.

L.

LA (law), *interj.* Look; behold.

Lā'bel, *n.* A slip of paper, &c., containing a name or title, fastened to any thing. — *v. t.* (8) To affix a label to.

Lā'bi-ăl, *a.* Pertaining to the lips. — *n.* A letter uttered with the lips.

Lā'bor (33), *n.* Work; toil; travail. — *v. i.* or *t.* (8) To work; to toil.

Lăb'o-ra-to-ry, *n.* A place for chemical operations.

Lā'bor-er, *n.* A workman.

La-bō'ri-oŭs, *a.* Diligent in work; requiring labor.

Lăb'y-rĭnth, *n.* A place full of windings. — SYN. Maze.

Lăc (5), *n.* A resinous substance.

Lāçe (18), *n.* Work composed of fine threads. — *v. t.* To fasten or trim with lace.

Lăç'er-āte, *v. t.* To rend; to tear. [tearing; a rent.

Lăç'er-ā'tion, *n.* Act of

Lăç'er-ā'tĭve, *a.* Tending to tear. [tears.

Lăch'ry-mal, *a.* Generating

Lăch'ry-ma-to-ry, *n.* A vessel for collecting tears in.

Lăck, *v. t.* or *i.* To need. — *n.* Want; need; failure.
Lăck'a-dāi'şie-al, *a.* Affectedly pensive.
Lăck'ey (19), *n.* A footman.
La-cŏn'ie, } *a.* Brief;
La-cŏn'ie-al, } pithy; concise.
Lā'con-ĭşm, } *n.* A pithy
La-cŏn'i-çĭşm, } phrase or expression.
Lăc'quer (lăk'er), *v. t.* To varnish. — *n.* A kind of varnish.
Lăc'te-al, *a.* Pertaining to milk. — *n.* One of the vessels of the body that convey chyle. [milk.
Lac-tĭf'er-oŭs, *a.* Conveying
Lăd, *n.* A boy; a young man.
Lăd'der, *n.* A frame with round steps; gradual rise.
Lāde, *v. t.* [*imp.* LADED; *p. p.* LADED, LADEN.] To load; to throw out with a dipper.
Lād'ing, *n.* Load; cargo.
Lā'dle, *n.* A dipper with a handle.
Lā'dy (19), *n.* A mistress; a well-bred woman; a title of respect. [lady
Lā'dy-shĭp (13), *n.* Title of a
Lăg (7), *v. i.* To move slowly; to stay behind. — SYN. To linger; loiter; delay.
La-gōōn', *n.* A shallow lake.
Lā'ie, } *a.* Pertaining to a
Lā'ie-al, } layman, or to the laity.
Lāid (14), *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Lay.*
Lāin, *p. p.* of *Lie.*
Lair, *n.* Couch of a wild beast. [lord.
Lâird, *n.* In *Scotland*, a
Lā'i-ty, *n.* The people, as distinct from the clergy.
Lāke, *n.* A body of water surrounded by land.
Lămb (lăm), *n.* A young sheep. — *v. i.* To bring forth lambs. [the surface.
Lăm'bent, *a.* Playing over
Lămb'kin (lăm'kin), *n.* A young lamb.
Lāme, *a.* Disabled in a limb; crippled; imperfect. — *v. t.* To make lame
Lăm'el-lar, } *a.* Formed in
Lăm'el-late, } thin plates.
Lāme'ness, *n.* State of being lame.
La-mĕnt', *v. t.* or *i.* To weep; to mourn. [ful.
Lăm'ent-a-ble, *a.* Mourn-
Lăm'ent-a-bly, *adv.* Mournfully. [sion of sorrow.
Lăm'en-tā'tion, *n.* Expres-
Lăm'i-nă, *n.* (*pl.* Lăm'i-næ, 25), A thin plate or scale lying over another.
Lăm'i-nā'ted, *a.* Laminar.
Lăm'mas (17), *n.* The first day of August.
Lămp, *a.* A vessel with a wick, for giving light.
Lămp'-blăck, *n.* A fine soot from the smoke of resinous substances.
Lam-pōōn', *n.* A personal satire. — *v. t.* To abuse with satire. [an eel.
Lăm'prey (19), *n.* A fish like
Lănçe, *n.* A long spear. — *v. t.* To pierce with or as with a lance.
Lăn'çet, *n.* A surgical instrument to let blood.
Lănch, *v. t.* To cast; to dart.
Lănd, *n.* Earth; ground; country; region; soil; an estate. — *v. t.* To put on shore. — *v. i.* To come or go on shore.
Lăn'dau (18), *n.* A kind of coach with a top to be thrown back.
Lănd'ed, *a.* Having land; consisting in land.
Lănd'-hōld'er, *n.* An owner of land.
Lănd'ing, *n.* Place to land on.
Lănd'lā-dy, *n.* Mistress of an inn or lodging-house; a woman who owns houses occupied by tenants.
Lănd'lŏcked (-lŏkt), *p. a.* Inclosed by land.
Lănd'lôrd, *n.* The lord of land; master of an inn or lodging-house; owner of houses having tenants.
Lănd'märk, *n.* Mark of bounds to land; an elevated object on land serving as a guide.
Lănd'-ŏf'fĭçe, *n.* Office for the disposal of public lands.
Lănd's-cāpe, *n.* A picture of a portion of country.
Lănd'-slīde, } *n.* A portion
Lănd'-slĭp, } of land sliding down a mountain.
Lănds'man (21), *n.* One who lives on the land; a sailor serving for the first time at sea.
Lāne, *n.* A narrow passage.
Lăn'guage, *n.* Human speech; tongue; dialect; style or expression.
Lăn'guid (lăng'gwid), *a.* Weak; faint; feeble.
Lăn'guish, *v. i.* To droop; to become weak or dull.
Lăn'guish-ment, *n.* State of languishing.
Lăn'guor (lăng'gwor), *n.* Faintness; lassitude.
Lănk, *a.* Loose or lax; weak and slender.
Lăn'tern, *n.* A transparent case for a candle. [of rope.
Lăn'yard, *n.* A short piece
Lăp (18), *n.* The loose part of a coat; part of a dress that covers the knees. — *v. t.* (7) To lay over or on; to lick.
Lăp'-dŏg, *n.* A small dog fondled in the lap.
La-pĕl', *n.* Part of a coat that laps over.
Lăp'i-da-ry, *n.* A dealer in precious stones. — *a.* Pertaining to the art of cutting stones.
Lăp'pet, *n.* Part of a garment hanging loose.
Lăpse, *v. i.* To slip; to slide; to fall to another. — *n.* A slip; a fall.
Lăp'stōne, *n.* Stone on which shoemakers beat leather.
Lär'board (lär'burd), *n.* Left-hand side of a ship when facing the head. [theft.
Lär'çe-ny, *n.* Theft; petty
Lärch, *n.* A deciduous cone-bearing tree.
Lärd, *n.* The fat of swine. — *v. t.* To stuff or mix with lard.

Larch.

Lärd'er, *n.* A place where meat is kept.
Lärġe, *a.* Of great size; bulky; wide; liberal.
Lärġe'ly, *adv.* Extensively.
Lärġe'ness, *n.* Great size.
Lär'ġess, *n.* A gift; a present.
Lärk, *n.* A singing bird; a frolic.
Lärk'spur, *n.* A plant with showy flowers.
Lär'vȧ (25), *n.* An insect in the caterpillar state.
Lăr'ynx, *n.* The windpipe.
Las-çĭv'i-oŭs, *a.* Wanton; lewd; lustful.
Lăsh (18), *n.* Thong of a whip; a cut. — *v. t.* To strike with a lash; to satirize.
Lȧss (2), *n.* A young maiden.
Lăs'si-tūde, *n.* Languor of body; weariness.
Lăs'so, *n.* (*pl.* Lăs'sōş, 18). A rope with a noose, for catching wild horses, &c.
Lȧst, *a.* Latest; hindmost. — *v. t.* To continue; to form on or with a last. — *adv.* In the last place. — *n.* A form to shape a shoe on.
Lȧst'ing, *a.* Continuing long; permanent; durable. — *n.* A durable kind of woolen stuff.
Lȧst'ly, *adv.* In the last place; at last.
Lătch (18), *n.* A catch for a door. — *v. t.* To fasten with a latch.
Lătch'et, *n.* A fastening for a shoe.
Lāte, *a.* Coming after the time. — *adv.* Far in the day or night; long delayed.
Lāte'ly, *adv.* Not long ago.
Lā'tent, *a.* Hidden; secret; concealed.
Lăt'er-al, *a.* Pertaining to, or proceeding from, the side.
Läth, *n.* (*pl.* Läthş.) A thin strip of wood to support plaster. — *v. t.* To cover with laths.
Lāthe, *n.* A turner's machine.
Lăth'er, *n.* Froth of soap and water. — *v. t.* To spread with lather.
Läth'y, *a.* Thin as a lath.
Lăt'in, *a.* Pertaining to the Roman language. — *n.* The ancient language of the Romans. [Latin language.
Lăt'in-ĭşm, *n.* Idiom of the
La-tĭn'i-ty, *n.* Latin style.
Lăt'in-īze, *v. t.* To turn into Latin.
Lăt'i-tūde, *n.* Distance from the equator; breadth.
Lăt'i-tū'di-nal, *a.* In the direction of latitude.
Lăt'i-tū'di-nā'ri-an, *n.* One who indulges freedom in thinking. — *a.* Unrestrained; lax in religious views.
Lăt'ten, *n.* Iron plate covered with tin.
Lăt'ter, *a.* The last of two.
Lăt'ter-ly, *adv.* Of late.
Lăt'tĭçe, *n* A kind of network of cross bars.
Lą̈ud, *n.* Commendation; praise in worship. — *v. t.* To praise; to extol.
Lą̈ud'a-ble, *a.* Praiseworthy.
Lą̈u'da-nŭm, *n.* Opium dissolved in spirit or wine.
Lą̈ud'a-to-ry, *a.* Containing praise.
Läugh (läf), *v. i* To manifest mirth by a chuckling of the voice. — *n.* An audible expression of mirth.
Läugh'a-ble (läf'a-bl), *a.* Capable of exciting laughter.
Läugh'ter (läf'ter), *n.* Convulsive expression of mirth.
Läunch (länch), *v. t.* To cause to slide into water; to dispatch; to throw. — *n.* The sliding of a ship into water.
Läun'dress, *n.* A washerwoman
Läun'dry, *n.* A place where clothes are washed.
Lą̈u're-ate, *a.* Invested with a laurel wreath.
Lą̈u'rel, *n* An evergreen shrub.
Lā'vȧ, or Lä'vȧ, *n.* Melted matter flowing from a volcano.
Lāve, *v. t.* To wash; to bathe.
Lăv'en-der, *n.* An aromatic plant.
Lā'ver, *n.* A vessel for washing.
Lăv'ish, *a.* Expending with wasteful profusion. — SYN. Prodigal; wasteful. — *v. t.* To expend profusely.
Lą̈w, *n.* Rule of action or motion; statute; decree.
Lą̈w'ful (17), *a.* Conformable to law; legal; rightful.
Lą̈w'ful-ly, *adv.* Legally.
Lą̈w'-gĭv'er, *n.* A legislator.
Lą̈w'less, *a.* Not restrained by, or contrary to, law.
Lą̈wn, *n.* An open, grassy space; a sort of fine linen.
Lą̈w'sūit, *n.* A process in law; an action.
Lą̈w'yer, *n.* One who is versed in, or practices, law.
Lăx, *a.* Loose; vague; slack.
Lăx'a-tĭve, *a.* Having the quality of relieving costiveness. — *n.* A medicine that relaxes the bowels.
Lăx'i-ty, *n.* Slackness; looseness.
Lāy, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LAID.] To put; to wager; to produce eggs. — *n.* A song, a stratum; a row. — *a.* Pertaining to the laity.
Lāy'er, *n.* A stratum; a bed; a sprig.
Lāy'man (21), *n.* One not a clergyman.
Lā'zar, *n.* A person with a pestilential disease.
Lăz'a-rĕt'tō, *n.* A pest-house for diseased persons.
Lā'zi-ly, *adv.* In a lazy manner.
Lā'zi-ness (13), *n.* Habitual inaction; sloth.
Lā'zy, *a.* Slothful; sluggish.
Lēa, *n.* A meadow; a plain.
Lēach, *v. t.* To wash by percolation. — *n.* Wood-ashes washed by percolation of water.
Lĕad, *n.* A soft metal. — *v. t.* To cover with lead.
Lēad, *v. t.* or *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LED.] To go before; to guide. — *n.* Guidance; direction.
Lĕad'en, *a.* Consisting of lead; dull.
Lēad'er, *n.* One who leads.
Lēaf (20), *n.* Part of a plant, or something resembling it; part of a book; one side of a double door. — *v. i.* To put forth leaves.
Lēaf'let, *n.* A little leaf.
Lēaf'y, *a.* Full of leaves.

Lēague (leeg), *n.* Alliance of states; three miles. — SYN. Confederacy; compact; coalition. — *v. i.* To unite in a confederacy.

Lēak, *n.* A crack or hole that admits a fluid to pass. — *v. i.* To let a fluid in or out.

Lēak′aġe, *n.* Allowance for waste by leaking.

Lēak′y, *a.* Letting a fluid in or out.

Lēan, *a.* Wanting flesh; thin; slender. — *n.* Flesh without fat. — *v. i.* To incline; to bend.

Lēap, *v. i.* To spring; to bound; to jump. — *n.* A jump; a bound; a skip.

Lēap′-yēar, *n.* Every fourth year, which has one day more than other years.

Lēarn, *v.* To gain knowledge or skill.

Lēarn′ed, *a.* Having learning.

Lēarn′er, *n.* One who is acquiring knowledge.

Lēarn′ing, *n.* Erudition; knowledge.

Lēase, *n.* A letting for hire. — *v. t.* To let for use by hire.

Lēash, *n.* A leather thong; three creatures of any kind; a band.

Lēast, *a.* Smallest. — *adv.* In the smallest degree.

Lĕath′er, *n.* Hide of an animal dressed, and prepared for use. [leather.

Lĕath′ern, *a.* Made of

Lĕath′er-y, *a.* Like leather.

Lēave, *n.* Liberty granted; a parting visit. — SYN. Permission; license. — *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LEFT.] To quit; to bequeath.

Lĕav′en (lĕv′n), *n.* A mass of sour dough for making other dough light. — *v. t.* To raise and make light.

Lēaves, *n. pl.* of *Leaf*.

Lēav′ings, *n. pl.* Things left. [lewdness.

Lĕch′er, *n.* A man given to

Lĕch′er-oŭs, *a.* Lustful.

Lĕch′er-y, *n.* Lewdness; free indulgence of lust.

Lĕc′tion, *n.* A reading.

Lĕct′ūre, *n.* A discourse; a formal reproof. — *v.* To read lectures; to reprove. [ures.

Lĕct′ūr-er, *n.* One who lect-

Lĕd, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Lead*.

Lĕdġe, *n.* A shelf; a ridge of rocks; a small molding.

Lĕdġ′er, *n.* A chief book of accounts. [wind.

Lee, *n.* Side opposite to the

Leech (18), *n.* A blood-sucking worm; a physician.

Leek, *n.* A plant with edible leaves.

Leer, *n.* An oblique or affected look. — *v. i.* (8) To look obliquely. [of liquor.

Lees, *n. pl.* Dregs; sediment

Lee′-shōre, *n.* Shore toward which the wind blows.

Lee′ward (*colloq.*, lū′ard), *adv.* Toward the lee.

Lee′wāy, *n.* Movement toward the lee.

Lĕft, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Leave*. — *a.* Opposite to the right.

Lĕft′-hănd′ed, *a.* Using the left hand with most skill.

Lĕg, *n.* A limb to support the body or other thing. [will.

Lĕg′a-çy, *n.* A bequest by

Lē′gal, *a.* According to law; permitted by law.

Le-găl′i-ty, *n.* Lawfulness.

Lē′gal-īze, *v. t.* To make lawful; to authorize.

Lē′gal-ly, *adv.* According to law. [or envoy.

Lĕg′ate, *n.* An embassador

Lĕg′a-tee′, *n.* One who has a legacy.

Le-gā′tion, *n.* An embassy; suite of an embassador.

Lĕg′a-tôr′, *n.* One who bequeaths or leaves a legacy.

Lĕg′-bāil, *n.* A clandestine running away; flight.

Lē′ġend, or **Lĕġ′end**, *n.* A remarkable story; a motto.

Lĕġ′end-a-ry, *a.* Traditional; fabulous. [of hand.

Lĕġ′er-de-māin′, *n.* Sleight

Lĕġ′er-līne, *n.* (*Music.*) A line above or under the staff.

Lĕġ′ġin, } *n.* A covering for
Lĕġ′ġing, } the leg.

Lĕġ′i-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* State of being legible.

Lĕġ′i-ble, *a.* Capable of being read. [be read.

Lĕġ′i-bly, *adv.* So that it can

Lē′ġion, *n.* A body of foot-soldiers; a multitude.

Lĕġ′is-lāte, *v. i.* To make laws. [making laws.

Lĕġ′is-lā′tion, *n.* Act of

Lĕġ′is-lā′tĭve, *a.* Pertaining to the enactment of laws.

Lĕġ′is-lā′tor, *n.* One who makes laws; a lawgiver.

Lĕġ′is-lā′tūre, *n.* A body of men having authority to make laws. [ness.

Le-ġĭt′i-ma-çy, *n.* Lawful-

Le-ġĭt′i-mate, *a.* Lawful; lawfully begotten. [lawful.

Le-ġĭt′i-māte, *v. t.* To make

Le-ġĭt′i-mā′tion, *n.* Act of rendering legitimate.

Lĕg′ūme, or **Le-gūme′**, *n.* A pod splitting into two valves; (*pl.*) pulse; peas, beans, &c. [ing of pulse.

Le-gū′mi-noŭs, *a.* Consist-

Leiṣ′ūre (lē′zhụr), *n.* Freedom from occupation. — *a.* Deliberate; slow.

Leiṣ′ūre-ly, *adv.* Slowly. — *a.* Deliberate; slow.

Lĕm′on, *n.* An acid fruit and the tree that bears it.

Lĕm′on-āde′, *n.* Water, sugar, and lemon-juice mixed.

Lĕnd, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LENT.] To grant on condition of receiving the thing again or an equivalent.

Lĕngth, *n.* Extent from end to end: extension.

Lĕngth′en (lĕngth′n), *v.* To make or grow longer.

Lĕngth′wīṣe, *adv.* In direction of the length.

Lĕngth′y, *n.* Somewhat long.

Lē′ni-en-çy, *n.* Mildness; lenity; clemency.

Lē′ni-ent, *a.* Mild; merciful.

Lĕn′i-tĭve, *a.* Mitigating; easing; softening.

Lĕn′i-ty, *n.* Mildness; mercy.

Lĕns, *n.* A glass by which rays of light are changed in direction, and objects are magnified and diminished.

Lĕnt, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Lend.* — *n.* Time of fasting forty days before Easter.

Lĕn'til, *n.* A plant used as food.

Lē'o-nīne, *a.* Having the qualities of a lion.

Lĕop'ard (lĕp'-), *n.* A spotted wild beast of India and Africa.

Leopard.

Lĕp'er, *n.* One who is infected with leprosy.

Lĕp'ro-sy, *n.* A cutaneous disease, marked by scaly spots. [leprosy.

Lĕp'roŭs, *a.* Infected with

Lē'sion, *n* A hurt; an injury; a morbid change.

Lĕss, } *a.* Smaller; not so
Lĕss'er, } large.

Lĕss (2), *adv.* In a smaller degree. — *n.* A smaller portion; the younger or inferior.

Les-see', *n.* One to whom a lease is made. [ish.

Lĕss'en, *v. i.* or *t.* To diminish.

Lĕs'son, *n.* A portion of a book to be read or learned; reproof; rebuke. [a lease.

Lĕs'sor, *n.* One who grants

Lĕst, *conj.* For fear that.

Lĕt, *v. t.* [*imp* & *p. p.* LET.] To give leave; to permit; to allow; to lease. — *n.* Hindrance, delay.

Le-thär'gic, *a.* Unnaturally sleepy; drowsy.

Lĕth'ar-gy, *n.* Morbid or unnatural drowsiness.

Lē'the, *n.* Oblivion; death.

Le-thē'an, *a.* Inducing sleep or oblivion.

Lĕt'ter, *n.* One who leases; a written message; an epistle; a printing type; (*pl.*) learning; literature. — *v. t.* To stamp with letters. [type.

Lĕt'ter-prĕss, *n.* Print from

Lĕt'tuce (lĕt'tis), *n.* A plant used for salad.

Le-vănt', *n.* The eastern countries along the Mediterranean.

Le-văn'tĭne, or **Lĕv'an-tīne**, *n.* A kind of silk cloth.

Lĕv'ee, *n.* Assembly of people on a visit to a great personage; bank of earth along a river.

Lĕv'el, *a.* Even; flat; plain; — *v. t.* (8) To make even. — *v. i.* To aim. — *n.* A plain; a flat surface; equality.

Lē'ver, or **Lĕv'er**, *n.* One of the mechanical powers.

Lever.

Lĕv'er-et, *n.* A young hare.

Le-vī'a-than, *n.* A large sea-animal; the whale.

Lĕv'i-gāte, *v. t.* To reduce to powder; to polish.

Lē'vīte, *n.* One of the tribe of Levi; an attendant on a Hebrew priest. [the Levites.

Le-vĭt'i-cal, *a.* Relating to

Lĕv'i-ty, *n.* Lightness; want of seriousness. — SYN. Volatility; flightiness.

Lĕv'y, *v. t.* To raise; to collect. — *n.* Act of raising money or troops; a small coin worth 12½ cents.

Lewd (lūd), *a.* Given to indulgence of lust; licentious.

Lewd'ness, *n.* Unlawful indulgence of lust; lechery.

Lĕx'i-cŏg'ra-pher, *n.* The writer of a dictionary.

Lĕx'i-co-grăph'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to lexicography.

Lĕx'i-cŏg'ra-phy, *n.* The art of composing dictionaries.

Lĕx'i-con, *n.* A dictionary.

Lī'a-ble, *a.* Exposed; responsible; subject.

Lī'a-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* State of being liable; responsibility.

Lī'ar, *n.* One who lies. [wine.

Lī-bā'tion, *n.* An offering of

Lī'bel, *n.* A defamatory writing; a written statement of the cause of a legal action and of the relief sought. — *v. t.* (8) To defame by writing; to proceed against by filing a libel.

Lī'bel-ant } (8), *n.* One who
Lī'bel-lant } brings a libel.

Lī'bel-oŭs, } *a.* Defama-
Lī'bel-loŭs, } tory.

Lĭb'er-al, *a.* Free in giving; generous; candid.

Lĭb'er-ăl'i-ty, *n.* Generosity.

Lĭb'er-al-īze, *v. t.* To free from narrow views. [ly.

Lĭb'er-al-ly, *adv.* Generous-

Lĭb'er-āte, *v. t.* To set free.

Lĭb'er-ā'tion, *n.* A setting free; release. [sets free.

Lĭb'er-ā'tor, *n.* One who

Lĭb'er-tĭne, *n.* A dissolute man. — *a.* Licentious.

Lĭb'er-ty, *n.* Freedom; permission; immunity.

Lĭ-bĭd'ĭ-noŭs, *a.* Lustful.

Lī-brā'ri-an, *n.* One who has charge of a library.

Lī'bra-ry, *a.* A collection of books; a place for books.

Lī'brāte, *v. t.* To balance.

Lī-brā'tion, *n.* Act of balancing.

Līçe, *pl.* of *Louse.* [ancing.

Lī'çense, *n.* Permission; excess of liberty. — *v. t* To permit by legal warrant.

Lī-çĕn'ti-ate (-shĭ-āt), *n.* One who has a license to exercise a profession.

Lī-çĕn'tioŭs (-sĕn'shus), *a.* Loose in morals; dissolute.

Lī-çĕn'tioŭs-ness, *n.* Contempt of just restraint.

Lī'chen (*or* lĭch'en), *n.* A cellular flowerless plant, of a scaly form.

Lĭck (5), *v. t.* To pass over with the tongue; to lap. — *n.* A stroke; a blow; a place where beasts lick for salt.

Lĭck'er-ĭsh, *a.* Nice; delicate; dainty; tempting.

Lĭc'or-içe, *n.* A plant, and its sweet, medicinal root.

Lĭd, *n.* A cover.

Līe (lī), *n.* A false statement uttered to deceive; a falsehood. — *v. i.* (12) To utter falsehood to deceive. — *v. t.* [*imp.* LAY; *p. p.* LAIN.] To rest horizontally; to lean; to remain.

Liēf, *adv.* Willingly.

Liēge, *a.* Bound by feudal tenure; sovereign. — *n.* A vassal, a lord or superior.

Li'en (lē'en *or* lī'en), *n.* A legal claim.

Lieŭ (lū), *n.* Stead; place.

Lieu-tĕn'an-çy (lu- *or* lef-), *n.* Office or commission of a lieutenant.

Lieu-tĕn′ant (lu- *or* lef-), *n.* A deputy; an officer next below a captain. [*Lief*
Liēve, *adv.* Willingly. See
Līfe (20), *n.* Vitality; existence; energy; spirit; animation; conduct.
Līfe′-blo͝od (-blŭd), *n.* Blood necessary to life.
Līfe′-bōat, *n.* A boat rendered buoyant by air-tight chambers, &c. [guard.
Līfe′-guärd, *n.* A body-
Līfe′less, *a.* Without life, spirit, or energy. — SYN. Dull; inanimate; dead.
Lĭft, *v. t.* To raise; to elevate; to exalt. — *n.* Act of raising; that which is to be raised.
Lĭg′a-ment, *n.* Any thing which ties or unites.
Lī-gā′tion, *n.* Act of binding.
Lĭg′a-tūre, *n.* A band or bandage; two or more letters united, as *ffi*.
Līght (līt), *n.* That by which we see; illumination; illustration; a candle, &c.; daytime. — *a.* Bright; clear; nimble; not heavy. — *v. t.* To illuminate; to kindle. — *v. i.* To come by chance; to dismount.
Līght′en (līt′n), *v. i.* To flash with light; to grow less dark. — *v. t.* To make light; to alleviate.
Līght′er (līt′-), *n.* One who lights; a large open boat for unloading vessels.
Līght′-hĕad′ed (līt′-), *a.* Delirious; volatile.
Līght′-heärt′ed (līt′-), *a.* Cheerful; gay.
Līght′-hôrse (līt′-), *n.* Light-armed cavalry.
Līght′-house (līt′-), *n.* A tower with a light to direct seamen.
Līght′ly (līt′-), *adv.* Nimbly; with levity; easily.
Līght′-mīnd′ed (līt′-), *a.* Volatile; unsteady.
Līght′ness (līt′-), *n.* Brightness; want of weight; levity.
Līght′ning (līt′-), *n.* A flash of electricity.
Līghts (līts), *n. pl.* Lungs.
Līg′ne-oŭs, *a.* Wooden; resembling wood.
Līg′num-vī′tæ, *n.* A hard wood, used for wheels, &c.
Līke, *a.* Equal; similar; probable. — *n.* That which resembles. — *adv.* In the same manner. — *v. t.* To be moderately pleased with; to approve; to relish; to enjoy.
Līke′li-hŏŏd, *n.* Probability.
Līke′ly, *a.* Probable. — *adv.* Probably.
Līk′en, *v. t.* To represent as like; to compare.
Līke′ness, *n.* Resemblance.
Līke′wīse, *adv.* In like manner; moreover; also.
Līk′ing (11), *n.* Inclination; pleasure; desire.
Lī′lac, *n.* A flowering shrub.
Lĭl′i-pū′tian, *a.* Diminutive.
Lĭl′y, *n.* A beautiful flower.
Lĭmb (lĭm), *n.* An extremity of the body; a branch of a tree; an edge.
Lĭm′ber, *a.* Easily bent; flexible; pliant.
Līme, *n.* A calcareous earth.
Lĭm′bo (18), *n.* The borders of hell; a place of restraint.
Līme′-kiln (-kĭl), *n.* A kiln for burning lime. [stone.
Līme′-stōne, *n.* A calcareous
Lĭm′it, *n.* A bound; border. — *v. t.* To set bounds to; to confine within certain bounds.
Lĭm′it-ā′tion, *n.* Act of limiting; that which limits; restriction. [infinite.
Lĭm′it-less, *a.* Without limit;
Lĭmn (lĭm), *v. t.* To draw or paint. [painter.
Lĭm′ner, *n.* A portrait-
Lĭmp, *v. i.* To walk lamely.
Lĭm′pet, *n.* A small shell-fish. [ent.
Lĭm′pid, *a.* Pure; transpar-
Lĭmp′sy, *a.* Weak; flexible.
Lĭnch′-pĭn, *n.* A pin to keep a wheel on the axletree.
Lĭn′den, *n.* A kind of shade-tree.
Līne, *n.* A string or chord; an extended mark; a row or rank; a course; business; a verse; a limit; the equator; the twelfth of an inch. — *v. t.* To cover or put on the inside of. [scent.
Lĭn′e-age, *n.* A race; de-
Lĭn′e-al, *a.* Composed of lines; descending in a direct line. [line.
Lĭn′e-al-ly, *adv.* In a direct
Lĭn′e-a-ment, *n.* Outline; feature.
Lĭn′e-ar, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, lines.
Lĭn′en, *a.* Made of flax or hemp. — *n.* Cloth of flax or hemp.
Lĭn′en-drā′per, *n.* One who deals in linen.
Lĭn̄′ger, *v. i.* To remain long; to delay; to loiter.
Lĭn̄′ger-ing, *a.* Slow; tardy.
Lĭn̄′gual (lĭng′gwal), *a.* Pertaining to the tongue.
Lĭn̄′guist (lĭng′gwist), *n.* One skilled in languages.
Lin-guĭst′ic, *a.* Relating to the affinities of languages.
Lĭn′i-ment, *n.* A soft ointment. [inner surface.
Līn′ing, *n.* Covering of any
Lĭn̄k, *n.* One of the parts of a chain; a torch. — *v. t.* To connect by links.
Lĭn′stock, *n.* A cannoneer's staff to hold a match.
Lĭn′net, *n.* A small song-bird.
Lĭn′seed, *n.* Seed of flax.
Lĭnt, *n.* Soft scrapings of linen.
Lĭn′tel, *n.* Upper horizontal part of a door-frame, &c.
Lī′on, *n.* A rapacious quadruped of Asia and Africa.

Lion.

Lī′on-ess, *n.* A female lion.
Lĭp, *n.* Border of the mouth; edge of any thing.
Lĭpped (lĭpt), *a.* Having lips.
Lĭq′ue-făc′tion, *n.* Act of melting. [liquefies.
Lĭq′ue-fī′er, *n.* One who
Lĭq′ue-fȳ (-we-), *v. t.* or *i.* To melt; to dissolve.
Lī-quĕs′çent, *a.* Dissolving.

Lĭq'uid (lĭk'wid), *a.* Flowing; fluid. — *n.* A flowing substance.
Lĭq'uid-āte, *v. t.* To adjust; to pay. [liquidating.
Lĭq'uid-ā'tion, *n.* Act of
Lĭ-quĭd'i-ty, } *n.* Quality of
Lĭq'uid-ness, } being liquid.
Lĭq'uor (lĭk'ur), *n.* A liquid; strong drink.
Lĭsp, *v. i.* To sound *s* and *z* as *th*; to speak imperfectly. — *n.* A defective articulation.
Lĭst, *v. t.* To enroll for service. — *v. i.* To hearken; to attend to. — *n.* A roll; a strip of cloth.
Lĭst'el, *n.* (*Arch.*) A fillet; a little square molding.
Lĭst'en (lĭs'n), *v. i.* To hear watchfully; to attend to.
Lĭst'en-er (lĭs'n-), *n.* One who listens.
Lĭst'less, *a.* Heedless; careless; indifferent.
Lĭt'a-ny, *n.* A solemn form of supplication and prayer.
Lĭt'er-al, *a.* Word for word.
Lĭt'er-al-ly, *adv.* With strict adherence to words.
Lĭt'er-a-ry, *a.* Relating to literature. [men.
Lĭt'er-ā'tī, *n. pl.* Literary
Lĭt'er-a-tūre, *n.* Acquaintance with books; literary productions. [lead.
Lĭth'arġe, *n.* An oxide of
Līthe, *a.* Easy to be bent; pliant; flexible; limber.
Lĭth'o-grăph, *n.* A print from a drawing on stone. — *v. t.* To print from a drawing on stone.
Lĭ-thŏg'ra-pher, *n.* One who practices lithography.
Lĭth'o-grăph'ie, *a.* Pertaining to lithography.
Lĭ-thŏg'ra-phy, *n.* The art of printing on stone.
Lĭ-thŏt'o-my, *n.* The operation of cutting for the stone in the bladder.
Lĭt'i-gant, *n.* One engaged in a lawsuit. [a lawsuit.
Lĭt'i-gāte, *v.* To contest by
Lĭt'i-gā'tion, *n.* Contention in law.
Lĭ-tĭġ'ioŭs (-tĭj'us), *a.* Inclined to go to law.
Lĭt'ter, *v. t.* To bring forth; to strew with scraps. — *n.* A carriage with a bed in it; a brood of pigs; loose matter strewed about.
Lĭt'tle, *a.* Small; not much. — *n.* A small quantity, amount, or space, &c. — *adv.* In a small degree.
Lĭt'tle-ness, *n.* Smallness; meanness.
Lĭ-tûr'gie-al, *a.* Pertaining to a liturgy.
Lĭt'ur-ġy, *n.* A formulary of prayers; a ritual.
Lĭve (lĭv), *v. i.* To have life; to pass one's time; to abide; to dwell; to last; to feed.
Līve, *a.* Having life; active.
Līve'li-hŏŏd, *n.* Means of living.
Līve'li-ness, *n.* Sprightliness.
Līve'long, *a.* Long in passing.
Līve'ly, *a.* Living; brisk. — *adv.* In a brisk manner.
Lĭv'er, *n.* One who lives; an organ which secretes bile.
Lĭv'er-y, *n.* A giving of possession; peculiar dress of servants.
Līveṣ, *n. pl.* of *Life*.
Līve'-stŏck, *n.* Cattle; horses, &c. [bruise.
Lĭv'id, *a.* Discolored by a
Lĭv'ing, *n.* Subsistence; support; benefice.
Lĭz'ard, *n.* A kind of reptile.

Lizard.

Lō, *interj.* Look! see! behold!
Lōad, *n.* That which is carried; weight; encumbrance. *v. t.* [*imp.* LOADED; *p. p.* LOADED, LOADEN.] To burden; to freight; to charge.
Lōad'stär, *n.* The pole-star.
Lōad'stōne, *n.* An ore of iron; a native magnet.
Lōaf (20), *n.* A quantity or mass of bread.
Lōaf'er, *n.* A low idler.
Lōam, *n.* A rich, friable soil.
Lōam'y, *a.* Consisting of, or like, loam.
Lōan, *n.* Act of lending; the thing lent. — *v. t.* To lend.
Lōath. See *Loth*.
Lōathe, *v. t.* To hate; to be disgusted by. [gust.
Lōath'sŏme, *a.* Exciting dis-
Lōaveṣ, *n. pl.* of *Loaf*.
Lŏb, *v. t.* To let fall heavily.
Lŏb'by, *n.* An anteroom; a small hall or waiting room.
Lōbe, *n.* A roundish part, as of the lungs, and of the ear.
Lŏb'ster, *n.* A crustaceous fish. [place.
Lō'eal, *a.* Pertaining to a
Lo-eăl'i-ty, *n.* Existence in a place; situation; place.
Lō'eal-ly, *adv.* With respect to place; in place. [set.
Lō'eāte, *v t.* To place or
Lo-eā'tion, *n.* The act of placing; position.
Lŏch (lŏk), *n.* A lake; a bay or arm of the sea.
Lŏck, *n.* Fastening for a door, &c.; part of a gun; tuft of hair; works to confine water in a canal. — *v. t.* To fasten with a lock; to embrace closely.
Lŏck'aġe, *n.* Materials for canal locks; toll for passing a lock.
Lŏck'er, *n.* A drawer or close place fastened by a lock.
Lŏck'et, *n.* A catch; a small ornamental picture-case.
Lŏck'-smĭth, *n.* A maker of locks.
Lō'eo-mō'tion, *n.* Act of moving from place to place.
Lō'eo-mō'tĭve, *a.* Having power to change place. — *n.* A steam engine on wheels.
Lō'eust, *n.* A jumping insect, like the grasshopper; a tree.
Lōde, *n.* A metallic or other vein; a cut or reach of water.
Lŏdġe, *n.* A small house; an association. — *v. t.* or *i.* To rest at night.
Lŏdġ'er, *n.* One who lodges.
Lŏdġ'ing, *n.* A place of rest
Lŏdġ'ment (10), *n.* Act of lodging; position secured by assailants.
Lŏft, *n.* An elevated floor.

Lŏft'i-ly, *adv.* In a lofty manner or position.
Lŏft'i-ness, *n.* Altitude; haughtiness; pride.
Lŏft'y, *a.* Elevated; high; proud; stately.
Lŏg, *n.* A bulky piece of wood; apparatus to measure the rate of a ship's motion.
Lŏg'a-rĭth'mĭc, } *a.* Per-
Lŏg'a-rĭth'mĭc-al, } taining to logarithms.
Lŏg'a-rĭthm, *n.* An auxiliary number to abridge mathematical calculations.
Lŏg'-bŏŏk, *n.* Register of a ship's way.
Lŏg'ĕr-hĕad, *n.* A dunce.
Lŏj'ic (5), *n.* Art of reasoning. [logic.
Lŏj'ic-al, *a.* According to
Lŏj'ic-al-ly, *adv.* According to the rules of logic.
Lo-jĭ'cian (-jĭsh'an), *n.* A person versed in logic.
Lo-gŏm'a-chy, *n.* A war of words. [in dyeing.
Lŏg'wŏŏd, *n.* A wood used
Loin, *n.* Part of an animal just above the hip; reins.
Loi'ter, *v. i.* To linger on the way.—SYN. To lag; linger; saunter.
Lŏll (1), *v. i.* To lie at ease.—*v. t.* To thrust out, as the tongue.
Lōne, *a.* Single; solitary.
Lōne'li-ness, *n.* Solitude; want of company.
Lōne'ly, *a.* Solitary; retired.
Lōne'sŏme, *a.* Secluded from society; wanting company.
Lŏng, *a.* Extended; protracted; tedious.—*adv.* To a great extent.—*v. i.* To desire earnestly.
Lŏnge (lŭnj), *n.* A thrust.
Lon-jĕv'i-ty, *n.* Length of life. [sire; eager wish.
Lŏng'ing, *n.* An earnest de-
Lŏn'ji-tūde, *n.* Distance from east to west; length.
Lŏn'ji-tū'di-nal, *a.* Being in the direction of the length.
Lŏng-sŭf'fer-ing, *n.* Patience. [prolix
Lŏng-wĭnd'ed, *a* Tedious;
Lōō, *n.* A game at cards.
Lōōk, *v. i.* To behold; to appear; to search; to watch —*n.* Cast of countenance; appearance; view.
Lōōk'ing-glàss, *n.* A glass that reflects images; a mirror.
Lōōm, *n.* A weaver's frame. —*v. i.* To appear above the surface, as a distant object.
Lōōn, *n.* A simple fellow; a kind of bird. [or string.
Lōōp, *n.* A noose in a rope
Lōōp'-hōle, *n.* A small opening in a wall; means of escape.
Lōōse, *v. t.* To untie; to release; to open.—*v. i.* To set sail.—*a.* Unbound; wanton. [wantonly.
Lōōse'ly, *adv.* Negligently;
Lōōs'en (loos'n), *v. t.* To make loose; to relax. [flux.
Lōōse'ness, *n.* Freedom;
Lŏp, *v. t.* To cut short.
Lo-quā'cioŭs, *a.* Addicted to talking; talkative. [ness.
Lo-quăç'i-ty, *n.* Talkative-
Lôrd, *n.* A master; ruler; nobleman; God.—*v. i.* To domineer; to rule despotically.
Lôrd'li-ness, *n.* Haughtiness.
Lôrd'ling, *n.* A petty lord.
Lôrd'ly, *a.* Proud; haughty.
Lôrd'ship, *n.* Dominion; a title given to a lord.
Lōre, *n.* Learning; knowledge; erudition.
Lorgnette (lorn-yĕt'), *n.* An opera-glass.
Lŏse (lōōz), *v t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* LOST.] To suffer loss; to miss; to let slip.—*v. i.* Not to win; to incur a forfeit.
Lŏss, *n.* Privation; destruction or ruin; waste.
Lŏst, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Lose.*
Lŏt, *n.* Hazard; fortune; state; portion; share; chance; a field.—*v. t.* To allot; to share.
Lōth, *a.* Unwilling; reluctant. [wash.
Lō'tion, *n.* A medicinal
Lŏt'ter-y, *n.* A distribution of prizes by lot or chance.
Loud, *a.* Noisy; boisterous; vociferous. [orously.
Loud'ly, *adv.* Noisily; clam-
Lŏugh (lŏk), *n.* A lake.
Lounge, *v. i.* To spend time lazily; to loiter; to loll.
Loung'er, *n.* An idle person.
Louse (21), *n.* An insect.
Lout, *n.* An awkward person. [of love
Lŏv'a-ble (11), *a.* Deserving
Lŏv'age, *n.* An aromatic plant.
Lŏve (lŭv), *v. t.* To regard with affection.—*n.* An affection excited by beauty, or whatever is pleasing.—SYN. Attachment; fondness.
Lŏve'-fēast, *n.* A religious festival.
Lŏve'-knŏt (lŭv'nŏt), *n.* A knot emblematical of love.
Lŏve'-lĕt'ter, *n.* A letter of courtship.
Lŏve'li-ness, *n.* Qualities that excite love; gentle beauty. [amiable.
Lŏve'ly, *a.* Worthy of love;
Lŏv'er, *n.* One who loves.
Lŏve'-sĭck, *a.* Languishing through love.
Lŏve'-sŏng, *n.* A song expressing love. [or kindness.
Lŏv'ing, *a.* Expressing love
Lŏv'ing-kīnd'ness, *n.* Tender regard; mercy; favor.
Lō, *a.* Deep; not high; humble; poor; cheap; mean.—*adv.* With a low voice; cheaply.—*v. i.* To bellow as an ox.
Lō'-brĕd, *a.* Bred in low condition; vulgar; rude.
Lō'er (lō'er), *v. t.* or *i.* To let down; to sink.
Low'er (lou'er), *v. i.* To appear dark; to threaten.
Lō'er-mōst, *a.* Lowest; deepest.
Low'er-y (lou'er-y), *a.* Cloudy; threatening rain.
Lō'land, *n.* Land low and flat; a low, level country.
Lō'li-ness, *n.* State of being low or lowly; humility.
Lō'ly, *a.* Humble; meek;

mean. — *adv.* Humbly; meekly

Lōw'ness, *n.* Depression.

Lōw-spĭr'it-ed, *a.* Dejected.

Lōw'-wīnes, *n. pl.* The first run of the still.

Loy'al, *a.* Faithful to the lawful government, to a lover, or to a friend

Loy'al-ly, *adv.* With fidelity.

Loy'al-ty, *n* Fidelity

Loz-enge.

Lŏz'enġe, *n.* A rhomb; a diamond-shaped figure; a small cake of sugar.

Lŭb'ber, *n.* A heavy, lazy fellow; a gawky.

Lŭb'ber-ly, *a.* Bulky; lazy; awkward.

Lū'bri-cāte, *v. t.* To make smooth or slippery.

Lu-brĭç'i-ty, *n.* Smoothness.

Lū'bri-coŭs, *a.* Slippery.

Lū'çid, *a.* Clear; shining; transparent.

Lū'çid-ness, *n.* Clearness; transparency.

Lū'çi-fer, *n.* The planet Venus when morning star; Satan.

Lŭck'less, *a.* Unfortunate.

Lŭck (5), *n.* Chance; accident; fortune; fate.

Lŭck'i-ly, *adv.* By good chance; fortunately.

Lŭck'y, *a.* Fortunate; favored by luck

Lū'era-tīve, *a.* Profitable; gainful. [gain.

Lū'ere (lū'ker, 29), *n.* Profit;

Lū'eu-brāte, *v. i.* To study by candle light or a lamp.

Lū'eu-brā'tion, *n.* Nocturnal study.

Lū'eu-lent, *a.* Clear; bright; evident.

Lū'di-croŭs, *a.* Exciting laughter. — SYN. Laughable; ridiculous.

Lū'di-croŭs-ly, *adv.* In a ludicrous manner.

Lŭff (1), *n.* Side of a ship toward the wind. — *v. i.* To turn the head of a ship toward the wind.

Lŭg, *v. t.* To carry with labor. — *n* A heavy load; a kind of sail

Lŭg'gaġe, *n.* A traveler's trunks, &c.

Lu-gū'bri-coŭs, *a.* Mournful. [warm; indifferent.

Lūke'wārm, *a.* Moderately

Lūke'wārm-ness, *n.* Want of zeal; indifference.

Lŭll (1), *v. t.* or *i.* To put to rest; to quiet; to subside.

Lŭll'a-bў, *n.* A song to quiet infants.

Lum-bā'go, *n.* A rheumatic pain in the small of the back. [the loins.

Lŭm'bar, *a.* Pertaining to

Lŭm'ber, *n.* Things useless and cumbrous; sawed timber. — *v. t.* To heap carelessly together.

Lŭm'ber-rōom, *n.* A place for useless things.

Lū'mi-na-ry, *n.* Any body that gives light.

Lū'mi-noŭs, *a.* Shining; bright; light; clear.

Lŭmp, *n.* A small, shapeless mass. — *v. t.* To throw into a mass; to take in the gross.

Lŭmp'ish, *a.* Bulky; stupid.

Lŭmp'y, *a.* Full of lumps.

Lū'na-çy, *n.* Mental derangement; madness in general.

Lū'nar, } *a.* Pertaining to
Lū'na-ry, } the moon.

Lu-nā'ri-an *n.* An inhabitant of the moon.

Lū'na-tic, *a.* Affected with lunacy. — *n.* A person whose insanity is supposed to be influenced by the moon.

Lu-nā'tion, *n.* Revolution of the moon about the earth.

Lŭnch, *n.* Food taken between breakfast and dinner; an eating-house.

Lŭnch'eon (-un), *n.* Food taken between any meals.

Lu-nĕtte', *n.* A detached bastion.

Lŭng, *n.* Organ of respiration in air-breathing animals.

Lŭnġe, *n.* A sudden thrust.

Lū'nu-lar, } *a.* Shaped like
Lū'nu-late, } a new moon.

Lū'pĭne, *n.* A plant with showy flowers.

Lûrch, *n.* A sudden roll of a ship; deserted condition. — *v. i.* To roll to one side; to dodge; to play tricks.

Lūre, *n.* That which allures. — *v. t.* To entice; to attract.

Lū'rid, *a.* Gloomy; dismal.

Lûrk, *v. t.* To lie close or out of sight. [place.

Lûrk'ing-plāçe, *n.* A hiding-

Lŭs'cioŭs (lŭsh'us), *a.* Sweet or rich, so as to cloy.

Lŭst, *n.* Carnal appetite. — *v. i.* To desire eagerly or improperly.

Lŭs'ter } (29), *n.* Brightness;
Lŭs'tre } a kind of lamp.

Lŭst'ful, *a.* Having irregular or evil desires. [ly.

Lŭst'i-ly, *adv.* Stoutly; boldLŭs'tral, *a.* Used in, or pertaining to, purification.

Lŭs'trāte, *v. t.* To purify.

Lus-trā'tion, *n.* Purification.

Lŭs'tring, *n.* A kind of glossy silk cloth.

Lŭs'troŭs, *a.* Bright; shining; luminous.

Lŭst'y, *a.* Able of body; full of vigor; hearty; robust.

Lute.

Lūte, *n.* Instrument of music; a composition resembling clay.

Lūte'string, *n.* String of a lute; a plain, stout kind of silk.

Lū'ther-an, *a.* Pertaining to Luther. [dow.

Lū'thern, *n.* A dormer-win-

Lŭx'āte, *v. t.* To dislocate.

Lux-ā'tion, *n.* Dislocation of a joint.

Lux-ū'ri-anç̣e (lugz-yŋ'- *or* luks-yŋ'-), *n.* Rank or vigorous growth; exuberance.

Lux-ū'ri-ant (lugz-yŋ'- *or* luks-yŋ'-), *a.* Exuberant in growth.

Lux-ū'ri-āte (lugz-yŋ'- *or* luks-yŋ'-), *v. i.* To grow exuberantly; to live luxuriously; to delight exceedingly.

Lux-ū'ri-oŭs (lugz-yŋ'- *or* luks-yŋ'-), *a.* Given to luxury; voluptuous.

Lux-ū'ri-oŭs-ly (lugz- *or* luks-), *adv.* Voluptuously; exuberantly.

Lŭx'u-ry (lŭk'shŭ-rў), *n.* Excess in eating, or dress, &c.—SYN. Voluptuousness; effeminacy; sensuality; delicacy.

Ly-çē'um, *n.* An association for literary improvement, or the place where it meets; a seminary.

Lȳe, *n.* A solution of alkaline salt.

Lymph, *n.* A certain colorless animal fluid.

Lym-phăt'ic, *a.* Pertaining to lymph.—*n.* A vein-like vessel, in vertebrate animals, containing a transparent fluid.

Lynx, *n.* A wild animal, much like a cat.

Lȳre, *n.* A stringed instrument of music.

Lȳr'ic, } *a.* Per-
Lȳr'ic-al, } taining to a lyre.—*n.* A song.

Lyre.

M.

MAC-ĂD'AM-IZE, *v. t.* To form or cover, as a road, with small, broken stones.

Măc'a-rō'nĭ, *n.* A food made of paste; a fop; an exquisite.

Măc'a-rŏn'ic, *n.* Relating to, or like, a macaroni.

Măc'ca-boy, *n.* Rose-flavored snuff.

Ma-caw', *n.* A bird allied to the parrots.

Macaw.

Măç'er-āte, *v. t.* To make lean; to steep till very soft.

Măç'er-ā'tion, *n.* Act of making lean, or of steeping till very soft.

Măch'i-nāte, *v. t.* To plan; to plot.

Măch'i-nā'tion, *n.* A hostile or treacherous scheme.—SYN. Plot; contrivance; stratagem; intrigue.

Ma-çhĭne' (-sheen'), *n.* An engine; a piece of mechanism.

Ma-çhĭn'er-y, *n.* Works of a machine; machines collectively.

Ma-çhĭn'ist, *n.* A constructor [of machines.

Mack'er-el, *n* A sea-fish much used for food.

Mā'ero-cŏsm, or **Măc'ero-cŏsm**, *n.* The universe.

Măd, *a.* Disordered; crazy; enraged; angry.

Mădam, *n.* A form of address to a lady.

Măd'căp, *n.* A rash, hot-headed fellow.

Măd'den, *v.* To make or become [mad.

Măd'der, *n.* A plant used for dyeing red.

Māde, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Make*.

Ma-dēi'rà (*or* -dā'rà), *n.* A wine made in Madeira.

Măd'house, *n.* A house where crazy persons are confined.

Măd'ly, *adv.* In a mad way.

Măd'man, *n.* An insane man.

Măd'ness, *n.* State of being mad; extreme folly.

Ma-dŏn'nà, *n.* The Virgin Mary or her picture.

Măd're-pore, *n.* A genus of [corals.

Măd'ri-gal, *n.* An elaborate vocal composition in parts.

Mag-a-zĭne' (-zeen'), *n.* A storehouse; a pamphlet periodically published.

Măg'got, *n.* A worm from which a fly is produced.

Măg'got-y, *a.* Full of maggots; whimsical.

Mā'ġī, *n pl.* Eastern philosophers.

Mā'ġi-an, *n.* An Eastern philosopher or sage.

Măġ'ic (5), *n.* A dealing with spirits; enchantment; sorcery; witchcraft.

Măġ'ic, } *a.* Pertaining to,
Măġ'ic-al, } or produced by, magic.

Ma-ġi'cian (-jĭsh'an), *n.* One skilled in magic.

Măġ'is-tē'ri-al, *a.* Lofty; authoritative; imperious.

Măġ'is-tē'ri-al-ly, *adv.* With the air of a master.

Măġ'is-tra-çy, *n.* Office of a magistrate; a body of magistrates.

Măġ'is-trāte, *n.* One invested with power as a public civil officer.

Măg'nà Çhär'tà (kär'-). The great charter of English rights

Măg'na-nĭm'i-ty, *n.* Greatness of mind; generosity.

Mag-năn'i-moŭs, *a.* Great in mind; of lofty spirit.

Mag-năn'i-moŭs-ly, *adv.* Nobly; bravely.

Măg'nāte, *n.* A man of note or distinction.

Măg'net, *n.* The loadstone, an ore which attracts iron.

Mag-nĕt'ic, } *a.* Having
Mag-nĕt'ic-al, } the properties of the magnet; attractive

Măg'net-ĭsm, *n* Properties of the magnet; attraction.

Măg'net-īze, *v. t.* or *i* To give or receive the properties of the magnet; to influence or be influenced.

Mag-nĭf'ic, *a* Great; noble.

Mag-nĭf'i-çençe, *n* Grandeur.

Mag-nĭf'i-çent, *a.* Splendid; grand; imposing.

Mag-nĭf'i-çent-ly, *adv.* In a magnificent manner

Măg'ni-fī'er (13), *n.* One

who, or that which, magnifies. [great.
Măg'ni-fȳ, *v. t.* To make
Mag-nĭl'o-quençe, *n.* High-sounding language.
Mag-nĭl'o-quent, *a.* Bombastic.
Măg'ni-tūde, *n.* Greatness of size or importance. — SYN. Largeness; bulk.
Mag-nō'li-ȧ, *n.* A tree having large, fragrant flowers.
Măg'pīe, *n.* A bird allied to the crow.
Ma-hŏg'a-ny, *n.* A hard wood of a reddish-brown color.
Ma-hŏm'e-tan. See *Mohammedan.*
Māid, *n.* A young, unmarried woman.
Māid'en, *n.* A young, unmarried woman; a virgin. — *a.* Fresh; pure; virgin.
Māid'en-hair, *n.* A plant having slender stalks.
Māid'en-ly, *a.* Modest.
Māid'-sērv'ant, *n.* A servant-girl.
Māil, *n.* A coat of steel; armor; a bag for conveying letters. — *v. t.* (18) To put in the mail; to post; to arm.
Māil'-cōach, *n.* A coach that conveys a mail. [mutilate.
Māim, *v. t.* To disable; to
Māin, *a.* Chief; principal. — *n.* Strength; chief part; the ocean; continent.
Māin'-lănd, *n.* A continent.
Māin'ly, *adv.* Chiefly; principally; greatly. [a vessel.
Māin'mȧst, *n.* Chief mast in
Māin'sāil, *n.* Principal sail.
Main-tāin', *v. t.* To keep; to preserve; to support with food; to uphold.
Māin'te-nançe, *n.* Support.
Māize, *n.* Indian corn.
Ma-jĕs'tic, } *a.* Stately;
Ma-jĕs'tic-al, } august.
Măj'es-ty, *n.* Exalted dignity; grandeur; title of a king or queen.
Mā'jor, *a.* Greater; elder. — *n.* A military officer next above a captain.
Mā'jor-dō'mo, *n.* A steward.
Ma-jŏr'i-ty, *n.* The greater number; full age; rank of a major.
Māke, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MADE.] To create; to produce; to form; to compel; to cause to be; to gain. — *v. i.* To tend; to contribute; to increase. — *n.* Form; structure. [or creates.
Māk'er, *n.* One who forms
Măl'a-chīte, *n.* A beautiful ore of copper, usually green.
Măl'ad-mĭn'is-trā'tion, *n.* Bad management of affairs.
Măl'a-dy, *n.* Sickness; disease; bodily ailment.
Măl'a-pērt, *a.* Bold; saucy.
Ma-lā'ri-ȧ, *n.* Noxious exhalation. [tented.
Măl'con-tĕnt', *a.* Discon-
Māle, *a.* Belonging to the male sex. — *n.* One of the sex that begets young.
Măl'e-dĭc'tion, *n.* A curse.
Măl'e-fȧc'tor, *n.* One guilty of a crime; a felon; a convict.
Ma-lĕv'o-lençe, *n.* Ill-will.
Ma-lĕv'o-lent, *a.* Ill-disposed.
Mal-fēa'şançe, *n.* Evil doing.
Măl'ĭçe, *n.* Unprovoked spite.
Ma-lī'cious (-lĭsh'us), *a.* Ill-disposed.
Ma-lī'cious-ly (-lĭsh'us-), *adv.* With malice.
Ma-līgn' (-līn'), *v. t.* To traduce; to slander; to vilify. — *a.* Malicious.
Ma-lĭg'nan-çy, *n.* Malice; malevolence; virulence
Ma-lĭg'nant, *a.* Malicious; dangerous to life.
Ma-lĭg'ni-ty, *n.* Extreme or virulent enmity; malice.
Măl'i-şon (-zn), *n.* Curse.
Mạll (l), *n.* A kind of hammer. — *v. t.* To beat with something heavy.
Măll (mál), *n.* A public walk.
Măl'le-a-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Susceptibility of extension by beating.
Măl'le-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being extended by beating.
Măl'let, *n.* A kind of wooden hammer.
Măl'lōw, *n.* A plant.
Mälm'şey (mäm'zy), *n.* A sort of grape and wine.
Mal-prȧc'tiçe, *n.* Professional misconduct of a physician.
Mạlt, *n.* Grain steeped and dried for use in brewing. — *v. i.* To become malt.
Mal-trēat', *v. t.* To treat ill.
Mal-trēat'ment, *n.* Ill-treatment; abuse. [duct.
Măl'ver-sā'tion, *n.* Evil con-
Mam-mä', *n.* Mother; a word used by children.
Măm'mal, *n.* An animal that suckles its young.
Mam-mĭf'er-oŭs, *a.* Nourishing by breasts.
Măm'mil-la-ry, *a.* Belonging to the breasts. [wealth.
Măm'mon, *n.* Riches;
Măm'moth, *n.* A huge quadruped now extinct.
Măn (21), *n.* The human race; an adult male. — *v. t.* To furnish with men.
Măn'a-cle, *v. t.* To shackle the hands of.
Măn'a-cles, *n. pl.* Shackles for the hands; handcuffs.
Măn'ȧge, *v. t.* To conduct; to transact; to husband. — *v. i.* To direct affairs.
Măn'ȧge-a-ble (11), *a.* Capable of being managed.
Măn'ȧge-ment, *n.* Conduct.
Măn'a-ger, *n.* A conductor; an economist. [writ.
Man-dā'mus, *n.* A kind of
Măn'da-rĭn, *n* A Chinese public officer. [command.
Măn'dāte, *n.* An official
Măn'da-to-ry, *a.* Containing a command. [lower jaw.
Măn'di-ble, *n.* The jaw or
Măn'drel, *n.* A turner's instrument.
Māne (18), *n.* Long hair on the neck of a beast.
Ma-nege' (ma-nāzh'), *n* Art of horsemanship. [souls
Mā'nēs, *n. pl* Departed
Ma-neū'ver } (29), *n.* Evolu-
Ma-nœū'vre } tion; stratagem. — *v. t.* To manage with address. [stout.
Măn'ful, *a.* Bold; brave;
Măn'fụl-ly, *adv* Like a man.

Măn'ga-nēse', *n.* A very hard and refractory metal.
Măn'ge, *n.* The itch on cattle.
Măn'gel-wûr'zel, *n.* A plant of the beet kind.
Măn'ger, *n.* An eating-trough for cattle.
Măn'gle, *v. t.* To cut roughly or coarsely; to mutilate; to smooth, as linen. — *n.* A calender for smoothing linen.
Măn'go (18), *n.* A pickled muskmelon. [tree.
Măn'grōve, *n.* A tropical
Măn'gy, *a.* Scabby, as a beast.
Măn'hŏod, *n.* Adult years in
Mā'ni-à, *n.* Madness. [men.
Mā'ni-ăc (5), *n.* A madman.
Ma-nī'ac-al, *a.* Raving; mad.
Măn'i-fest, *a.* Not concealed, obscure, or difficult. — SYN. Clear; plain; obvious. — *v. t.* To make known. — *n.* An invoice of a cargo.
Măn-i-fes-tā'tion, *a.* Exhibition; display; revelation.
Măn'i-fest-ly, *adv.* Evidently; clearly.
Măn'i-fĕs'to, *n.* (*pl* Măn'i-fĕs'tōes, 18.) A public declaration.
Măn'i-fōld, *a.* Many; diverse.
Măn'i-kĭn, *n.* A dwarf; a model of a man.
Mā'ni-ōc, *n.* The plant from which tapioca is made.
Ma-nĭp'u-lāte, *v. t.* To treat or labor with the hands.
Ma-nĭp'u-lā'tion, *n.* Manual operation. [race.
Man-kīnd', *n.* The human
Măn'li-ness, *n.* Quality of being manly.
Măn'ly, *a.* Having the attributes of a man; brave.
Măn'nà, *n.* A sweetish secretion from many trees.
Măn'ner, *n.* Form; way; mode; air or mien. — *pl.* deportment.
Măn'ner-ĭşm, *n.* Studied uniformity of manner.
Măn'ner-ly, *a.* Civil; decent.
Ma-nœu'vre (ma-nū'ver) See *Maneuver.* [sel.
Măn'-of-wăr', *n.* A war ves-
Măn'or, *n.* A lord's estate in lands.
Ma-nō'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to a manor.
Mănse, *a.* A parsonage-house; a farm. [ing-house.
Măn'sion, *n.* A large dwell-
Măn'slaugh-ter (-slaw-), *n.* The killing of a person in passion, without malice.
Măn'tel, *n.* The piece of timber or stone over the fireplace. [worn by women.
Măn'te-lĕt', *n.* A small cloak
Man-tĭl'là (18), *n.* A light covering to throw over a lady's dress.
Măn'tle, *n.* A loose garment or cloak; a cover. — *v.* To cloak; to cover; to suffuse.
Măn'tu-à (*or* măn'tu), *n.* A woman's gown.
Măn'tua-māk'er (măn'tu-), *n.* A dress-maker.
Măn'u-al, *a.* Performed by the hand. — *n.* A small book.
Măn'u-făc'to-ry, *n.* A place where goods are made.
Măn'u-făct'ūre, *n.* Any thing made by the hand or by machinery. — *v. t.* To form by the hand or by art into forms convenient for use. [who manufactures.
Măn'u-făct'ūr-er, *n.* One
Măn'u-mĭs'sion (-mĭsh'un), Act of freeing slaves.
Măn'u-mĭt', *v. t.* To release from slavery.
Ma-nūre', *n.* Any thing that fertilizes land. — *v. t.* To apply fertilizing substances to. [ing done by hand.
Măn'u-scrĭpt, *n.* Any writ-
Ma'ny (mĕn'ȳ), *a.* Numerous. — *n.* A great number.
Măp, *n.* A delineation of the earth or any part of it. — *v. t.* To draw or delineate.
Mā'ple, *n.* A certain tree.
Mär (7), *v. t.* To hurt; to impair.
Măr'a-năth'à, or Măr'a-nā'thà, *n.* A curse.
Ma-răs'mus, *n.* A wasting of flesh without fever.
Ma-raud', *v. i.* To rove for plunder.
Ma-raud'er, *n.* A plunderer.
Mär'ble, *n.* A kind of calcareous stone, or any thing made of it. — *v. t.* To vein or variegate like marble.
Märch, *n.* The third month of the year; regulated movement of troops; a procession. — *v. i.* To move in military order. [confines.
Märch'es, *n. pl.* Borders;
Marçh'ion-ess (mär'shun-) *n.* The wife of a marquis.
Mâre, *n.* Female of the horse.
Mär'ġin, *n.* An edge; border.
Mär'ġin-al, *a.* Placed in the margin.
Măr'i-gōld, *n.* A plant having a yellow flower.
Ma-rīne', *a.* Pertaining to the sea. — *n.* A soldier doing duty in a ship; the navy; shipping.
Măr'i-ner, *n.* A seaman; a sailor. [husband.
Măr'i-tal, *a.* Pertaining to a
Măr'i-tīme, *a.* Pertaining to the sea; marine; nautical.
Mär'jo-ram, *n.* A plant.
Märk, *n.* A coin; a token; indication; note — *v. t.* To draw a mark upon; to write on; to note; to observe.
Märk'et, *n.* A place or time of sale; emporium. — *v. i.* (8) To deal in market.
Märk'et-a-ble, *a.* Fit for market or sale.
Märks'man (21), *n.* A man skillful in shooting.
Märl, *n.* A species of earth.
Märl'y, *a.* Consisting in, like, or abounding with, marl. [two strands.
Mär'lĭne, *n.* A small line of
Mär'ma-lāde, *n.* A preserve made of quinces, or apples, &c., boiled with sugar.
Mar-mō're-an, *a.* Pertaining to marble. [monkey.
Mär'mo-sĕt', *n* A kind of
Ma-roon', *n.* A free black on the West India mountains.
Märque (märk), *n.* A license to make reprisal at sea on an enemy. [field-tent.
Mar-quee' (-kē'), *n.* A large
Mär'quet-ry (-ket-), *n.* Inlaid work of shells, &c.

Mär'quis (-kwis), *n.* A title of nobility.
Mär'quis-ate, *n.* Dignity or lordship of a marquis.
Mär'riage (măr'rij), *n.* State or condition of being married. — SYN. Matrimony.
Mär'rĭage-a-ble (11), *a.* Of a fit age to be married.
Mär'rōw, *n.* A soft substance in bones; essence of a thing.
Mär'rōw-făt, *n.* A large, delicious pea.
Mär'ry, *v.* To join or be joined in wedlock.
Märsh (18), *n.* Low, wet ground.
Mär'shal, *n.* Chief military commander; a civil officer; one who directs processions; &c. — *v. t.* (8) To arrange in due order.
Märsh'y, *a.* Wet; boggy.
Märt, *n.* A place of public sale; market; emporium.
Mär'ten, *n.* An animal allied to the weasel; a martin.
Mär'tial, *a.* Warlike; bold.
Mär'tin, *n.* A bird of the swallow kind. [ciplinarian.
Mär'ti-nĕt, *n.* A strict dis-
Mär'tin-mas (17), *n.* Festival of St. Martin, Nov. 11.
Mär'tin-gal, *n.* A strap to hold down the head of a horse.
Märt'let, *n.* A martin.
Mär'tyr, *n.* One who is put to death for the truth. — *v. t.* To make a martyr of; to torment. [of a martyr.
Mär'tyr-dŏm, *n.* The death
Mär'tyr-ŏl'o-ġist, *n.* An historian of martyrs.
Mär'tyr-ŏl'o-ġy, *n.* History of martyrs.
Mär'vel (8), *v. i.* To be struck with surprise; to wonder. — *n.* A wonder; a prodigy.
Mär'vel-oŭs, *a.* Wonderful.
Mās'cu-line, *a.* Male; like a man; not effeminate.
Mäsh, *n.* A mixture of things; bran and water. — *v. t.* To bruise into a soft mass; to crush.
Mäsk, *n.* A cover for the face. — *v. t.* To disguise.
Măs'lin, *n.* Different sorts of grain mixed.
Mā'son (mā'sn), *n.* An artificer in bricks and stone.
Ma-sŏn'ic *a.* Pertaining to masonry.
Mā'son-ry, *n.* Work of a mason; craft of freemasons.
Măs'quer-āde' (-ker-), *n.* A nocturnal assembly of persons in disguise. — *v. i.* To assemble in masks.
Mäss (2), *n.* A lump; an assemblage; bulk; a Roman Catholic service.
Măs'sa-cre (-ker, 29), *n.* Promiscuous slaughter. — *v. t.* To kill promiscuously or with cruelty.
Mäss'i-ness, } *n.* Bulk;
Mäss'ĭve-ness, } ponderousness.
Mäss'ĭve, } *a.* Bulky; heavy;
Mäss'y, } ponderous.
Mäst, *n.* An upright pole or timber for sails, &c., in a vessel; nuts; acorns.
Mās'ter, *n.* A ruler; a superior; a proprietor; a teacher; a chief. — *v. t.* To conquer; to subdue.
Mās'ter-kēy (-kē), *n.* A key that opens many locks.
Mās'ter-ly, *a.* Becoming a master; most excellent.
Mās'ter-piēçe, *n.* A capital performance.
Mās'ter-y, *n.* Superiority. — SYN. Rule; dominion.
Măs'ti-cāte, *v. t.* To chew.
Măs'ti-cā'tion, *n* Act of chewing
Măs'tic, *n.* A resin from a tree.
Măs'tiff, *n.* A large variety of dog.

Măs'to-don, *n.* Mastiff. An animal resembling the elephant, now extinct.
Măt, *n.* A texture of rushes, husks, straw, &c. — *v. t.* To weave into a mat; to twist together.
Măẗch (18), *n.* A contest; an equal: marriage; something to take fire. — *v. t.* To pair; to suit; to marry.
Măẗch'less, *a.* Having no equal; peerless; unequaled.
Măẗch'lŏck, *n.* A musket fired by means of a match.
Māte, *n.* A companion; second officer of a vessel. — *v. t.* To match; to compete with.
Ma-tē'ri-al, *a.* Consisting of matter; bodily; of consequence; weighty. — *n.* Substance of which any thing is made. [of materialists.
Ma-tē'ri-al-ĭşm, *n.* Doctrine
Ma-tē'ri-al-ĭst, *n.* One who denies the existence of spiritual substances.
Ma-tē'ri-ăl'i-ty, *n.* Material existence.
Ma-tē'ri-al-ly, *adv.* In a state of matter; essentially.
Ma-tēr'nal, *a.* Motherly.
Ma-tēr'ni-ty, *n.* Character, or relation, of a mother.
Măth'e-măt'iç, } *a.* Relat-
Măth'e-măt'iç-al, } ing or according to mathematics.
Măth'e-măt'iç-al-ly, *adv.* By mathematics.
Măth'e-ma-tĭ'cian (-tĭsh'-an), *n.* One versed in mathematics.
Măth'e-măt'ics, *n. sing.* The science of quantity or of magnitude and number.
Măt'in, *a.* Pertaining to the morning.
Măt'ins, *n. pl.* Morning worship or service. [vessel.
Măt'rass, *n.* A chemical
Mā'trĭçe, or Măt'rĭçe, *n.* A mold for castings. [mold.
Mā'trix, *n.* The womb; a
Măt'ri-çīde, *n.* The murder or murderer of a mother.
Ma-trĭc'u-lāte, *v. t.* To admit to membership, as in a college
Ma-trĭc'u-late, *n.* One entered in a college, &c.
Ma-trĭc'u-lā'tion, *n.* Act of admitting to membership.
Măt'ri-mō'ni-al, *a.* Pertaining to marriage; connubial.
Măt'ri-mo-ny, *n.* Marriage; wedlock; the nuptial state.
Mā'tron, *n.* An elderly woman; a wife; a nurse in a hospital.

Măt'ron-al, or **Mā'tron-al**, *a.* Grave; motherly.
Mā'tron-ly, *a.* Becoming a wife or matron.
Măt'ter, *n.* Substance of which bodies are constituted; pus; subject: affair. — *v. i.* To be of importance.
Măt'ting, *n.* A texture of rushes, straw, &c.; materials for mats.
Măt'tock (5), *n.* A kind of pick-ax.
Măt'tress, *n.* A bed stuffed with hair, husks, or the like.
Măt'u-rāte, *v.* To ripen.
Măt'u-rā'tion, *n.* A ripening.
Ma-tūre', *a.* Ripe; full-grown; well digested. — *v. t.* To bring to perfection; to consider well.
Ma-tūre'ly, *adv.* With ripeness; completely.
Ma-tū'ri-ty, *n.* A mature state; ripeness.
Maud'lin, *a.* Fuddled; sickly sentimental.
Maul, *n.* A wooden hammer. — *v. t.* To beat and bruise.
Maund'er, or **Maund'er**, *v. i.* To mutter; to beg.
Mau'so-lē'um, *n.* A magnificent tomb or monument.
Mā'vis, *n.* The throstle or song-thrush.
Maw, *n.* Stomach of a beast.
Mawk'ish, *a.* Apt to cause satiety and loathing.
Măx'il-lar, **Măx'il-la-ry**, *a.* Pertaining to the jaw.
Măx'im, *n.* An established principle; an axiom.
Măx'i-mum, *n.* The greatest quantity or value attainable in a given case.
Māy, *n.* The fifth month of the year. — *v. aux.* [*imp.* MIGHT.] To be possible; to be able; to have license.
Māy'-dāy, *n.* The first day of May.
Māy'or (*colloq.* mâr), *n.* Chief magistrate of a city or borough.
Māy'or-al-ty (*colloq.* mâr'al-ty), *n.* Office of a mayor.
Māy'or-ess (*colloq.* mâr'es), *n.* Wife of a mayor.
Măz'a-rine', *n.* A deep blue color. [black cherry.
Măz'ard, *n.* A kind of small,
Māze (18), *n.* A labyrinth; astonishment. — *v. t.* To bewilder.
Mā'zy, *a.* Perplexed with turns and windings. [of *I.*
Mē, *pron.* Objective case
Mēad, *n.* A liquor composed of honey and water; a meadow. [grass land.
Mēad'ōw, *n.* Low or level
Mēa'gēr (29), *a.* Lean; thin; poor.
Mēal, *n.* Grain ground to powder; food taken at once.
Mēal'y, *a.* Resembling meal.
Mēan, *a.* Low; base; average. — *n.* A middle point; place, rate, or degree.
Mēans, *n. pl.* Medium; instrument; income.
Mēan, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MEANT.] To intend; to design; to have in view; to purpose; to signify.
Me-ăn'der, *n.* A winding course. — *v. i.* (8) To run in windings.
Mēan'ing, *n.* Intention; signification. [nity.
Mēan'ly, *adv.* Without dig-
Mēan'ness, *n.* Lowness; sordidness; baseness.
Mĕant, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Mean.*
Mēan'tīme, **Mēan'whīle**, *adv.* In the intervening time. [measles.
Mēa'sly, *a.* Infected with
Mēa'sles (mē'zlz), *n.* An eruptive disease.
Mĕaş'ur-a-ble (mĕzh'ur-), *a.* Capable of being measured.
Mĕaş'ure (mĕzh'ur), *n.* That which measures; extent; time in music; limit; degree; meter; means to an end. — *v. t.* To ascertain the extent or quantity of.
Mĕaş'ure-ment, *n.* Act of measuring; dimensions.
Mēat, *n.* Flesh for food; food in general.
Me-chăn'ic, *n.* An artisan.
Me-chăn'ic, **Me-chăn'ic-al**, *a.* Pertaining to machines; acting by physical power.
Me-chăn'ic-al-ly, *adv.* By physical force or power.
Mĕch'a-nĭ'cian (-nĭsh'an), *n.* One skilled in mechanics.
Me-chăn'ics, *n. sing.* The science that treats of the laws of motion and force.
Mĕch'an-ĭşm, *n.* Structure or parts of a machine.
Mĕch'an-ĭst, *n.* One skilled in machines. [device.
Mĕd'al, *n.* A coin with a
Mĕd'al-ĭst, **Mĕd'al-lĭst** (8), *n.* One skilled in medals.
Me-dăl'lion (-yun), *n.* A large medal; a circular tablet on which figures are embossed. [to interfere.
Mĕd'dle, *v. i.* To interpose;
Mĕd'dler, *n.* A busybody.
Mĕd'dle-sŏme, *a.* Apt to meddle. [the middle ages.
Mē'di-æ'val, *a* Relating to
Mē'di-al, *a.* Noting average.
Mē'di-āte, *v. i.* To interpose.
Mē'di-ate, *a.* Middle.
Mē'di-ate-ly, *adv.* By a secondary cause.
Mē'di-ā'tion, *n.* Agency between parties. — SYN. Interposition; intercession.
Mē'di-ā'tor, *n.* One who mediates; an intercessor.
Mē'di-a-tō'ri-al, *a.* Belonging to a mediator or to mediation.
Mĕd'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to medicine, or to the art of healing. [ical manner.
Mĕd'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a med-
Mĕd'i-ca-ment, *n.* A healing application; medicine.
Mĕd'i-cāte, *v. t.* To tincture with medicines.
Me-dĭç'i-nal, *a.* Healing; curative. [medicine.
Me-dĭç'i-nal-ly, *adv.* By
Mĕd'i-çĭne, *n.* Any thing that cures; a remedy.
Mē'di-ŏc'ri-ty, *n.* Middle state; moderate degree.
Mĕd'i-tāte, *v.* To think; to muse; to contemplate.

Měd'i-tā'tion, *n.* Contemplation; continued thought.
Měd'i-ta-tĭve, *a.* Given to contemplation; thoughtful.
Mē'di-um, *n.* (*pl.* Mē'di-à or Mē'di-ums, 25.) A means or instrument.
Měd'lar, *n.* A tree and its fruit.
Měd'ley, *n.* A mixture; a [miscellany.
Me-dŭl'lar, } *a.* Consist-
Měd'ul-la-ry, } ing of marrow, or like it.
Meed, *n.* A reward; recompense.
Meek, *a.* Mild; soft; gentle.
Meer'schaum (-shawm), *n.* A kind of fine white clay or a pipe made of it.
Meet, *v. t.* or *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MET.] To come together; to join. — *a.* Fit; suitable.
Meet'ing, *n.* An assembly; an interview.
Meet'ing-house, *n.* A place of worship (in England, for dissenters)
Meet'ly, *adv.* Fitly; duly.
Měl'an-ehŏl'ie, *a.* Melancholy.
Měl'an-ehol-y, *a.* Dejected; gloomy. — *n.* Dejection of spirits; a gloomy state of mind.
Mēl'ior-āte (mēl'yor-), *v. t.* To make better.
Mēl'ior-ā'tion, *n.* Improvement.
Mel-lĭf'lu-enge, *n.* A sweet, smooth flow.
Mel-lĭf'lu-ent, } *a.* Sweetly
Mel-lĭf'lu-oŭs, } flowing.
Měl'lōw, *a.* Soft with ripeness. — *v. t.* or *i.* To ripen to softness.
Měl'lōw-ness, *n.* Softness; ripeness.
Me-lō'di-oŭs, *a.* Musical; agreeable to the ear.
Měl'o-drāme, *n.* A sensational play with songs intermixed.
Měl'o-dra-măt'ie, *a.* Done [for effect merely.
Měl'o-dy, *n.* An agreeable succession of single tones.
Měl'on, *n.* A plant, and its fruit, which is eaten raw.
Mělt, *v. t.* or *i.* To dissolve; to become liquid.
Měm'ber, *n.* A limb of the body; one of a society.
Měm'ber-shĭp, *n.* The state of being a member.
Mem'bra-nā'ceoŭs, *a.* Consisting of membranes.
Měm'brāne, *n.* A thin tissue, or kind of skin.
Měm'bra-noŭs, *a.* Consisting of a membrane.
Me-měn'to, *n.* (*pl.* Memĕn'tōes, 18.) That which reminds; a memorial.
Měm'oir (měm'wor *or* mē'-mwor), *n.* A written account or history; a biography; a record of investigations.
Měm'o-ra-ble, *a.* Worthy of [remembrance.
Měm'o-răn'dum, *n.* (*pl.* -dums, or -da.) A note or record to help the memory.
Me-mō'ri-al, *a.* Preserving remembrance. — *n.* That which preserves remembrance; statement with petition.
Me-mō'ri-al-ĭst, *n.* One who presents a memorial.
Me-mō'ri-al-īze, *v. t.* To present a memorial to.
Měm'o-rīze (31), *v. t.* To cause to be remembered.
Měm'o-ry, *n.* The faculty by which ideas are retained in the mind; recollection; remembrance.
Měn, *pl.* of *Man.*
Měn'açe, *v. t.* To threaten. — *n.* A threat.
Men-ăg'er-ie (men-ăzh'-), *n.* A collection of animals.
Mĕnd, *v. t.* or *i.* To repair; to correct; to improve.
Men-dā'cioŭs, *a.* Given to deception; lying; false.
Men-dăç'i-ty, *n.* A habit of lying; a lie.
Měn'di-can-çy, } *n.* State of
Men-dĭç'i-ty, } beggary.
Měn'di-eant, *n.* A beggar. — *a.* Begging; poor.
Mē'ni-al, *a.* Low; servile; mean. — *n.* A domestic servant.
Měn'stru-al, *a.* Monthly.
Měn'stru-um, *n.* (*pl.* Měn'-stru-ums, or Měn'stru-a.) A dissolving fluid; a solvent.
Měn'su-ra-ble (-shu-), *a.* Measurable.
Měn'su-rā'tion, *n.* Act of [measuring.
Měn'tal, *a.* Belonging to the mind; intellectual.
Měn'tal-ly, *adv.* In mind.
Měn'tion, *n.* Notice; cursory remark. — *v. t.* To express; to name.
Me-phĭt'ie, *a.* Poisonous; noxious; foul; pestilential.
Me-phī'tis, *n.* Noxious exhalations.
Mĕr'ean-tĭle, *a.* Pertaining to merchants or their business; commercial.
Mĕr'çe-na-ry, *a.* Capable of being hired; greedy of gain. — SYN. Venal; selfish; mean; contracted. — *n.* A hireling.
Mĕr'çer, *n.* One who deals [in silks.
Mĕr'chan-dīse, *n.* Goods for sale; trade. — *v. t.* To trade.
Mĕr'chant, *n.* An exporter or importer of goods; a trader.
Mĕr'chant-a-ble, *a.* Fit for [sale.
Mĕr'chant-man (21), *n.* A ship employed in trade.
Mĕr'çi-fŭl, *a.* Full of mercy; compassionate; tender.
Mĕr'çi-less (13), *a.* Hard-hearted; unfeeling.
Mer-eū'ri-al, *a.* Composed of quicksilver; spirited.
Mĕr'eu-ry, *n.* Quicksilver; one of the planets.
Mĕr'çy (19), *n.* Tenderness toward an offender; clemency.
Mēre, *a.* Pure; unmixed.
Mēre'ly, *adv.* Simply; only.
Mĕr'e-trĭ'cioŭs (-trĭsh'us), *a.* Lewd; false; gaudy.
Mērge, *v. t.* or *i.* To immerse.
Me-rĭd'i-an, *n.* A great circle which the sun crosses at noon; noon. — *a.* Pertaining to the meridian.
Me-rĭd'i-on-al, *a.* Pertaining to the meridian.
Me-rĭ'no (-rē'no), *n.* A variety of sheep or their wool.
Mĕr'it, *n.* Desert; worth. — *v. t.* To earn by services; to deserve.
Mĕr'i-tō'ri-ous, *a.* Deserving reward.
Mĕr'maid, *n.* A fabled sea-

woman with the tail of a fish instead of legs.
Mĕr'man (22), *n.* A fabled sea-man.
Mĕr'ri-ly (13), *adv.* With [mirth.
Mĕr'ri-ment, *n.* Gayety with laughter; noisy sport.
Mĕr'ry, *a.* Gay; jovial; noisy.
Mĕr'ry-Ăn'drew, *n.* A buffoon; a zany.
Mĕr'ry-māk'ing, *n.* A festival. [val.
Mĕsh (18), *n.* A space between threads in a net.
Meş-mĕr'ie, *a.* Pertaining to mesmerism.
Mĕş'mer-işm, *n.* Art of inducing a certain abnormal state of the nervous system.
Mĕş'mer-īze, *v. t.* To bring into a mesmeric sleep.
Mĕss, *n.* A dish of food; persons who eat together. — *v. i.* To join in a mess.
Mĕs'saġe, *n.* Notice sent; official communication.
Mĕs'sen-ġer, *n.* One who bears a message.
Mes-sī'ah, *n.* The Anointed; CHRIST.
Mĕs'suaġe (mĕs'swej), *n.* A house and adjoining land.
Met, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Meet*.
Mĕt'al (mĕt'al *or* mĕt'l), *n.* A simple, fixed, opaque substance, fusible by heat, as iron, gold, &c.
Me-tăl'lie, *a.* Relating to, or partaking of the properties of, metals. [ducing metals.
Mĕt'al-lif'er-oŭs, *a.* Pro-
Mĕt'al-līne (7), *a.* Like metal.
Mĕt'al-lûr'ġy (7), *n.* Art of working metals, or of obtaining them from their ores.
Mĕt'a-môr'phōşe, *v. t.* To transform.
Mĕt'a-môr'pho-sĭs, *n.* (*pl.* **Mĕt'a-môr'pho-sēş.**) A change of form.
Mĕt'a-phor, *n.* A short similitude; a trope.
Mĕt'a-phŏr'ie-al, *a.* Containing a metaphor; figurative.
Mĕt'a-phŏr'ie-al-ly, *adv.* By a figure; not literally.
Mĕt'a-phŷş'ie-al, *a.* Pertaining or according to metaphysics; abstract.
Mĕt'a-phŷ-şĭ'cian (-zĭsh'an), *n.* One versed in metaphysics.
Mĕt'a-phŷş'ieş, *n sing.* Science of mental phenomena.
Mēte, *v. t.* To measure. — *n.* Measure; limit; boundary.
Mē'te-or, *n.* A luminous body passing in the air.
Mē'te-ŏr'ie, *a.* Pertaining to, or proceeding from, meteors; influenced by the weather.
Mē'te-ŏr'o-līte, } *n.* A mete-
Mē'te-or-īte, } oric stone.
Mē'te-ŏr'o-lŏġ'ie-al, *a.* Pertaining to meteorology.
Mē'te-or-ŏl'o-ġĭst, *n.* One skilled in meteorology.
Mē'te-or-ŏl'o-ġy, *n.* The science of the atmosphere and its phenomena.
Mē'ter } (29), *n.* Rhythm;
Mē'tre } verse; measure.
Me-thĕg'lĭn, *n.* A liquor made of honey and water.
Me-thĭnks', *v. imp.* It seems to me; I think.
Mĕth'od, *n.* Orderly arrangement; way of doing things. — SYN. Mode; manner.
Me-thŏd'ie, } *a.* Ranged or
Me-thŏd'ie-al, } proceeding in order.
Me-thŏd'ie-al-ly, *adv.* In due or methodical order.
Mĕth'od-işm, *n.* Doctrines and worship of Methodists.
Mĕth'od-ĭst, *n.* One of a sect of Christians founded by John Wesley.
Mĕth'od-īze, *v. t.* To reduce to method.
Me-tŏn'o-my, or **Mĕt'o-nym'y**, *n.* A figure of speech in which one word is put for another. [meter.
Mĕt'ri-e-al, *a.* Pertaining to
Me-trŏp'o-lĭs, *n.* The mother city or chief city.
Mĕt'ro-pŏl'i-tan, *a.* Pertaining to the chief city. — *n.* An archbishop. [ardor.
Mĕt'tle, *n.* Courage; spirit;
Mĕt'tle-sŏme, *a.* Spirited.
Mew, *n.* A cage or coop. — *v. t.* To confine in a cage.
Mewl, *v. i.* To cry as a child.
Mĕz'zo-tĭn'to (mĕd'zo- *or* mĕz'zo-), *n.* A kind of engraving on copper.
Mī'aşm, *n.* Same as *Miasma*.
Mī-ăş'mà, *n.* (*pl.* **Mī-ăş'ma-tà.**) Noxious effluvia.
Mī'eà, *n.* A mineral separable into thin, transparent plates.
Mī-eā'ceoŭs, *a.* Pertaining to mica.
Mīçe, *n. pl.* of *Mouse*.
Mī'eh'ael-mas (-el-), *n.* The feast of St. Michael, celebrated September 29th.
Mī'ero-eŏşm, *n.* A little world; man.
Mī'ero-seōpe, *n.* An optical instrument for magnifying very small objects.
Mī'ero-seŏp'ie, } *a.* Very
Mī'ero-seŏp'ie-al, } small.
Mĭd, *a.* Middle; intervening.
Mĭd'dāy, *n.* Noon.
Mĭd'dle, *a.* Equally distant from the ends; intermediate. — *n.* The point equally remote from the extremes.
Mĭd'dling, *a.* Of a middle rank; of moderate capacity.
Mĭdġe, *n.* A kind of fly.
Mĭd'land, *a.* Surrounded by the land.
Mĭd'nĭght (-nīt), *n.* Twelve o'clock at night.
Mĭd'riff, *n.* The diaphragm.
Mĭd'ship-man (21), *n.* A naval cadet or young officer.
Mĭdst, *n.* The middle.
Mĭd'sŭm-mer, *n.* The middle of summer.
Mĭd'wāy, *n.* The middle.
Mĭd'wĭfe (20), *n.* A woman who assists other women in childbirth.
Mĭd'wĭfe-ry, or **Mĭd'wĭfery**, *n.* Assistance in childbirth; obstetrics.
Miēn, *n.* Look; air; manner.
Mĭff, *n.* Slight resentment.
Mīght (mīt), *imp.* of *May*. — *n.* Power; strength of body; force; ability; capacity.
Mīght'i-ly (mīt'-, 13), *adv.* Powerfully.
Mīght'i-ness (mīt'-), *n.* Power; a title of dignity.
Mīght'y (mīt'ў), *a.* Powerful; strong; vigorous.

Mĭgn'on-ĕtte' (mĭn'yon-), *n.* A fragrant plant and flower.
Mī'grāte, *v. i.* To remove to another place or climate.
Mī-grā'tion, *n.* Act of migrating. [migrate.
Mī'gra-to-ry, *a.* Disposed to
Mĭlch, *a.* Giving milk.
Mīld, *a.* Gentle; calm; soft; meek; placid; bland.
Mĭl'dew, *n.* Fungous spots on cloth or paper. — *v. t.* or *i.* To taint with mildew.
Mīld'ly, *adv.* Gently; softly.
Mīld'ness, *n.* Quality of being mild; gentleness; meekness.
Mīle, *n.* A linear measure of 320 rods, 1760 yards, or 5280 feet. [by the mile.
Mīle'age, *n.* Fees for travel
Mĭl'i-tant, *a.* Engaged in warfare; fighting.
Mĭl'i-ta-ry, *a.* Pertaining to soldiers or to war; martial. — *n.* Soldiers; an army.
Mĭl'i-tāte, *v. i.* To be opposed; to contend.
Mi-lī'tia (-lĭsh'ȧ), *n.* National enrolled military force.
Mĭlk, *n.* A white liquor drawn from the female of certain animals; the white juice of certain plants. — *v. t.* To draw milk from.
Mĭlk'i-ness, *n.* Qualities like milk; softness.
Mĭlk'māid, *n.* A woman employed in a dairy.
Mĭlk'man (21), *n.* A man who carries milk to market.
Mĭlk'y, *a.* Made of, or like, milk.
Mĭlk'y-wāy, *n.* A luminous zone in the heavens; galaxy.
Mĭll (1), *n.* A machine for grinding, &c.; the tenth of a cent. — *v. t.* To grind; to stamp, as coin; to full.
Mĭll'-dăm, *n.* A dam to keep water for a mill.
Mĭl'le-nā'ri-an, *n.* One who believes in the millennium.
Mil-lĕn'ni-al, *a.* Pertaining to the millennium.
Mil-lĕn'ni-um, *n.* The thousand years of Christ's expected reign on earth. [mill.
Mĭll'er, *n.* One who attends a
Mĭl'let, *n.* A plant and its grain; a kind of grass.
Mĭl'li-ner, *n.* One who makes or sells ladies' caps, headdresses, &c. [by milliners.
Mĭl'li-ner-y, *n.* Articles sold
Mĭll'ion (mĭl'yun), *n.* Ten hundred thousand.
Mĭll'ion-âire', *n.* One worth a million or more.
Mĭll'-rāçe, *n.* A canal to convey water to a mill-wheel.
Mĭll'-stōne, *n.* A stone for grinding grain.
Mĭlt, *n.* The spleen; spermatic part of the male fish.
Mīme, *n.* A kind of farce, or an actor in it.
Mĭm'ic, *n.* One who imitates. — *v. t.* (6) To imitate for sport; to ape.
Mĭm'ic, } *a.* Acting the
Mĭm'ic-al, } mimic; imitative. [mimics.
Mĭm'ick-er, *n.* One who
Mĭm'ic-ry, *n.* Ludicrous imitation for sport.
Mĭn'a-ret, *n.* A tall, slender turret on Mohammedan mosques.
Mĭnçe, *v. t.* or *i.* To chop into small pieces; to speak with affected nicety.
Mīnd, *n.* The intelligent power in man; understanding; soul; purpose; opinion. — *v. t.* To heed; to regard. — *v. i.* To be inclined or disposed. [clined.
Mīnd'ed, *a.* Disposed; in-
Mīnd'ful (17), *a.* Regardful; attentive; observant.
Mīne, *a.* Belonging to me. — *n.* A pit where minerals are dug; an excavation. — *v.* To dig; to sap. [mines.
Mīn'er, *n.* One who digs
Mĭn'er-al, *n.* A substance not organic, existing on or in the earth. — *a.* Pertaining to minerals.
Mĭn'er-al-īze, *v. i.* To combine with a metal in forming an ore; to seek minerals. [versed in minerals.
Mĭn'er-ăl'o-ĝĭst, *n.* One
Mĭn'er-al-ŏĝ'ie-al, *a.* Pertaining to mineralogy.
Mĭn'er-ăl'o-ĝy, *n.* Science of minerals. [blend.
Mĭn'gle, *v.* To mix; to
Mĭn'ī-a-tūre (mĭn'i-at-yu̯r *or* mĭn'it-yu̯r), *n.* A small, painted likeness.
Mĭn'im, *n.* A note in music; a drop.
Mĭn'i-mum, *n.* (*pl.* Mĭn'i-mȧ.) The least quantity assignable in a given case.
Mĭn'ion (mĭn'yun), *n.* A favorite; a small kind of type, like this —
☞ Minion type.
Mĭn'is-ter, *n.* A servant, an agent; an embassador; a pastor. — *v. t.* To give; to communicate; to supply.
Mĭn'is-tē'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to a minister; done under authority; sacerdotal.
Mĭn'is-trā'tion, *n.* Office of a minister; service.
Mĭn'is-try, *n.* Office; service; agency; ecclesiastical function; ministers of state.
Mĭnk, *n.* An animal of the weasel kind. [water fish.
Mĭn'nōw, *n.* A small fresh-
Mī'nor, *a.* Less; smaller. — *n.* A person under the age of twenty-one.
Mī-nŏr'i-ty, *n.* State of being a minor, or under age; the smaller number.
Mĭn'o-taur, *n.* A fabled monster, half man, half bull.
Mĭn'ster, *n.* Church of a monastery; a cathedral church.
Mĭn'strel, *n.* A singer and player on an instrument.
Mĭn'strel-sy, *n.* A company of minstrels.
Mĭnt, *n.* A place where money is coined. — *v. t.* To coin, as money.
Mĭn'u-end, *n.* A number from which another is to be substracted. [ful dance.
Mĭn'u-et, *n.* A slow, grace-
Mī'nus, *a.* An algebraic term denoting subtraction.
Mĭn'ute (mĭn'it), *n.* The sixtieth part of an hour; short note or sketch. — *v. t.* To set down in short notes.

Mī-nūte′, *a.* Very small; of little consequence.
Mĭn′ute-gŭn (mĭn′it-), *n.* A gun fired every minute.
Mī-nūte′ly, *adv.* In a minute manner.
Mĭnx (18), *n.* A pert, wanton girl.
Mĭr′a-cle, *n.* A wonder or wonderful thing; a supernatural event.
Mĭ-răc′u-loŭs, *a.* Supernatural; wonderful.
Mīre, *n.* Soft, wet earth; mud. — *v. t.* To plunge and fix in mud.
Mĭr′ror, *n.* A looking-glass. — *v. t.* To reflect, as in a looking-glass.
Mīrth, *n.* Noisy gayety. — SYN. Festivity; glee; fun; hilarity; merriment; jollity.
Mīrth′fụl, *a.* Merry; gay.
Mīr′y, *a.* Full of mire.
Mĭs′an-thrōpe, **Mis-ăn′thro-pist**, *n.* A hater of mankind.
Mĭs′an-thrŏp′ic, **Mĭs′an-thrŏp′ic-al**, *a.* Hating, or having a dislike to, mankind.
Mis-ăn′thro-py, *n.* Hatred or dislike of mankind.
Mis-ăp′pli-cā′tion, *n.* Wrong application.
Mĭs′ap-plȳ′, *v. t.* To apply wrongly.
Mis-ăp′pre-hĕnd′, *v. t.* To misunderstand.
Mis-ăp′pre-hĕn′sion, *n.* A mistake.
Mĭs′be-cŏme′, *v. t.* To suit ill.
Mĭs′bē-hāve′, *v. i.* To behave improperly.
Mĭs′be-hāv′ior, *n.* Improper behavior; ill-conduct.
Mĭs′be-līēve′, *v. t.* To believe erroneously.
Mĭs′be-līēf′, *n.* False belief.
Mis-căl′cu-lāte, *v. t.* To calculate wrongly.
Mis-căl′cu-lā′tion, *n.* Wrong calculation.
Mis-call′, *v. t.* To call by a wrong name.
Mis-căr′riage (-rij), *n.* Failure; abortion.
Mis-căr′ry, *v. i.* To fail of success; to have an abortion.
Mĭs′çel-la′ne-oŭs, *a.* Mixed; consisting of various kinds.
Mĭs′çel-la-ny, *n.* A collection of writings; a mixture.
Mis-chănçe′, *n.* Misfortune.
Mĭs′chĭef, *n.* Evil, whether intended or not; harm.
Mĭs′chĭev-oŭs, *a.* Injurious.
Mis-chōōse′, *v. t.* To choose wrongly.
Mis-çīte′, *v. t.* To quote erroneously.
Mĭs′con-çēive′, *v. t.* To have a wrong notion of.
Mĭs′con-çĕp′tion, *n.* Wrong conception.
Mis-cŏn′duct, *n.* Bad behavior.
Mĭs′con-dŭct′, *v.* To conduct amiss.
Mĭs′con-jĕct′ūre, *n.* A wrong conjecture.
Mĭs′con-strŭc′tion, *n.* Wrong construction or interpretation.
Mis-cŏn′strue, *v. t.* To interpret wrong.
Mis-count′, *v. t.* To mistake in counting.
Mĭs′cre-ant, *n.* A vile wretch.
Mis-dāte′, *v. t.* To date erroneously.
Mis-deed′, *n.* An evil action; offense.
Mis-deem′, *v. t.* To judge amiss.
Mĭs′de-mēan′, *v. i.* To behave ill.
Mĭs′de-mēan′or, *n.* Ill-behavior; evil conduct.
Mĭs′dĭ-rĕct′, *v. t.* To direct to a wrong person or place.
Mis-dō′ing, *n.* A wrong done.
Mĭs′ĕm-ploy′, *v. t.* To use to a wrong purpose.
Mĭs′em-ploy′ment, *n.* Improper application.
Mĭ′şer, *n.* One covetous to excess; a niggard.
Mĭş′er-a-ble, *a.* Wretched; unhappy; worthless.
Mĭş′er-a-bly, *adv.* Wretchedly.
Mī′şer-ly, *a.* Very covetous.
Mĭş′er-y, *n.* Wretchedness; distress; calamity.
Mis-ôrt′une, *n.* Calamity.
Mis-gĭve′, *v. t.* To fill with doubt; to give amiss.
Mis-gĭv′ing, *n.* A weakening of confidence; distrust.
Mis-gŏv′ern, *v. t.* To govern amiss.
Mis-gŏv′ern-ment, *n.* Bad administration.
Mis-guīd′ançe, *n.* Wrong direction; guidance into error.
Mis-guīde′, *v. t.* To mislead.
Mis-hăp′, *n.* Ill chance or accident; misfortune.
Mĭs′im-prōve′, *v. t.* To abuse; to misuse.
Mĭs′in-fôrm′, *v. t.* To give erroneous information to.
Mis-ĭn′for-mā′tion, *n.* Wrong information.
Mĭs′in-tēr′pret, *v. t.* To explain erroneously.
Mĭs′in-tēr′pret-ā′tion, *n.* Interpreting erroneously.
Mis-jŭdġe′, *v. t.* To judge amiss.
Mis-lāy′, *v. t.* To lay in a wrong place; to lose.
Mis-lēad′, *v. t.* To lead into error; to delude.
Mĭş′le (mĭz′l), *v. i.* To rain in minute drops.
Mis-lĕd′, *imp.* of *Mislead*.
Mis-măn′aġe, *v. t.* or *i.* To manage ill.
Mis-măn′aġe-ment, *n.* Bad management.
Mĭs-mătch′, *v. t.* To match unsuitably.
Mis-nāme′, *v. t.* To call by a wrong name.
Mis-nō′mer, *n.* A wrong or inapplicable name.
Mis-plāçe′, *v. t.* To put in a wrong place.
Mis-prĭnt′, *v. t.* To print wrong. — *n.* An error in printing.
Mĭs′pro-nounçe′, *v. t.* To pronounce incorrectly.
Mĭs′pro-nŭn′ci-ā′tion (-nŭn′shĭ-), *n.* Improper pronunciation.
Mĭs′pro-prōr′tion, *v. t.* To join without due proportion.
Mĭs′quo-tā′tion, *n.* Act of misquoting.
Mis-quōte′, *v. t.* To quote incorrectly.
Mĭs′re-pōrt′, *v. t.* To report erroneously. — *n.* A false or incorrect report.
Mis-rĕp′re-şĕnt′, *v. t.* To represent falsely.
Mis-rĕp′re-şent-ā′tion, *n.* False account.
Mis-rūle′, *n.* Confusion; unjust domination.
Mĭss (2), *n.* A young woman; loss; want; mistake. — *v. t.* To err; not to hit.

Mĭs'sal, *n.* The Roman Catholic mass-book.

Mis-shāpe', *v. t.* [*p. p.* or *p. a.* MISSHAPEN.] To shape ill; to give an ill form to.

Mĭs'sĭle, *n.* A weapon to be thrown.

Mĭs'sion (mĭsh'un), *n.* Act of sending; duty on which one is sent; persons sent. — SYN. Message; commission; delegation; deputation.

Mĭs'sion-a-ry, *n.* One sent to spread religion. — *a.* Pertaining to missions.

Mĭs'sĭve, *a.* Sent or intended to be sent. — *n.* A message or letter sent. [erroneously.

Mis-spĕll', *v. t.* To spell

Mis-spĕnd', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MISSPENT.] To waste or spend ill. [accurately.

Mis-stāte', *v. t.* To state in-

Mis-stāte'ment, *n.* An incorrect statement.

Mĭst, *n.* Rain in very fine drops. — *v. i.* To rain in fine drops.

Mis-tāke', *n.* Unintentional error. — *v. t.* or *i.* To err.

Mis-tāk'en (-tāk'n), *p. p.* or *a.* Misunderstood, — *used of things;* wrong; being in error, — *used of persons.*

Mĭst'i-ness, *n.* State of being misty; obscurity.

Mĭs'tle (mĭz'l). See *Misle.*

Mĭs'tle-tōe } (mĭz'l-to), *n.* A
Mĭs'le-tōe } plant that grows on trees.

Mis-tōok', *imp.* of *Mistake.*

Mĭs'trans-lāte', *v. t.* To translate erroneously.

Mĭs'trans-lā'tion, *n.* Erroneous translation.

Mĭs'tress, *n.* A woman who governs; a term of address.

Mis-trŭst', *n.* Want of confidence; suspicion; doubt. — *v. t.* To regard with suspicion; to doubt.

Mis-trŭst'ful, *a.* Suspicious.

Mĭst'y, *a.* Raining in very fine drops; cloudy with mist.

Mis-ŭn'der-stănd', *v. t.* To misconceive; to mistake.

Mis-ŭn'der-stănd'ing, *n.* Misconception; disagreement; slight quarrel.

Mis-ūs'age, *n.* Bad treatment; abuse. [treat ill.

Mis-ūse', *v. t* To abuse; to

Mis-ūse', *n.* Bad use.

Mīte, *n.* Something very small; hence, a small insect.

Mī'ter } (29),
Mī'tre } *n.* A bishop's cap or crown.

Miter.

Mīt'i-ga-ble, *a.* Capable of mitigation.

Mīt'i-gāte, *v. t.* To lessen; to alleviate; to assuage.

Mīt'i-gā'tion, *n.* Relief.

Mīt'ten, *n.* A cover for the hand, without fingers.

Mĭx (ĭ), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* MIXED.] To unite or blend promiscuously. [mass.

Mĭxt'ūre, *n.* A mingled

Mĭz'zen (mĭz'zn), *a.* Hindmost; nearest the stern.

Mĭz'zle, *v. t.* See *Misle.*

Mne-mŏn'ic (ne-), *a.* Assisting the memory.

Mne-mŏn'ics (ne-), *n. sing.* The art of memory.

Mōan, *v. i.* or *t.* To mourn; to lament audibly. — *n.* Lamentation.

Mōat, *n.* A ditch round a castle, &c. — *v. t.* To surround with a moat.

Mŏb, *n.* A tumultuous or disorderly crowd. — *v. t.* To attack, as a crowd.

Mo-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Activity; fickleness; inconstancy.

Mŏc'ca-sin, *n.* A shoe of soft leather, without a sole; a poisonous serpent.

Mŏck (ŏ), *v. t.* To deride; to ape. — *v. i.* To speak deridingly. — *a.* Counterfeit; false. — *n.* Ridicule; derision. [scorn; ridicule.

Mŏck'er-y, *n.* Derision;

Mō'dal, *a.* Relating to mode.

Mōde, *n.* Form; method; fashion; manner of conjugating a verb.

Mŏd'el, *n.* Something to be imitated. — SYN. Copy; pattern. — *v. t.* (8) To plan; to shape.

Mŏd'er-āte, *v. t.* To allay; to lessen; to repress. — *v. i.* To become less violent.

Mŏd'er-ate, *a.* Not violent or excessive; temperate.

Mŏd'er-ate-ly, *adv.* With little violence.

Mŏd'er-ā'tion, *n.* State of being moderate. [presides.

Mŏd'er-ā'tor, *n.* One who

Mŏd'ern, *a.* Of the present time. [modern.

Mŏd'ern-īze, *v. t.* To make

Mŏd'erns, *n. pl.* People of modern times.

Mŏd'est, *a.* Diffident; reserved; virtuous.

Mŏd'est-y, *n.* Absence of conceit; diffidence; chastity.

Mŏd'i-cum, *n.* A small portion.

Mŏd'i-fi-cā'tion, *n.* Act of modifying; modified state.

Mŏd'i-fī'er (18), *n.* He who, or that which, modifies.

Mŏd'i-fy, *v. t.* To change the form of. [of bracket.

Mo-dĭll'ion (-yun), *n.* A kind

Mōd'ish, *a.* According to the mode; fashionable.

Mo-dïste', *n.* A female artist in dress. [inflect as sounds.

Mŏd'u-lāte, *v t.* To vary or

Mŏd'u-lā'tion, *n.* Act of modulating; melody.

Mō'hair, *n.* A stuff of goat's hair.

Mo-hăm'med-an, *a.* Pertaining to Mohammed. — *n.* A follower of Mohammed.

Moi'e-ty (*or* maw'e-ty), *n.* Half.

Moil, *v. i.* or *t.* To work with painful effort; to drudge.

Moist, *a.* Damp; wet in a small degree.

Moist'en (mois'n), *v. t.* To make humid, or moist.

Moist'ness, *n.* Dampness.

Moist'ūre (moist'yur), *n.* Slight wetness; dampness.

Mō'lar, *a.* Adapted to grind. — *n.* A double tooth.

Mo-lăs'ses, *n. sing.* The sirup which drains from sugar; treacle.

Mōld } (32), *n.* Soft, rich
Mōuld } earth; a form, or something to regulate the form. — *v. t.* To shape. — *v. i.* To contract mold.

Mōld'er, } *n.* One who
Mōuld'er, } molds, or gives shape. — *v. i.* To decay; to perish.

Mōld'y, } *a.* Covered with
Mōuld'y, } mold.

Mōle, *n.* A natural spot on the body; a pier; a mound; a small burrowing animal.

Mo-lĕc'u-lar, *a.* Pertaining to molecules.

Mōl'e-cule, *n.* A minute or invisible particle.

Mōle'-hĭll, *n.* A hillock raised by a mole.

Mo-lĕst', *v. t.* To disturb; to annoy.

Mŏl'es-tā'tion, *n.* Annoyance.

Mŏl'li-fi-cā'tion, *n.* A mollifying; mitigation.

Mŏl'li-fȳ, *v. t.* To soften; to assuage; to qualify.

Mōlt } (32), *v. i.* To cast or
Mōult } shed feathers, skin, horns, &c.

Mōlt'en, *p. a.* Melted.

Mō'ment, *n.* A minute portion of time; importance; weight.

Mō'ment-a-ri-ly, *adv.* Every moment.

Mō'ment-a-ry, *a.* Done in, or lasting for, a moment only.

Mō'ment-ly, *adv.* In a moment.

Mo-mĕnt'oŭs, *a.* Important.

Mo-mĕn'tum, *n.* (*pl.* Momĕn'tà, or Mo-mĕn'tums, 25.) Quantity of motion in a moving body.

Mŏn'a-chĭşm, *n.* Monastic life.

Mŏn'ad, *n.* An ultimate atom.

Mŏn'arch, *n.* A supreme ruler; an emperor, king, prince, or chief. — SYN. Potentate; sovereign.

Mo-närch'ic, } *a.* Per-
Mo-närch'ic-al, } taining to a monarch.

Mŏn'arch-ĭst, *n.* A friend to monarchy.

Mŏn'arch-y, *n.* Government vested in one man; a kingdom; an empire.

Mŏn'as-ter-y (*colloq.* mŏn'as-trў), *n.* A house of monks.

Mo-năs'tic, *a.* Pertaining to monks; secluded.

Mo-năs'ti-çĭşm, *n.* Monastic life.

Mŏn'day, *n.* The day following Sunday.

Mŏn'e-ta-ry, *a.* Relating to money.

Mŏn'ey (19), *n.* Coin for current use in trade, or a substitute for it.

Mŏn'eyed (mŭn'id), *a.* Possessed of money; rich.

Mŏn'grel (mŭng'grel), *a.* Of a mixed breed. — *n.* An animal of a mixed breed.

Mo-nĭ'tion (-nĭsh'un), *n.* Warning; instruction.

Mŏn'i-tor, *n.* One who warns; a subordinate instructor.

Mŏn'i-tō'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to a monitor.

Mŏn'i-to-ry, *a.* Giving warning.

Mŏn'i-tress, *n.* A female monitor.

Mŏnk, *n.* One who lives in a monastery.

Mŏnk'er-y, *n.* Monastic life or practices.

Mŏnk'ey (19), *n.* An animal like the ape or baboon.

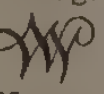
Mŏnk'ish, *a.* Pertaining to monks.

Mŏn'o-dy, *n.* Poetical lament of a single person.

Mo-nŏg'a-mĭst, *n.* One who disallows second marriages.

Mo-nŏg'a-my, *n.* Marriage to one wife only.

Mŏn'o-grăm, *n.* A cipher composed of letters interwoven.



Monogram.

Mŏn'o-grăph, *n.* A written account of a single thing.

Mŏn'o-lŏgue, *n.* A speech by one person.

Mŏn'o-mā'ni-à, *n.* Derangement with regard to one subject only.

Mŏn'o-mā'ni-ăc, *n.* A person affected by monomania.

Mo-nŏp'o-lĭst, } *n.* One
Mo-nŏp'o-lĭz'er, } who monopolizes.

Mo-nŏp'o-līze, *v. t.* To engross the whole of.

Mo-nŏp'o-ly, *n.* Sole right of buying and selling or of trading.

Mŏn'o-syl-lăb'ic, } *a.* Of
Mŏn'o-syl-lăb'ic-al, } one syllable only.

Mŏn'o-sўl'la-ble, *n.* A word of one syllable.

Mŏn'o-thē'ĭşm, *n.* The belief in one God only.

Mŏn'o-tōne, *n.* A single unvaried tone or sound.

Mo-nŏt'o-noŭs, *a.* In the same tone; without variety.

Mo-nŏt'o-ny, *n.* Uniformity of tone; want of variety.

Mon-sōon', *n.* A periodical wind in the Indian ocean.

Mŏn'ster, *n.* Something horrid or unnatural.

Mon-strŏs'i-ty, *n.* State of being monstrous.

Mŏn'stroŭs, *a.* Abnormal; enormous; unnatural.

Mŏn'stroŭs-ly, *adv.* In a shocking, unnatural manner; enormously.

Mŏnth, *n.* Twelfth part of the year.

Mŏnth'ly, *a.* Happening every month. — *adv.* Once a month.

Mŏn'u-ment, *n.* A memorial; a tomb.

Mŏn'u-mĕnt'al, *a.* Pertaining to, or serving as, a monument; memorial.

Mōōd, *n.* Temper of mind; humor; disposition; musical style; form of conjugation of a verb; mode.

Mōōd'i-ness, *n.* Quality of being moody.

Mōōd'y, *a.* Governed by moods of feeling; ill-humored; angry; abstracted.

Mōōn, *n.* A satellite of this earth, revolving round it.

Mōōn'light (līt), } *n.* Light of
Mōōn'shīne, } the moon.

Mōōn'-strŭck, *a.* Affected by the moon; lunatic.

Mōōr, *n.* A black man; a marsh. — *v. t.* To secure, as a vessel, by means of cables and anchors.

Mōōr'ings, *n. pl.* Anchors, chains, &c., to hold a ship.

Mōōr'ish, *a.* Marshy; fenny.

Mōōr'land, *n.* Marshy land.

Mōose, *n.* An animal of the deer kind.

Moose.

Mōōt, *v. t.* To discuss or debate.— *a.* Disputable.

Mōōt'-cāse, *n.* A case admitting of dispute.

Mŏp, *n.* A cloth, or collection of thrums for cleaning floors, &c. — *v. t.* To wipe with a mop.

Mōpe, *v. i.* To be very dull. — *n.* A stupid person.

Mōp'ish, *a.* Dull; spiritless.

Mŏr'al, *a.* Pertaining to practice or manners in reference to right and wrong; virtuous; just; probable. — *n.* The precept inculcated by a fable; (*pl.*) conduct; behavior.

Mŏr'al-ĭst (8), *n.* One who teaches morality.

Mo-răl'i-ty, *n.* System or practice of moral duties.

Mŏr'al-īze, *v. t.* or *i.* To discourse on moral subjects; to apply to moral purposes.

Mŏr'al-ly, *adv.* Honestly; according to human judgment.

Mŏr'alş, *n. pl.* Practice of the duties of life.

Mo-răss', *n.* A tract of wet, soft ground; a marsh; a fen.

Mŏr'bid, *a.* Not sound or healthy. — SYN. Diseased; sickly; sick.

Mŏr'bid-ness, *n.* A diseased state.

Mŏr'dant, *a.* Serving to fix colors. — *n.* A substance to fix colors in cloth.

Mōre, *a.* Greater in quantity or number. — *adv.* To a greater degree. — *n.* Greater quantity or amount.

Mo-reen', *n.* A stout kind of woolen stuff.

Mōre-ō'ver (17), *adv.* Further; furthermore; besides.

Mo-rĕsque' (mo-rĕsk'), *a.* Done after the manner of the Moors, as paintings.

Môrn, **Môrn'ing**, *n.* The first part of the day.

Mo-rŏc'co, *n.* Leather of goat or sheep-skin dressed.

Mo-rōse', *a.* Of a sour temper. — SYN. Sullen; surly.

Mo-rōse'ly, *adv.* Sullenly.

Mŏr'ris, *n.* A dance; a game.

Mŏr'rōw, *n.* Next day after the present.

Môrse, *n.* The walrus or sea-horse.

Môr'sel, *n.* A bite; a small piece.

Môr'tal, *a.* Subject to death; deadly; human. — *n.* A human being.

Mor-tăl'i-ty, *n.* Subjection to death; number of deaths.

Môr'tal-ly, *adv.* So as to cause death; fatally.

Môr'tar, *n.* A kind of cement for building; a vessel used for pounding things in; a piece of ordnance for throwing bombs.

Mortar.

Môrt'gaġe (môr'gej), *n.* A pledge of real estate. — *v. t.* To pledge for securing a debt.

Môrt'ga-ġee' (môr'-), *n.* One to whom a mortgage is given.

Môrt'ga-ġer (môr'-), *n.* One who executes a mortgage.

Môr'ti-fi-cā'tĭon, *n.* Process of corrupting; humiliation.

Môr'ti-fy, *v. i.* or *t.* To corrupt; to humble.

Môr'tĭse, *n.* An opening or cut to receive a tenon. — *v. t.* To form with a mortise.

Mortise.

Môrt'māin, *n.* An inalienable estate.

Mo-ṣā'ic, *n.* Work variegated by shells and stones of various colors. — *a.* Composed of mosaic; pertaining to Moses.

Mŏsque (mŏsk), *n.* A Mohammedan house of worship.

Mos-quï'to (-ke'-), *v.* (*pl.* Mos-quï'toş, 18.) A small blood-sucking insect.

Mŏss (2), *n.* A cellular plant growing on trees, &c. [moss.

Mŏss'y, *a.* Overgrown with

Mōst, *n.* Greatest in number or quantity. — *n.* The greatest number. — *adv.* In the greatest degree.

Mōst'ly, *adv.* For the greatest part.

Mōte, *n.* A very small particle.

Mŏth, *n.* A winged insect.

Mŏth'er (mŭth'er), *n.* A female parent; a slimy substance in vinegar.

Mŏth'er-hŏŏd (mŭth'er-), *n.* The state of a mother.

Mŏth'er-less, *a.* Destitute of a mother.

Mŏth'er-ly, *a.* Like a mother; tender; maternal.

Mŏth'er-wĭt, *n.* Native wit.

Mō'tion, *n.* Act of changing place; movement; a proposal made.

Mō'tion-less, *a.* Quiescent.

Mō'tive, *a.* Causing to move. — *n.* That which incites to volition or action. — SYN. Inducement; reason.

Mŏt'ley, *a.* Variegated in color; party-colored.

Mō'tor, *n.* A moving power.

Mŏt'to (18), *n.* A sentence prefixed to an essay, &c.; an inscription.

Mōuld, Mōul'der, &c. See *Mold, Molder*, &c.

Mōult. See *Molt*.

Mound, *n.* A raised bank; a bulwark; a rampart.

Mount, *n.* A hill; mountain; heap. — *v. i.* To rise; to soar. — *v. t.* To put on any thing that sustains and fits for use; to ascend.

Mount'aĭn, *n.* A mass of earth and rock higher than a hill.

Mount'aĭn-eer', *n.* A dweller on a mountain.

Mount'aĭn-oŭs, *a.* Abounding with mountains; huge.

Mount'e-bănk, *n.* A quack-doctor; a boastful pretender.

Mōurn, *v. i.* or *t.* To grieve; to lament.

Mōurn'er, *n.* One who mourns.

Mōurn'fụl, *a.* Sorrowful; lamentable.

Mōurn'fụl-ly, *adv.* With sorrow.

Mōurn'ing, *n.* Act of sorrowing; dress of mourners.

Mouse (21), *n.* A small well-known animal.

Mouse, *v. i.* To watch for and catch mice; to be sly.
Mous'er, *n.* A cat that catches mice.
Mouth, *n.* The aperture between the lips, and the cavity within them; an opening, as of a cavern.
Mouth, *v. t.* or *i.* To utter with a loud, affected voice.
Mouth'ful, *n.* As much as the mouth holds at once.
Mouth'-piēçe, *n.* Part of an instrument for the mouth; a spokesman.
Mov'a-ble (11), *a.* Capable of being moved.
Mov'a-bles, *n. pl.* Goods, furniture, &c.
Move, *v. t.* To put in motion; to excite to action or compassion; to propose or recommend. — *v. i.* To change place; to act; to make a proposal. — *n.* Act of moving; movement.
Move'ment (10), *n.* Act of moving; change of place; excitement. — SYN. Motion.
Mov'ing, *a.* Changing place; pathetic.
Mow (mou), *n.* A pile of hay in a barn. — *v. t.* To heap up in a barn.
Mōw, *v. t.* [*imp.* MOWED; *p. p.* MOWED, MOWN.] To cut down with a scythe.
Mōwn, *p. p.* of *Mow*.
Mŭch, *a.* Great in quantity or amount. — *n.* A great quantity or amount. — *adv.* In a great degree.
Mū'çi-lage, *n.* A viscous or adhesive substance. [ropy.
Mū'çi-lăg'i-noŭs, *a.* Slimy;
Mŭck, *n.* A mass of moist matter; any thing filthy.
Mū-coŭs, *a.* Slimy; viscous.
Mū'cus, *n.* A slimy or viscous animal fluid.
Mŭd, *n.* Earth wet, soft, and adhesive; mire. — *v. t.* To make foul with mud.
Mŭd'dle, *v. t.* To make muddy or confused.
Mŭd'dy (13), *a.* Foul; dirty. — *v. t.* To make foul; to soil; to dirty.
Mŭff (1), *n.* A warm fur cover for the hands. [cake.
Mŭf'fin, *n.* A light kind of
Mŭf'fle, *v. t.* To cover close.
Mŭf'fler, *n.* A cover for the face, head, or neck.
Mŭf'tĭ (18), *n.* An official expounder of Mohammedan law in Turkey. [drink from.
Mŭg, *n.* A kind of cup to
Mŭg'gy, *a.* Moist and close
Mu-lăt'to, *n.* (*pl.* Mu-lăt'-tōes, 18.) The child of a black and a white person.
Mŭl'bĕr-ry, *n.* A tree and its berry or fruit.
Mŭlch, *n.* Half-rotten straw.
Mŭlct, *n.* A pecuniary penalty. — *v. t.* To punish by a fine; to fine.
Mūle, *n.* An animal or plant of a mongrel kind. [mules.
Mū'let-eer', *n.* A driver of
Mūl'ish, *a.* Like a mule; stubborn; perverse.
Mŭll (1), *v. t.* To spice and sweeten, as wine.
Mŭl'ler, *n.* A stone for grinding pigments.
Mŭll'ion, *n.* A bar in a window frame. [great variety.
Mŭl'ti-fā'ri-oŭs, *a.* Having
Mŭl'ti-fôrm, *a.* Having various forms or shapes.
Mŭl'ti-fôrm'i-ty, *n.* Diversity of forms. [many names.
Mŭl'ti-nō'mi-al, *a.* Having
Mul-tĭp'ar-tīte, *a.* Divided into many parts.
Mŭl'ti-ped, *n.* An insect with many feet.
Mŭl'ti-ple, *n.* A number exactly divisible by another.
Mŭl'ti-pli-cănd', *n.* A number to be multiplied.
Mŭl'ti-pli-cā'tion, *n.* Act of multiplying. [variety.
Mŭl'ti-plĭç'i-ty, *n.* A great
Mŭl'ti-plī'er, *n.* One who, or that which, multiplies.
Mŭl'ti-plȳ, *v.* To increase in numbers. [number.
Mŭl'ti-tūde, *n.* A great
Mŭl'ti-tū'di-noŭs, *a.* Consisting of a great number.
Mŭm, *n.* A sort of strong beer.
Mŭm'ble, *v.* To mutter.
Mŭm'mer, *n.* A masked buffoon. [masks; buffoonery.
Mŭm'mer-y, *n.* Sport in
Mŭm'my (19), *n.* A dead human body embalmed.
Mŭmp'ish, *a.* Grum; sullen.
Mŭmps, *n.* Inflammation of the parotid gland.
Mŭnch, *v. t.* or *i.* To chew continuously upon.
Mŭn'dāne, *a.* Belonging to this world.
Mu-nĭç'i-pal, *a.* Belonging to a city or corporation.
Mu-nĭç'i-păl'i-ty, *n.* A district.
Mu-nĭf'i-çençe, *n.* Liberality; generosity.
Mu-nĭf'i-çent, *a.* Giving generously. — SYN. Liberal; beneficent; bountiful.
Mū'ni-ment, *n.* A fortification; a record or title-deed.
Mu-nĭ'tion (-nĭsh'un), *n.* Materials for war. [wall.
Mū'ral, *a.* Pertaining to a
Mûr'der, *n.* Act of killing a human being with premeditated malice. — *v. t.* To assassinate; to destroy.
Mûr'der-er, *n.* One who is guilty of murder.
Mûr'der-oŭs, *a.* Pertaining to, or guilty of, murder.
Mū'ri-ăt'ic, *a.* Obtained from, or having the nature of, sea-salt.
Mûrk'y, *a.* Dark; gloomy.
Mûr'mur, *v. i.* To mutter; to grumble; to purl. — *n.* A low, continued noise; a half-suppressed complaint.
Mûr'raĭn, *n.* An infectious disease among cattle.
Mŭs'çle (mŭs'sl), *n.* The fleshy fiber in animals; a certain shell-fish. [sugar.
Mŭs'co-vā'do, *n.* Unrefined
Mŭs'cu-lar, *a.* Relating to the muscles; strong; powerful; brawny.
Mūse (18), *n.* Deep thought; (*pl.*) the nine goddesses presiding over the arts and sciences. — *v. i.* To think deeply.
Mu-sē'um, *n.* A repository or cabinet of curiosities.

Mŭsh, *n.* Food made of maize meal. [plant.
Mŭsh′rōōm, *n.* A fungous
Mū′şic (5), *n.* Science of harmonical sounds; melody or harmony. [harmonious.
Mū′şic-al, *a.* Melodious;
Mū′şic-al-ly, *adv.* In a musical manner.
Mu-şĭ′cian (-zĭsh′an), *n.* One skilled in music.
Mŭsk, *n.* An animal, and a strong-scented substance procured from it. — *v. t.* To perfume with musk.
Mŭs′ket, *n* A kind of firearm. [general.
Mŭs′ket-ry, *n.* Muskets in
Mŭsk′-mĕl′on, *n.* A fragrant species of melon.
Mŭsk′-ŏx, *n.* A kind of ox living in the country about Hudson's Bay.
Mŭsk′y, *a.* Having the odor of musk. [cloth.
Mŭs′lin, *n.* A fine cotton
Mus-quï′to. See *Mosquito*.
Mŭs′sul-man (21), *n.* A believer in the Koran; a Mohammedan.
Mŭst, *v. i.* To be obliged; to be morally fit. — *v. t.* To grow moldy or sour. — *n.* New wine unfermented.
Mus-tăche′, *n. sing.* } Hair
Mus-tă′çheş, *n. pl.* } on the upper lip.
Mŭs′tard, *n.* A plant, and a condiment prepared from it.
Mŭs′ter, *v. t.* or *i.* To assemble. — *n.* A review of troops; assemblage and display. [iness; sourness.
Mŭs′ti-ness (13), *n.* Mold-
Mŭs′ty, *a.* Affected with mold; stale.
Mū′ta-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* Changeableness; inconstancy.
Mū′ta-ble, *a.* Subject, or given to, change; changeable; fickle; inconstant.
Mu-tā′tion, *n.* Change or process of changing.
Mūte, *a.* Silent; speechless; dumb. — *n.* One who is silent or speechless.
Mūte′ly (10), *adv.* Silently.
Mūte′ness, *n.* Silence.
Mū′ti-lāte, *v. t.* To cut off, as a limb; to mangle.
Mū′ti-lā′tion, *n.* Deprivation of an essential part.
Mū′ti-neer′, *n.* One who joins in a mutiny. [disorderly.
Mū′ti-noŭs, *a.* Seditious;
Mū′ti-ny, *n.* An insurrection of soldiers or seamen. — *v. i.* To rise against military or naval authority.
Mŭt′ter, *v.* To speak low and sullenly, or in complaint; to murmur; to grumble.
Mŭt′ton, *n.* Flesh of sheep.
Mū′tu-al, *a.* Reciprocal; acting in return.
Mū′tu-ăl′i-ty, *n.* State of being mutual; reciprocation. [cally.
Mū′tu-al-ly, *adv.* Recipro-
Mŭz′zle, *v. t.* To fasten the mouth of. — *n.* Mouth and nose of an animal; a fastening for the mouth.
Mȳ, *a.* Belonging to me.
Mȳr′i-ad, *n.* The number of 10,000; a large number.
Myr′mi-don (mĕr′mĭ-), *n.* A rough soldier; a ruffian.
Myrrh (mĕr), *n.* An inspissated sap in drops.
Myr′tle (mĕr′tl), *n.* A shrub of several species. [other.
Mȳ-sĕlf′, *pron.* I; not an-
Mys-tē′ri-oŭs, *a.* Full of mystery; obscure.
Mȳs′ter-y, *n.* A profound secret; an enigma; a trade.
Mȳs′tic, *n.* One who professes to have direct intercourse with God.
Mȳs′tic, } *a.* Obscure;
Mȳs′tic-al, } secret; hidden; allegorical; emblematical.
Mȳs′tic-al-ly, *adv.* With a secret meaning.
Mȳs′tĭ-çĭşm, *n.* Obscurity of doctrine; the doctrines of mystics.
Mȳs′ti-fȳ, *v. t.* To perplex purposely.
Mȳth, *n.* A religious fable.
Mȳth′ic, *a.* Fabulous.
Mȳth′o-lŏg′ic, } *a.* Per-
Mȳth′o-lŏg′ic-al, } taining to mythology.
Mȳ-thŏl′o-ġĭst, *n.* One versed in mythology.
Mȳ-thŏl′o-ġy, *n.* A system of fabulous doctrines respecting heathen deities.

N.

NĂB, *v. t.* To catch suddenly; to seize.
Nā′bob, *n.* A viceroy in India; a very rich man.
Nā′cre (nā′ker, 29), *n.* Mother of pearl.
Nā′dir, *n.* Point directly opposite the zenith.
Năg, *n.* A small horse.
Nā′iad (nā′yad), *n.* (Eng. *pl.* Nā′iads; Lat. *pl.* Nā′iadēş or Na-ī′a-dēş.) A water nymph.
Nāil, *n.* A claw; a horny substance on the ends of the fingers; an iron pin; two inches and a quarter. — *v. t.* (8) To fasten with a nail.
Nā′ked, *a.* Having no covering; bare; nude.
Nā′ked-ly, *adv.* Openly; plainly; barrenly.
Nā′ked-ness, *n.* Bareness.
Nāme, *n.* Title; reputation. — *v. t.* To mention by name; to denominate.
Nāme′less (10), *a.* Having no name.
Nāme′ly, *adv.* That is to say.
Nāme′sāke (17), *n.* A person

of the same name as another. [cotton cloth.
Nan-keen′, *n.* A yellowish
Năp, *n.* A short sleep; woolly substance on cloth. — *v. i.* To sleep a short time.
Nāpe, *n.* The back part of the neck.
Năph′thȧ (năp′thȧ *or* năf′-thȧ), *n.* A bituminous and inflammable liquid.
Năp′kin, *n.* A cloth to wipe the mouth and hands.
Năp′py, *a.* Sleepy; causing sleepiness; heady; downy.
När-cŏt′ĭc, *a.* Inducing sleep. — *n.* An opiate.
Närd, *n.* An odorous plant and an unguent made from it; spikenard.
Năr′rāte, or **Nar-rāte′**, *v. t.* To tell; to relate.
Nar-rā′tion, *n.* Relation; rehearsal; recital; account.
Năr′ra-tĭve, *n.* A recital of particulars; a story.
Năr′rōw, *a.* Having little width; close; covetous. — *v.* To make or become less broad; to contract.
Năr′rōw-ly, *adv.* Closely; nearly; hardly; barely.
Năr′rōwş, *n. pl.* A narrow passage; a strait.
Năr′whal, *n.* A kind of whale, called also *sea-unicorn.*
Nā′şal, *a.* Pertaining to the nose. [exist or to grow.
Năs′cent, *a.* Beginning to
Năs′ty, *a.* Dirty; filthy; vile.
Nā′tal, *a.* Relating to nativity or birth.
Nā′tion, *n.* People living under one government; a race; a stock.
Nā′tion-al (năsh′un-), *a.* Pertaining to a nation.
Nā′tion-ăl′i-ty (năsh′un-), *n.* Love of one's nation; a nation; a race.
Nā′tĭve, *a.* Born with the being; pertaining to the place of one's birth. — Syn. Natural; natal. — *n.* One born in a place.
Na-tĭv′i-ty, *n.* Time, place, or circumstances of birth.
Năt′u-ral, *a.* Pertaining to nature; regular; not revealed; unaffected. — *n.* An idiot; a fool.
Năt′u-ral-ĭst, *n.* One versed in natural history.
Năt′u-ral-i-zā′tion, *n.* Admission to native privileges.
Năt′u-ral-īze (31), *v. t.* To confer the rights of citizenship on. [to nature.
Năt′u-ral-ly, *adv.* According
Nāt′ūre, *n.* Native character; kind; sort; the creation or universe; established or regular course; natural affection. [bad; vile.
Nąught (nawt), *n.* Nothing;
Nąught′i-ly (nawt′-), *adv.* In a naughty manner.
Nąught′i-ness, *n.* Badness; perverseness. [corrupt.
Nąught′y (nawt′ў), *a.* Bad;
Nąu′se-ȧ (naw′she-ȧ), *n.* Sickness at the stomach; loathing; qualm.
Nąu′se-āte (naw′she-āt), *v. t.* To affect or reject with disgust; to loathe. [some.
Nąu′seoŭs (-shus), *a.* Loath-
Nąu′tic-al, *a.* Pertaining to seamen or to navigation.
Nąu′ti-lus, *n.* A certain mollusk or its shell.

Nautilus.

Nā′val, *a.* Belonging to ships.
Nāve, *n.* Middle part of a church and also of a wheel.
Nā′vel (nā′vl), *n.* The middle of the abdomen. [ships.
Năv′i-ga-ble, *a.* Passable for
Năv′i-gāte, *v. i.* or *t.* To pass with ships; to sail.
Năv′i-gā′tion, *n.* Act or art of navigating; ships in general.
Năv′i-gā′tor, *n.* One who directs the course of a ship.
Nā′vy, *n.* A fleet of ships, especially of war-ships.
Nāy, *adv.* No; a word of denying. — *n.* Denial.
Nēap, *n.* The pole of a cart. — *a.* Low; as, *neap* tides.
Nēar, *a.* Not distant; close; intimate; immediate; covetous. — *v.* To approach. — *adv.* Within a little. — *prep.* Close by; not far from. [ly.
Nēar′ly, *adv.* At hand; close-
Nēar′ness, *n.* Closeness.
Nēar′-sīght′ed (-sīt′-), *a.* Seeing at a small distance only. [pure.
Nēat, *a.* Very clean; nice;
Nēat′-cāt′tle, *n. pl.* Oxen and cows.
Nēat′ly, *adv.* Cleanly; nicely.
Nēat′ness, *n.* Cleanliness; niceness; purity.
Nĕb′u-lȧ, *n.* (*pl.* Nĕb′u-læ, 25.) A faint misty spot in the sky, composed of innumerable stars.
Nĕb′u-lŏs′i-ty, *n.* State of being nebulous.
Nĕb′u-loŭs, *a.* Resembling a nebula, or a collection of vapors. [needful.
Nĕç′es-sa-rĭeş, *n. pl.* Things
Nĕç′es-sa-ri-ly, *adv.* From necessity; inevitably.
Nĕç′es-sa-ry, *a.* Such as must be; indispensable.
Ne-çĕs′si-tāte, *v. t.* To make necessary; to compel.
Ne-çĕs′si-toŭs, *a.* Very needy.
Ne-çĕs′si-ty, *n.* That which must be; pressing need; extreme indigence; irresistible force.
Nĕck, *n.* The part between the head and body; a narrow tract of land.
Nĕck′cloth, *n.* A cloth for men's necks.
Nĕck′er-chief (17), *n.* A kerchief for the neck.
Nĕck′laçe, *n.* A string of beads, &c., for the neck.
Ne-crŏl′o-ġy, *n.* A register of the dead or of deaths.
Nĕc′ro-măn′çer, *n.* A sorcerer; a wizard.
Nĕc′ro-măn′çy, *n.* Conjuration; sorcery; witchcraft.
Nĕc′tar, *n.* The fabled drink of the gods. [tar.
Nec-tā′re-an, *a.* Like nec-
Nĕc′tar-ĭne, *n.* A variety of the peach.
Nĕc′tar-y, *n.* The honey-cup of a flower.
Need, *n.* Occasion for something; urgent want. — Syn.

Necessity; exigency; strait. —*v. t.* To want. —*v. i.* To be wanted. [requisite.

Need'ful (17), *a.* Necessary;

Nee'dle (18), *n.* A pointed instrument for sewing, and for the mariner's compass.

Need'less, *a.* Unnecessary.

Need'less-ly, *adv.* Without necessity.

Needs, *adv.* Indispensably.

Need'y, *a.* Necessitous; poor.

Ne'er, *adv.* A contraction of *Never*. [wicked.

Ne-fā'ri-oŭs, *a.* Abominably

Ne-gā'tion, *n.* Denial.

Nĕg'a-tĭve, *a.* Implying denial. —*n.* A word indicating denial, as *not*. —*v. t.* To prove the contrary of; to deny. [or by denial.

Nĕg'a-tĭve-ly, *adv.* With

Neg-lĕct', *v. t.* To omit by carelessness. —*n.* Omission; slight. [careless.

Neg-lĕct'fŭl, *a.* Heedless;

Nĕg'li-ġençe, *n.* Habitual omission of that which ought to be done.

Nĕg'li-ġent, *a.* Apt to neglect; heedless; inattentive.

Ne-gō'ti-a-ble (-shĭ-a-), *a.* Capable of being negotiated.

Ne-gō'ti-āte (-shĭ-āt), *v.* To trade; to treat with; to sell.

Ne-gō'ti-ā'tion (-shĭ-ā'shun), *n.* A treaty of business.

Nē'gress, *n.* A female negro.

Nē'gro, *n.* (*pl.* **Nē'grōes**, 18), *n.* A black African, or a descendant of one.

Nē'gus, *n.* Wine, water, sugar, and lemon-juice, mixed.

Neigh (nā), *v. i.* To whinny, as a horse. —*n.* Voice of a horse.

Neigh'bor (nā'bur), *n.* One who lives near; a country or nation near. —*v. i.* To live near; to adjoin.

Neigh'bor-ing (nā'-), *a.* Living or being near.

Neigh'bor-hood (nā'-), *n.* A place near; vicinity.

Neigh'bor-ly (nā'-), *a.* Cultivating familiar intercourse.

Nēi'ther (nē'ther *or* nī'ther; — the former mode is much to be preferred), *pron.* Not either. —*conj.* Nor.

Ne-ŏl'o-ġĭşm, *n.* A new word or expression.

Ne-ŏl'o-ġĭst, *n.* One who holds to neology.

Ne-ŏl'o-ġy, *n.* Introduction or use of new words or terms; new doctrines. [vert.

Nē'o-phȳte, *n.* A new con-

Nĕph'ew (nĕf'yu; in *Eng.* nĕv'yu), *n.* Son of a brother or sister.

Ne-phrĭt'ic, *a.* Pertaining to the kidneys. [relations.

Nĕp'o-tĭşm, *n.* Favoritism to

Nē're-id, *n.* A sea-nymph.

Nērve (18), *n.* An organ of sensation and motion in animals; firmness; strength. —*v. t.* To give vigor to.

Nērve'less (10), *a.* Without strength.

Nērv'ĭne (11), *a.* Good for the nerves. —*n.* A medicine that soothes nervous excitement.

Nērv'oŭs, *a.* Of or pertaining to the nerves; strong; vigorous; having weak or diseased nerves.

Nērv'oŭs-ly, *adv.* In a nervous manner.

Nērv'oŭs-ness, *n.* State of being nervous. [norance.

Nĕs'cience (nĕsh'enss), *n.* Ig-

Nĕst, *n.* A bed for birds or insects; a collection of boxes, &c.

Nĕs'tle (nĕs'l), *v. i.* To lie close; to move restlessly.

Nĕst'ling (nĕs'-), *n.* A bird just hatched.

Nĕt, *n.* An instrument of mesh-work for catching fish and fowls. —*v. t.* (7) To make into net-work; to produce in clear profit. —*a.* Clear of all charges and deductions.

Nĕth'er, *a.* Lower; infernal.

Nĕth'er-mōst, *a.* Lowest.

Nĕt'ting, *n.* A piece of net-work.

Nĕt'tle, *n.* A prickly plant. —*v. t.* To sting; to vex.

Nĕt'-work (-wûrk), *n.* Work wrought for or like a net.

Neū-răl'ġi-a, *n.* Acute pain in the nerves.

Neū-răl'ġic, *a.* Relating to neuralgia.

Neū'ter, *a.* Of neither party; of neither gender.

Neū'tral, *a.* Not of either party. —*n.* One that takes no part in a contest.

Neu-trăl'i-ty, *n.* State of being neutral; indifference.

Neū'tral-i-zā'tion, *n.* Act of rendering neuter. [neutral.

Neū'tral-īze, *v. t.* To render

Nĕv'er, *adv.* At no time.

Nĕv'er-the-lĕss', *adv.* Notwithstanding; however; yet.

New (nū), *a.* Fresh; recent; modern. [formed.

New-făn'gled, *a.* Newly

New'ly, *adv.* Freshly; lately.

New'ness, *n.* Freshness; novelty; recent change.

Newş, *n.* Fresh information.

Newş'mon'ger (-mŭng'ger), *n.* A dealer in news.

Newş'pā-per, *n.* A paper to circulate news.

Newt (nūt), *n.* A small lizard.

Nĕxt, *a.* Nearest in place, time or rank. —*adv.* At the time or turn nearest.

Nĭb, *n.* A point, as of a pen; the end of a beak.

Nĭb'ble, *n.* A little bite. —*v. i.* or *t.* To eat slowly.

Nīçe, *a.* Pleasing; exact; fine; refined; squeamish.

Nīçe'ly, *adv.* Accurately; delicately.

Nī'çe-ty, *n.* Accuracy; minuteness; delicacy. [wall.

Nĭche, *n.* A small recess in a

Nĭck, *n.* A notch; a score for keeping an account; exact point. —*v. t.* To cut in notches; to hit. [metal.

Nĭck'el, *n.* A grayish-white

Nĭck'-năcks, *n. pl.* Small wares; trifles.

Nĭck'nāme, *n.* A name in sport or contempt. —*v. t.* To name in contempt or familiarity.

Nĭc'tāte, **Nĭc'ti-tāte**, } *v. i.* To wink; to blink.

Nic-tā'tion, **Nĭc'ti-tā'tion**, } *n.* The act of winking.

Niēçe, *n.* A daughter of a brother or sister.
Nĭg'gard, *n.* A stingy person.
Nĭg'gard, } *a.* Sordidly
Nĭg'gard-ly, } parsimonious; meanly covetous.
Nīgh (nī), *a.* Near; allied closely. — *adv.* Nearly; closely. — *prep.* Near to.
Nīght (nīt), *n.* Time from sunset to sunrise.
Nīght'cap (nīt'-), *n.* A cap worn in bed.
Nīght'-fạll (nīt'-), *n.* Close [of day.
Nīght'gown (nīt'-), *n.* A loose gown worn in bed.
Nīght'hawk (nīt'-), *n.* A bird that hunts its prey toward evening.
Nīght'in-gale (nīt'-), *n.* A small bird that sings at night.
Nīght'ly (nīt'lў), *a.* Done by night. — *adv.* Every night.
Nīght'mâre (nīt'-), *n.* Sensation of weight on the breast in sleep.
Nīght'shāde (nīt'-), *n.* A plant with small white flowers.
Nīght'-wạtch (nīt'-), *n.* A division or period of the night; guard at night.
Nī-hĭl'i-ty, *n.* Nothingness.
Nĭm'ble, *a.* Light and quick in motion; brisk; agile.
Nĭm'bly, *adv.* With agility.
Nĭm'bus, *n.* Circle of rays round the head; a halo.
Nīne, *a.* Eight and one added.
Nīne'pins, *n.* A kind of play [or game.
Nīne'teen, *a.* Nine and ten.
Nīne'ti-eth, *a.* Ordinal of 90.
Nīne'ty, *a.* Nine times ten.
Nĭn'ny, *n.* A simpleton.
Nīnth, *n.* The ordinal of nine.
Nĭp, *v. t.* To pinch; to blast, as by frost; to destroy; to bite. — *n.* A pinch; a blast.
Nĭp'pers, *n. pl.* Small pinchers.
Nĭp'ple, *n.* A teat.
Nĭt, *n.* The egg of an insect.
Nĭt'id, *a.* Shining; gay.
Nī'ter } (29), *n.* Nitrate of
Nī'tre } potassa, a white chemical salt.
Nī'trate, *n.* A salt formed of nitric acid and a base.
Nī'tric, *a* Containing niter.
Nī'tro-gen, *n.* A gas, having no taste or smell.
Nī'tro-glўç'er-ine, *n.* A powerful explosive compound formed of nitric and sulphuric acids mixed with glycerine.
Nī'troŭs, *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, niter.
Nō, *adv.* A word of denial. — *a.* Not any; none.
No-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Dignity of mind; distinction of family or rank; body of nobles.
Nō'ble, *a.* Dignified from rank, intellect, or character. — SYN. Exalted; elevated; honorable. — *n.* A person of rank.
Nō'ble-man (21), *n.* A man [of rank.
Nō'ble-ness, *n.* Greatness of mind; dignity; worth.
Nō'bly, *adv.* With dignity; with greatness of soul, splendor, &c.
Nō'bŏd-y, *n.* No person; no one.
Noc-tăm'bu-lĭst, *n.* One who walks in sleep.
Noc-tûr'nal, *a.* Nightly.
Nŏd, *n.* A quick inclination of the head. — *v. i.* To bow the head.
Nŏd'dle, *n.* The head.
Nŏd'dy, *n.* A simpleton.
Nōde, *n.* A knot; point where the orbit of a planet intersects the ecliptic.
Nŏd'u-lar, *a.* Pertaining to, or in the form of, a nodule.
Nŏd'ule, *n.* A rounded mass of irregular shape.
Nŏg'ĝin, *n.* A small mug or wooden cup.
Noiṣe (18), *n.* Sound of any kind. — *v. i.* or *t.* To sound loud.
Noiṣe'less, *a.* Making no [noise.
Noi'ṣi-ly, *adv.* With noise.
Noi'ṣi-ness, *n.* State of being noisy.
Noi'sŏme, *a.* Offensive; hurtful and disgusting.
Noi'ṣy (noi'zў), *a.* Clamorous; boisterous: turbulent.
Nŏm'ad, *n.* One who leads a wandering and pastoral life.
No-măd'ic, *a.* Moving from [place to place.
Nō'men-clāt'ūre, *n.* System of names in any art or science.
Nŏm'i-nal, *a.* Existing in name only; not real.
Nŏm'i-nal-ly, *adv.* In name [only.
Nŏm'i-nāte, *v. t.* To name; to propose.
Nŏm'i-nā'tion, *n.* Act of [nominating.
Nŏm'i-na-tĭve, *a.* Pertaining to a name. — *n.* Case in which the subject of a verb stands.
Nŏm'i-nee', *n.* One designated by another.
Nŏn'ạge, *n.* Minority in age.
Nŏn'-at-tĕnd'ançe, *n.* A failure to attend.
Nŏn'-con-dŭct'or, *n.* A substance that does not transmit heat or electricity.
Nŏn'-con-fôrm'ist, *n.* One who does not conform to an established church.
Nŏn'-con-fôrm'i-ty, *n.* Want of conformity.
Nŏn'de-scrĭpt, *a.* Not hitherto described.
Nŏne (nŭn *or* nōn), *a.* & *pron.* No one; not any.
Non-ĕn'ti-ty, *n.* A thing not existing.
Nōneṣ, *n. pl.* In *ancient Rome*, the 7th of March, May, July, and October, and the 5th of the other months.
Nŏne'such, *n.* A thing that [has no equal.
Nŏn'-ex-ĭst'ençe, *n.* Want of existence.
Non-jū'ror, or Nŏn'-ju-ror, *n.* One who refuses to swear allegiance.
Non-pa-rĕil', (-rĕl'), *n.* A small kind of type like that here used.
Nŏn'plus, *n.* A puzzle. — *v. t.* To puzzle: to confound.
Non-rĕṣ'i-dent, *a.* Not residing in a particular place. — *n.* One who does not reside on his estate.
Nŏn'-re-ṣĭst'ançe, *n.* Submission to authority or power without opposition.

Nŏn'-re-ẓĭst'ant, *a.* Not resisting power or oppression.
Nŏn'sense, *n.* Words without meaning or importance.
Non-sĕns'ĭc-al, *a.* Unmeaning; absurd; foolish.
Nŏn'sūit, *n.* The stopping of a suit at law. — *v. t.* To adjudge that a plaintiff drops his suit.
Nŏŏk, *n.* A corner; a recess.
Nōōn, *n.* Middle of the day.
Nōōn'dāy, } *n.* Mid-day;
Nōōn'tīde, } time of noon.
Nōōn'ing, *n.* Repose at noon.
Nōōse (*or* nōōz), *n.* A running knot.
Nooẓe (nōōz), *v. t.* To catch in a noose.
Nŏr, *conj.* A word that denies.
Nôr'mal, *a.* Regular; teaching rudiments or principles.
Nôrth, *n.* Point opposite the south. — *a.* Being in the north.
Nôrth-ēast', *n.* Point between the north and east.
Nôrth-ēast'ern, *a.* Pertaining to the north-east.
Nôrth'er-ly, *a.* Being toward, or from, the north.
Nôrth'ern, *a.* Being in, or toward, or from, the north.
Nôrth'ward, *a.* Being toward the north. — *adv.* In a northern direction.
Nôrth-wĕst', *n.* The point between the north and west. — *a.* Being in, or proceeding from, the north-west.
Nôrth-wĕst'ern, *a.* Pertaining to the north-west.
Nōẓe, *n.* Prominent part of the face; organ of smell. — *v. t.* To smell; to lead blindly.
Nōẓe'gāy, *n.* A bunch of flowers.
No-sŏl'o-ġy, *n.* Classification of diseases.
Nŏs'tril, *n.* A passage through the nose.
Nŏs'trum, *n.* A medicine, the ingredients of which are not made public.
Nŏt, *adv.* A word that expresses denial or negation.
Nōt'a-ble, *a.* Remarkable; conspicuous; noted.
Nōt'a-ble, *a.* Actively industrious.
Nōt'a-bly, *adv.* Remarkably; eminently.
Nŏt'a-bly, *adv.* Industriously.
No-tā'ri-al, *a.* Relating to, or done by, a notary.
Nō'ta-ry (19), *n.* An officer who attests writings.
No-tā'tion, *n.* Act of noting by figures, or characters.
Nŏtch (18), *n.* A cut or nick.
Nōte, *n.* A mark; a token; a short writing; a character in music; a paper promising payment of a debt. — *v. t.* To set down; to observe closely; to denote.
Nōte'-bŏŏk, *n.* Book for notes or memoranda.
Nōt'ed, *a.* Well known by reputation or report.
Nŏth'ing (nŭth'ing *or* nŏth'ing), *n.* Not any thing.
Nŏth'ing-ness (*or* nŏth'ing-), *n.* Non-existence; nonentity.
Nō'tĭçe, *n.* Attention; remark; regard; information. — *v. t.* To observe; to see.
Nō'tĭçe-a-ble, *a.* Worthy of observation.
Nō'ti-fi-cā'tion, *n.* Act of notifying.
Nō'ti-fȳ (13), *v. t.* To declare; to make known.
Nō'tion, *n.* Conception; opinion; sentiment; a trifle.
Nō'tion-al, *a.* Existing in idea only; whimsical; fanciful.
Nō'to-rī'e-ty, *n.* Public knowledge or exposure.
No-tō'ri-oŭs, *a.* Publicly known (usually to disadvantage).
Nŏt'with-stănd'ing, *p. pr.* (commonly called an *adv.* or a *conj.*) Nevertheless.
Nought (nawt). See *Naught*.
Noun, *n.* A word which is the name of any thing.
Noŭr'ish, *v. t.* To support with food; to nurture; to feed; to cherish.
Noŭr'ish-ment, *n.* Food; sustenance; nutrition.
Nŏv'el, *a.* New; recent; unusual. — *n.* A fictitious tale.
Nŏv'el-ĭst (8), *n.* A writer of novels.
Nŏv'el-ty, *n.* Newness; a new thing.
No-vĕm'ber, *n.* Eleventh month of the year.
Nŏv'ĭçe, *n.* A beginner
No-vĭ'ti-ate (-vĭsh'i-āt), *n.* State of a novice; a novice.
Now, *adv.* At this time.
Now'a-dāyṣ, *adv.* At the present time.
Nō'whêre, *adv.* In no place or state.
Nō'wīṣe, *adv.* By no means.
Nŏx'ioŭs (nŏk'shus), *a.* Hurtful; destructive.
Nŏz'zle, *n.* A nose; snout.
Nū'cle-us, *n.* (*pl.* Nū'cle-useṣ, or Nū'cle-ī, 25.) A body about which any thing is collected; body of a comet.
Nūde, *a.* Bare; naked.
Nū'di-ty, *n.* Nakedness.
Nū'ga-to-ry, *a.* Of no force; trifling; vain.
Nŭg'ġet, *n.* A lump of metal or ore.
Nūi'sançe, *n.* That which is offensive to the public.
Nŭll (1), *a.* Void; of no force.
Nŭl'li-fi-cā'tion, *n.* Act of nullifying.
Nŭl'li-fȳ, *v. t.* To make void.
Nŭl'li-ty, *n.* Want of force; any thing void or invalid.
Nŭmb (nŭm), *a.* Torpid; void of feeling. — *v. t.* To deprive of feeling. — SYN. To deaden; chill; stupefy.
Nŭm'ber, *n.* A unit or any assemblage of units; measure; poetry; verse; (*pl.*) fourth book of the Pentateuch. — *v. t.* To count; to reckon; to enumerate.
Nŭm'ber-less, *a.* More than can be counted.
Nū'mer-al, *a.* Relating to number. — *n.* A figure or letter to express a number.
Nū'mer-ā'tion, *n.* Act or art of numbering.
Nū'mer-ā'tor, *n.* A number that shows how many parts are taken.
Nu-mĕr'ĭc-al, *a.* Denoting number.
Nu-mĕr'ĭc-al-ly, *adv.* With respect to number.
Nū'mer-oŭs, *a.* Being or containing many.
Nū'miṣ-măt'ĭcs, *n. sing.* The science of coins and medals.

Nŭm'skull (17), *n.* A blockhead; a dunce; a dolt.

Nŭn, *n.* A woman devoted to a religious life, and living in a cloister.

Nŭn'ci-o (-shi-), *n.* Embassador of the pope.

Nun-cū'pa-tĭve, or **Nŭn'cu-pā'tĭve**, *a.* Verbally pronounced; not written.

Nŭn'ner-y, *n.* A house for nuns; a cloister.

Nŭp'tial (nŭp'shal), *a.* Pertaining to marriage.

Nŭp'tials, *n. pl.* Marriage.

Nûrse, *n.* One who tends a child or a sick person. — *v. t.* To tend, as a child; to tend, as a sick person.

Nûrs'er-y, *n.* A room for young children; a plantation of young trees.

Nûrs'ling (10), *n.* One who is nursed; an infant.

Nûrt'ūre, *n.* That which nurtures; education. — *v. t.* To feed; to educate; to nourish.

Nŭt, *n.* A fruit consisting of a hard shell and a kernel; a small block for holding a bolt.

Nu-tā'tion, *n.* A vibratory motion of the earth's axis.

Nŭt'-gall, *n.* Excrescence of the oak.

Nŭt'meg, *n.* A kind of aromatic nut used in cookery.

Nū'tri-ment, *n.* That which nourishes. — SYN. Aliment; diet; nourishment; food.

Nū'tri-mĕnt'al, **Nu-trĭ'tious** (-trĭsh'us), *a.* Nourishing; nutritive.

Nu-trĭ'tion (-trĭsh'un), *n.* Act of nourishing; that which nourishes; nutriment.

Nū'tri-tĭve, *a.* Nutritious; nourishing.

Nўmph, *n.* A goddess; a maiden.

O.

O, *interj.* used in calling or in direct address; also, to express pain, grief, surprise, desire, &c.

Ōaf, *n.* A changeling; a dolt.

Ōak, *n.* A valuable tree.

Ōak'en, *a.* Made of oak.

Ōak'um, *n.* Old ropes pulled to pieces, and used for calking the seams of ships, &c.

Ōar, *n.* An instrument to row boats. — *v.* To row or impel by rowing.

Ō'a-sis, or **O-ā'sis**, *n.* (*pl.* **Ō'a-sēs**, or **O-ā'sēs**.) A fertile spot in a desert.

Ōat, *n.* A plant and its seed [used chiefly in the plural].

Ōat'en, *a.* Pertaining to oats.

Ōath, *n.* A solemn affirmation with an appeal to God for its truth; a blasphemous use of the name of God or Christ.

Ob-dū'ra-cy, or **Ŏb'du-ra-cy**, *n.* State of being obdurate; invincible hardness of heart; stubbornness.

Ŏb'du-rate, or **Ob-dū'rate**, *a.* Inflexibly hardened in feelings, esp. against moral influence. — SYN. Callous; hardened; stubborn.

O-bē'di-ençe, *n.* Compliance with what is required.

O-bē'di-ent, *a.* Willing to obey; submissive to restraint or control. — SYN. Dutiful; subservient; compliant; obsequious.

O-bei'sançe (-bē'- *or* -bā'-), *n.* Act of reverence; a bow.

Obelisk.

Ŏb'e-lĭsk, *n.* A kind of quadrangular pillar or monument.

O-bēse', *a.* Excessively fat.

O-bēse'ness, **O-bĕs'i-ty**, *n.* Fatness; corpulence.

O-bey', *v. t.* To comply with the orders of; to perform.

Ŏb'fus-cā'tion, *n.* A darkening or confusing.

Ō'bit, or **Ŏb'it**, *n.* Death; decease.

O-bĭt'u-a-ry, *n.* A notice of the death of a person. — *a.* Relating to the death of a person.

Ŏb'ject, *n.* That on which the mind is employed; end; aim; motive.

Ob-jĕct', *v. t.* To present or offer in opposition.

Ob-jĕc'tion, *n.* Adverse reason. [to objections.

Ob-jĕc'tion-a-ble, *a.* Liable

Ob-jĕct'ĭve, *a.* Pertaining to the object; outward; external.

Ob-jĕct'or, *n.* One who objects.

Ob-jûr'ga-to-ry, *a.* Designed to chide or reprove.

Ob-lāte', *a.* Flattened or depressed at the poles.

Ob-lā'tion, *n.* An offering.

Ŏb'li-gāte, *v. t.* To bind by contract or duty.

Ŏb'li-gā'tion, *n.* The binding force of a vow, law, or duty; a bond.

Ŏb'li-ga-to-ry, *a.* Imposing an obligation; binding.

O-blīge', *v. t.* To constrain; to bind by a favor; to gratify.

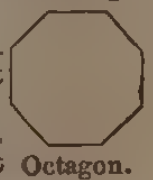
O-blīg'ing, *a.* Disposed to do favors; engaging.

Ob-līque' (-leek' *or* -līk'), *a.* Deviating from a right line; not parallel; indirect.

Ob-līque'ly (-leek'- *or* -līk'-), *adv.* Not directly.

Ob-lĭq'ui-ty (-lĭk'wĭ-), *n.* Deviation from a right line, or from moral rectitude.

Ob-lĭt'er-āte, *v. t.* To blot out; to erase; to efface.
Ob-lĭt'er-ā'tion, *n.* Act of blotting out; extinction.
Ob-lĭv'i-on, *n.* Forgetfulness.
Ob-lĭv'i-oŭs, *a.* Causing forgetfulness; forgetful.
Ŏb'long, *a.* Longer than broad.
Ŏb'lo-quy, *n.* Calumnious language. — SYN. Slander; calumny; abuse.
Ob-nŏx'ioŭs (-nŏk'shus), *a.* Offensive; odious; liable; exposed.
O'bo-e, *n.* A wind instrument sounded through a reed.
Ob-ō'vate, *a.* Ovate with the narrow end downward.
Ob-sçēne', *a.* Grossly indelicate and disgusting.
Ob-sçĕn'i-ty, *n.* Impurity in expression, or in representation.
Ŏb'scu-rā'tion, *n.* Act of darkening.
Ob-scūre', *a.* Dark; gloomy; not easily understood; not much known. — *v. t.* To darken; to make less clear or beautiful.
Ob-scūre'ly, *adv.* Darkly; dimly.
Ob-scū'ri-ty, *n.* State of being obscure; darkness; privacy.
Ŏb'se-quĭes (-kwiz), *n. pl.* Funeral solemnities.
Ob-sē'qui-oŭs, *a.* Meanly submissive or compliant.
Ob-sē'qui-oŭs-ly, *adv.* With servile compliance.
Ob-sē'qui-oŭs-ness, *n.* Servility.
Ob-şērv'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being observed; remarkable.
Ob-şērv'ançe, *n.* Attention.
Ob-şērv'ant, *a.* Regardful.
Ŏb'şer-vā'tion, *n.* Act of observing; remark; notice.
Ob-şērv'a-to-ry, *n.* A place for astronomical observations.
Ob-şērve', *v. t.* To see; to notice; to utter, as a remark.
Ob-şērv'er, *n.* One who observes.
Ob-sĕs'sion (-sĕsh'un), *n.* Act of besieging.
Ŏb'so-lĕs'çent, *a.* Going out of use.
Ŏb'so-lēte, *a.* Disused; out of date.
Ŏb'sta-cle, *n.* That which hinders; obstruction.
Ob-stĕt'ric, *a.* Pertaining to midwifery.
Ob-stĕt'rics, *n. sing.* Science of midwifery.
Ŏb'sti-na-çy, *n.* Stubbornness.
Ŏb'sti-nate, *a.* Stubborn; stiff; pertinacious.
Ŏb'sti-nate-ly, *adv.* Stubbornly.
Ob-strĕp'er-oŭs, *a.* Clamorous; loud; turbulent.
Ob-strŭct', *v. t.* To hinder; to stop; to block up.
Ob-strŭc'tion, *n.* That which obstructs. — SYN. Obstacle.
Ob-strŭct'ive, *a.* Hindering.
Ob-tāin', *v. t.* To gain; to get. — *v. i.* To become prevalent or general.
Ob-tāin'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being obtained.
Ob-tĕst', *v. t.* To call to witness; to beseech.
Ŏb'tes-tā'tion, *n.* Supplication; entreaty.
Ob-trude', *v. t.* To thrust in or upon; to urge upon against the will.
Ob-tru'şion, *n.* Act of obtruding.
Ob-tru'sive, *a.* Disposed to obtrude.
Ob-tūse', *a.* Not acute; dull; obscure.
Ob-tūse'ly, *adv.* In an obtuse manner.
Ob-tūse'ness (10), *n.* Want of sharpness or readiness.
Ŏb'verse, *n.* Face of a coin.
Ob-vērt', *v. t.* To turn toward or downward.
Ŏb'vi-āte, *v. t.* To meet; to prevent; to clear the way of.
Ŏb'vi-oŭs, *a.* Evident; clear.
Ŏb'vi-oŭs-ly, *adv.* Evidently.
Oc-cā'şion, *n.* Opportunity; incident; accidental cause; need; exigence. — *v. t.* To cause incidentally.
Oc-cā'şion-al, *a.* Occurring at times; produced by accident; casual; incidental.
Oc-cā'şion-al-ly, *adv.* Upon occasion; at times.
Ŏc'çi-dent, *n.* The west.
Ŏc'çi-dĕnt'al, *a.* Western.
Oc-çĭp'i-tal, *a.* Pertaining to the back part of the head.
Ŏc'çi-pŭt, *n.* The hinder part of the head.
Oc-clū'sion, *n.* A shutting up.
Oc-cŭlt', *a.* Secret; hidden.
Ŏc'cul-tā'tion, *n.* Act of concealment; a hiding.
Ŏc'cu-pan-çy, *n.* Possession.
Ŏc'cu-pant, *n.* One who takes or holds possession.
Ŏc'cu-pā'tion, *n.* Act of occupying; business; possession; employment.
Ŏc'cu-pȳ (13), *v. t.* To hold; to keep; to employ; to use
Oc-cûr', *v. i.* To be found here and there; to come to the mind.
Oc-cŭr'rençe, *n.* Any single event
Ō'cean (ō'shun), *n.* The largest body of water on the earth, or one of the chief divisions of it.
Ō'ce-ăn'ic (-she-), *a.* Pertaining to the ocean.
Ō'cher } (29), *n.* Clay containing iron.
Ō'chre }
Ŏc'ta-chôrd, *n.* An instrument or system of eight sounds.
Ŏc'ta-gon, *n.* A figure of eight sides and angles.


Octagon.

Oc-tăg'o-nal, *a.* Containing eight angles and sides.
Ŏc'ta-hē'dral, *a.* Having eight equal faces.
Ŏc'ta-hē'dron, *n.* A figure of eight equal sides.

Oc-tăn'gu-lar, *a.* Octahedron. Having eight angles.
Ŏc'tave, *n.* (*Mus.*) The interval between one and eight of the scale.
Oc-tā'vo (18), *n.* A book with eight leaves to a sheet.
Oc-tĕn'ni-al, *a.* Coming once in eight years.
Oc-tō'ber, *n.* Tenth month of the year.
Ŏc'to-ge-nā'ri-an, *n.* A person eighty years of age.
Ŏc'u-lar, *a.* Known by, or relating to, the eye.
Ŏc'u-list, *n.* One skilled in diseases of the eye.

Ŏdd (3), *a.* Uneven in number; strange; peculiar.
Ŏdd'i-ty, *n.* Singularity; a singular person. [strangely
Ŏdd'ly (9), *adv.* Unevenly;
Ŏdds, *n. pl.* Inequality; excess; advantage. [song.
Ōde, *n.* A short poem; a
O-dē'on, *n.* A kind of theater.
Ō'di-oŭs, *a.* Very offensive; hateful; detestable.
Ō'di-um, *n.* Quality of provoking hate. [perfume.
Ō'dor (33), *n.* Scent; smell;
Ō'dor-ĭf'er-oŭs, *a.* Fragrant.
Ō'dor-oŭs, *a.* Sweet of scent; fragrant.
Ō'er, contraction of *Over.*
Ŏf (ŏv, 1), *prep.* From, or out from; proceeding from; belonging or relating to.
Ŏff, *adv.* denoting distance. —*prep.* Distant from. —*interj.* Away; begone.
Ŏf'fal, *n.* Carrion; putrid meat; refuse.
Of-fĕnçe', *n.* See *Offense.*
Of-fĕnd', *v. t.* To displease; to make angry. [fends.
Of-fĕnd'er, *n.* One who of-
Of-fĕnse' (27), *n.* Act of offending; displeasure; anger; injury; fault; sin.
Of-fĕn'sĭve, *a.* Displeasing; obnoxious; used in attack.
Ŏf'fer (8), *v. t.* or *i.* To present; to propose; to bid; to undertake. —*n.* A proposal; price bid.
Ŏf'fer-ing, *n.* A sacrifice; any thing offered.
Ŏff'-hănd, *adv.* or *a.* Without study or preparation.
Ŏf'fĭçe (18), *n.* Customary duty; public employment; function; place of business; religious truth.
Ŏf'fi-çer, *n.* One who holds an office. —*v. t.* To furnish with officers.
Of-fĭ'cial (-fĭsh'al), *a.* Pertaining to, or derived from, office. —*n.* An ecclesiastical judge.
Of-fĭ'cial-ly (-fĭsh'al-), *adv.* By authority.
Of-fĭ'ci-āte (-fĭsh'ĭ-āt), *v. i.* To perform an office.
Of-fĭ'cioŭs (-fĭsh'us), *a.* Excessively forward in doing kind offices. — SYN. Kind; meddling; busy; impertinent; intermeddling.
Ŏff'ing, *n.* The sea at a good distance from shore.
Ŏff'scour-ing, *n.* Refuse or rejected matter.
Ŏff'set, *n.* A shoot or sprout; any thing given in exchange or retaliation.
Off-sĕt', or Ŏff'set, *v. t.* To set against another account.
Ŏff'spring, *n.* Children; issue; descendants.
Ŏft, *adv.* Frequently.
Ŏft'en (ŏf'n), } *adv.* Fre-
Ŏft'en-tīmes, } quently.
O-gee', *n.* A molding which is both concave and convex.
Ō'gle (ō'gl), *v.* To view or look with side glances. —*n.* A side glance.
Ō'gre (ō'gẽr, 29), *n.* An imaginary monster, who lived on human beings.
Ōh, *interj.* denoting surprise or pain, &c.
Oil, *n.* An unctuous animal or vegetable substance. —*v. t.* To smear or anoint with oil.
Oil'-clŏth, *n.* A cloth oiled or painted for covering floors, and for other uses.
Oil'i-ness, *n.* Quality of being oily; unctuousness.
Oil'y, *a.* Like oil; smooth.
Oint, *v. t.* To rub with oil.
Oint'ment, *n.* Any soft unctuous matter.
Ōld, *a.* Having existed a long time; aged; ancient.
Ōld'en (ōld'n), *a.* Old; ancient.
Ō'le-ăg'i-noŭs, *a.* Oily.
Ō'le-o-mär'ga-rīne, *n.* Artificial butter made chiefly from animal fat.
Ol-făc'to-ry, *a.* Of, or having the sense of, smelling.
O-lĭb'a-num, *n.* A gum resin.
Ŏl'i-gär-ch'y, *n.* Government in the hands of a few.
Ŏl'ĭve, *n.* A tree cultivated for its fruit, and for the oil it yields; the emblem of peace; a color composed of violet and green.
O-lўm'pi-ăd, *n.* Period of 4 years in Grecian history.
O-lўm'pic, *a.* Pertaining to Olympia and its games.
O-mē'gà, or O-mĕg'à, *n.* The last Greek letter; the last.
Ŏm'e-let (*colloq.* ŏm'let), *n.* A fritter of eggs, &c.
Ō'men, *n.* A prognostic; a sign; a presage; an augury.
Ŏm'i-noŭs, *a.* Containing an omen; inauspicious.
O-mĭs'sion (-mĭsh'un), *n.* Neglect; failure.
Ŏm'ni-bus, *n.* A large four-wheeled vehicle for conveying passengers.
O-mĭt', *v. t.* To leave out; to pass by; to neglect.
Om-nĭp'o-tençe, *n.* Unlimited or infinite power.
Om-nĭp'o-tent, *a.* Having all power. —*n.* The Almighty.
Ŏm'ni-prĕs'ençe, *n.* Presence in every place.
Ŏm'ni-prĕs'ent, *a.* Present in every place.
Om-nĭs'ciençe (-nĭsh'enss), *n.* Universal knowledge.
Om-nĭs'cient (-nĭsh'ent), *a.* Having infinite or universal knowledge. [vouring.
Om-nĭv'o-roŭs, *a.* All-de-
Ŏn, *prep.* At the upper part of a thing, and supported by it; at; near; with; toward; for; upon. —*adv.* Forward.
Onçe (wŭnss), *adv.* At one time; formerly.
One (wŭn), *a.* Single; individual; any. [ty.
One'ness (wŭn'nes), *n.* Uni-
Ŏn'er-a-ry, *a.* Fitted for carrying burdens. [oppressive.
Ŏn'er-oŭs, *a.* Burdensome;
Ŏn'ion (ŭn'yun), *n.* A culinary plant having a bulbous root. [gly.
Ōn'ly, *a.* Single. —*adv.* Sin-
Ŏn'set, *n.* A violent attack; assault. [tack; assault.
Ŏn'slaught (-slawt), *n.* At-
Ŏn'to-lŏg'ic-al, *a.* Relating to the science of being in general. [ing in general.
On-tŏl'o-gy, *n.* Science of be-

Ŏn′ward, } *adv.* Forward;
Ŏn′wărdş, } further. — *a.* Advanced or advancing; improving.
Ō′nyx, *n.* A precious stone.
Ooze, *n.* Soft mud. — *v. i.* To flow gently. [mud.
Ooz′y, *a.* Containing soft
O-păç′i-ty, *n.* Want of transparency. [transparent.
O-pāque′ (o-pāk′), *a.* Not
Ō′pal, *n.* A precious stone of changeable colors.
Ō′pal-ĕs′çent, *a.* Large opal.
Ō′pal-ĭne, *a.* Pertaining to, or like, opal.
Ōpe, *v. t.* To open.
Ō′pen (ō′pn), *v. t.* To unclose; to unfold; to enter upon. — *a.* Not shut up; unclosed; public; candid; plain. [a breach.
Ō′pen-ing, *n.* An aperture;
Ō′pen-ly, *adv.* Publicly; plainly; frankly.
Ō′pen-ness, *n.* Plainness.
Ŏp′e-rȧ (18), *n.* A dramatic composition set to music.
Ŏp′er-āte, *v.* To exert power of any kind; to act; to put in motion or action; to work.
Ŏp′er-ăt′ic, *a.* Pertaining or appropriate to the opera.
Ŏp′er-ā′tion, *n.* Exertion of power; action; agency.
Ŏp′er-a-tĭve, *a.* Exerting force; efficient. — *n.* A laboring person.
Ŏp′er-ā′tor, *n.* One who operates. [dious.
Ŏp′er-ōse′, *a.* Laborious; te-
Ŏph′i-cleīde, *n.* A large brass wind-instrument.
Oph-thăl′mic (of- *or* op-), *a.* Relating to the eye.
Ŏph′thal-my (ŏf- *or* ŏp-), *n.* A disease of the eyes.
Ō′pi-ate, *n.* A medicine that contains opium; a narcotic.
O-pĭn′ion, *n.* Judgment formed by the mind; notion; sentiment; persuasion.
O-pĭn′ion-ā′ted, } *a.* Stiff to
O-pĭn′ion-a-tive, } opinion.
Ō′pi-um, *n.* The inspissated juice of the poppy.
Ō′po-dĕl′doc, *n.* A saponaceous camphorated liniment.
Op-pō′nent, *a.* Opposing; antagonistic. — *n.* An opposer; an antagonist.
Ŏp′por-tūne′, *a.* Timely; seasonable.
Ŏp′por-tūne′ly, *adv.* Seasonably.
Ŏp′por-tū′ni-ty, *n.* Fit or convenient time.
Op-pōşe′, *v. t.* To resist; to combat; to withstand.
Ŏp′po-şite, *a.* Contrary in position; facing; adverse.
Ŏp′po-şi′tion (-zĭsh′un), *n.* Repugnance; resistance; obstacle; an opposite party.
Ŏp′po-şi′tion-ĭst (-zĭsh′un-), *n.* One in an opposite party.
O-pŏs′sum, *n.* A marsupial quadruped of America.
Op-prĕss′, *v. t.* To burden.
Op-prĕs′sion (-prĕsh′un), *n.* Act of oppressing.
Op-prĕss′ĭve, *a.* Burdensome; unjustly severe.
Op-prĕss′ĭve-ly, *adv.* In an oppressive or cruel manner.
Op-prĕss′ĭve-ness, *n.* Quality of being oppressive.
Op-prĕss′or, *n.* One who oppresses; a tyrant.
Op-prō′bri-oŭs, *a.* Reproachful and contemptuous; made hateful.
Op-prō-bri-oŭs-ly, *adv.* Reproachfully; infamously.
Op-prō′bri-um, *n.* Contemptuous or disdainful reproach. [pose.
Op-pūgn′ (-pūn′), *v. t.* To op-
Ŏp′ta-tĭve, *a.* Expressing desire or wish.
Ŏp′tic, } *a.* Pertaining to
Ŏp′tĭc-al, } the eye or vision, or to optics.
Op-tĭ′cian (-tĭsh′an), *n.* A person skilled in optics.
Ŏp′tics, *n. sing.* Science of the nature and laws of vision.
Ŏp′ti-mĭşm, *n.* The doctrine that every thing in nature is ordered for the best.
Ŏp′ti-mĭst, *n.* One who holds that all events are ordered for the best.
Ŏp′tion, *n.* Right or power of choosing. — SYN. Choice.
Ŏp′tion-al, *a.* Left to choice.
Ŏp′u-lençe, *n.* Wealth; riches; affluence.
Ŏp′u-lent, *a.* Very rich.
Ôr, *conj.* A connective that marks an alternative.
Ŏr′a-cle, *n.* An answer considered infallible; a wise man; (*pl.*) the revelations of God.
O-răc′u-lar, *a.* Uttering oracles; authoritative; ambiguous.
Ō′ral, *a.* Delivered by the mouth; spoken. [mouth.
Ō′ral-ly, *adv.* By word of
Ŏr′ange (18), *n.* A certain tree and its round yellow fruit. — *a.* Having the color of an orange.
O-răng′-ou-tăng′, *n.* A large ape, having a deformed resemblance to man.

Orang-outang.

O-rā′tion, *n.* A public and elaborate discourse.
Ŏr′a-tor, *n.* An eloquent public speaker; a petitioner.
Ŏr′a-tŏr′ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to an orator or to oratory.
Ŏr′a-tō′ri-o (18), *n.* A sacred drama set to music; an oratory.
Ŏr′a-to-ry, *n.* Art of public speaking; a small chapel.
Ôrb, *n.* A round body; a sphere; a globe; an orbit.
Or-bĭc′u-lar, *a.* Round; circular; spherical.
Ôrb′it, *n.* Path of a planet or comet round its center; cavity of the eye. [orbit.
Ôr′bit-al, *a.* Pertaining to an
Ôr′chard, *n.* An inclosure or assemblage of fruit trees.
Ôr′ches-trȧ, or Or-chĕs′trȧ, *n.* The part of a theater appropriated for the musicians; the musicians.
Ôr′chis (-kis), *n.* A plant.
Or-dāin′, *v. t.* To establish; to appoint; to decree; to invest with ministerial or sacerdotal functions.

Ôr'de-al, *n.* Trial by fire or by water; severe scrutiny.
Ôr'der, *n.* Regular arrangement; command; rule; a rank or class; a written direction to pay money. —*v. t.* To regulate; to command.
Ôr'der-ly, *a.* Regular; not unruly. —*adv.* Methodically; according to rule. —*n.* A non-commissioned officer who attends on a superior officer.
Ôr'di-nal, *a.* Noting established order. —*n.* A number noting order; a book of rites. [law; rite.
Ôr'di-nançe (18), *n.* Rule;
Ôr'di-na-ri-ly (13), *adv.* Usually; commonly.
Ôr'di-na-ry, *a.* Usual; common; of little merit. —*n.* An ecclesiastical judge; a public table. [daining.
Ôr'di-nā'tion, *n.* Act of or-
Ôrd'nançe, *n.* Heavy artillery; cannon, mortars, &c.
Ôre, *n.* A natural compound of metal and other matter.
Ôr'gan, *n.* An instrument of action or motion; a medium of communication; a wind instrument of music.
Or-găn'ic, } *a.* Containing
Or-găn'ic-al, } organs.
Ôr'gan-ĭşm, *n.* Organic structure. [on an organ.
Ôr'gan-ĭst, *n.* One who plays
Ôr'gan-i-zā'tion, *n.* Act of organizing
Ôr'gan-īze, *v. t.* To furnish with organs; to arrange in parts; to form in due order.
Ôr'gaşm, *n.* Immoderate excitement or action.
Ôr'gĭeş, *n. pl.* Frantic revels.
Ō'ri-el, *n.* A bay window.
Ō'ri-ent, *a.* Rising as the sun; eastern; bright; shining. —*n.* The east.
Ō'ri-ĕnt'al, *a.* Eastern.
Ō'ri-ĕn'tal-ĭst, *n.* One versed in Eastern languages.
Ŏr'i-fĭçe, *n.* An opening.
Ŏr'i-gin, *n.* Beginning; commencement; source.
O-rĭg'i-nal, *a* First; primitive; having new or striking ideas. —*n.* Origin; first copy; an eccentric person. [being original.
O-rĭg'i-năl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of
O-rĭg'i-nal-ly, *adv.* At first.
O-rĭg'i-nāte, *v. t.* To bring into existence. —*v. i.* To take rise; to begin.
O-rĭg'i-nā'tion, *n.* Act of being or coming into existence. [originates.
O-rĭg'i-nā'tor, *n.* One who
Ō'ri-ōle, *n.* A bird allied to the thrushes.
O-rī'on, *n.* A large and bright constellation.
Ŏr'i-şon, *n.* A prayer.
Ôr'lop, *n.* Deck on which cables are stowed in ships.
Ôr'mo-lū', *n.* A kind of brass made to resemble gold.
Ôr'na-ment, *n.* Decoration. —*v. t.* To decorate; to embellish; to adorn.
Ôr'na-mĕnt'al, *a.* Tending to adorn or embellish.
Ôr'nāte, *a.* Adorned; decorated; beautiful.
Ôr'ni-thŏl'o-ġĭst, *n.* One skilled in ornithology.
Ôr'ni-tho-lŏġ'ie-al, *a.* Pertaining to ornithology.
Ôr'ni-thŏl'o-ġy, *n.* The science which treats of birds.
O-rŏl'o-ġy, *n.* The science or description of mountains.
Ôr'phan, *n.* A child having neither father nor mother, or only one of them.
Ôr'phan-aġe, } *n.* State of
Ôr'phan-ĭşm, } an orphan.
Or-phē'an, or Ôr'phe-an, }
Ôr'phie, } *a.* Pertaining to Orpheus, an old Greek poet.
Ôr're-ry (19), *n.* An instrument to show the revolutions of the planets.
Ôr'tho-dŏx, *a.* Correct in doctrine; sound in the Christian faith.
Ôr'tho-dŏx'y, *n.* Soundness in opinion and doctrine.
Ôr'tho-ĕp'ie-al, *a.* Pertaining to orthoëpy.
Ôr'tho-e-pĭst, *n.* A person well skilled in orthoëpy.
Ôr'tho-e-py, *n.* Correct pronunciation of words.
Or-thŏg'ra-pher, *n.* One versed in orthography.
Ôr'tho-grăph'ie, } *a.* Per-
Ôr'tho-grăph'ie-al, } taining to orthography.
Or-thŏg'ra-phy, *n.* The spelling or writing of words with the proper letters.
Ôr'to-lan, *n.* A European song-bird.
Ŏs'çil-lāte, *v. i.* To swing; to vibrate; to sway.
Ŏs'çil-lā'tion, *n.* Vibration.
Ŏs'çil-la-to-ry, *a.* Moving as a pendulum; vibratory.
Ŏs'eu-lāte, *v. t.* To kiss; to touch, as two curves.
Ō'şier (ō'zher), *n.* A species of willow or the twig of the willow.
Ŏs'prey, *n.* A long-winged eagle living on fish.
Ŏs'se-oŭs (*colloq.* ŏsh'us), *a.* Bony; like bone.
Ŏs'si-fi-eā'tion, *n.* Process of changing to bone.
Ŏs'si-fy, *v. t.* or *i.* To change into bone. [bones.
Os-sĭv'o-roŭs, *a.* Feeding on
Os-tĕn'si-ble, *a.* Apparent; manifest.
Os-tĕn'si-bly, *adv.* Plausibly.
Ŏs'ten-tā'tion, *n.* Ambitious display. —SYN. Pomp; pageantry; display.
Ŏs'ten-tā'tioŭs, *a.* Affectedly showy: gaudy; pretentious.
Ŏs'ten-tā'tioŭs-ly, *adv.* In an ostentatious manner.
Ŏs'te-ŏl'o-ġĭst, *n.* One versed in osteology.
Ŏs'te-ŏl'o-ġy, *n.* Part of anatomy that treats of bones.
Ŏs'ti-a-ry, *n.* Mouth of a river; an estuary.
Ŏs'tra-çĭşm, *n.* Banishment.
Ŏs'tra-çīze, *v. t.* To banish; to put under ban.
Ŏs'trich (18), *n.* A large, swift-running bird with very short wings, and long, soft plumes in place of feathers.

Ostrich.

Ŏth'er (ŭth'er), *a.* Second of two; not the same; different.

Ŏth'er-wīse, *adv.* In a different manner.
Ŏt'ter, *n.* A small carnivorous and aquatic quadruped.
Ŏt'to-man (21), *n.* A Turk; a stuffed seat without a back. — *a.* Relating to Turkey.
Ouch, *n.* Socket of a ring.
Ought (awt), *n.* See *Aught.* — *v. imperfect.* Is fit or necessary, should.
Ounçe, *n.* 12th of a pound troy, and 16th of a pound avoirdupois; an animal resembling the leopard.
Ourş, *pron.* Of us; belonging to us.
Our, *a.* Pertaining to us.
Our-sĕlveş', *pron. pl.* We; us; — used emphatically.
Ou'şel (ōō'zl), *n.* A bird of the thrush family. [force.
Oust (owst), *v. t.* To eject with
Out, *adv.* On the outside; beyond the limits of any inclosed place or given line; abroad; not at home.
Out-băl'ançe, *v. t.* To exceed in weight; to outweigh.
Out-bĭd', *v. t.* To bid more.
Out'bound, *a.* Proceeding to a foreign port.
Out'breāk, *n.* A breaking forth; eruption.
Out'bûrst, *n.* A breaking or bursting out. [ished.
Out'cāst, *n.* A person banOut'cry, *n.* Clamor; loud cry.
Out-dō', *v. t.* [*p. p.* OUTDONE.] To do more than; to surpass; to excel.
Out'er, *a.* Being without.
Out'er-mōst, *a.* On the extreme external part.
Out-fāçe', *v. t.* To bear down with impudence.
Out'fit, *n.* Equipment, as of a ship for a voyage.
Out-ġĕn'er-al, *v. t.* To exceed in generalship.
Out-gō', *v. t.* To go beyond; to surpass. — *n.* Outlay; expenditure. [out.
Out'gō-ing, *n.* Act of going
Out-grōw', *v. t.* To surpass in growth.
Out-Hĕr'od, *v. t.* To exceed in cruelty or absurdity.
Out'-house, *n.* A small building near the main house.
Out-lănd'ish, *a.* Foreign; strange; rude; barbarous.
Out-lāst', *v. t.* To last longer than; to exceed in duration.
Out'lăw, *n.* One excluded from the benefit of the law. — *v. t.* To deprive of the benefit and protection of the law. [lawing.
Out'lăw-ry, *n.* Act of out-
Out'lāy, *n.* Expenditure.
Out'let, *n.* A passage outward.
Out'līne, *v. t.* To sketch; to delineate. — *n.* The exterior line of a figure; a sketch.
Out-līve', *v. t.* To live longer than; to survive.
Out-lŏŏk', *n.* Act of looking out; a watch-tower; prospect; sight. [in number.
Out-nŭm'ber, *v. t.* To exceed
Out'pōst, *n.* A station without a camp, or at a distance.
Out'rāġe, *v. t.* To treat with violence and wrong. — *n.* Violence; gross injury.
Out-rāġe'oŭs (11), *a.* Exceeding all bounds of reason or of decency. — SYN. Violent; furious; exorbitant.
Out-rēach', *v. t.* To go or extend beyond.
Out'rĭd-er, *n.* An attending servant on horseback.
Out'rīght (-rīt), *adv.* Immediately; completely.
Out-rŭn', *v. t.* To surpass in running; to exceed.
Out-sāil', *v. t.* To leave behind in sailing.
Out-sĕll', *v. t.* To exceed in amount of sales.
Out'set, *n.* Beginning; opening; start.
Out'sīde, *n.* The outward part. — *a.* Exterior; external. [urb.
Out'skirt, *n.* Border; sub-
Out-sprĕad', *v. t.* To spread open; to extend; to diffuse.
Out-stănd'ing, *a.* Not collected; unpaid. [far.
Out-strĕtch', *v. t.* To extend
Out-strĭp', *v. t.* To outgo; to exceed; to leave behind.
Out-walk' (-wawk'), *v. t.* To leave behind in walking.
Out'ward, } *a.* External;
Out'wards, } exterior; outer. — *adv.* Toward the outside.
Out'ward-ly, *adv.* On the outside; externally.
Out-weâr', *v. t.* To endure or wear longer than.
Out-weigh' (-wā'), *v. t.* To exceed in weight or value.
Out-wĭt', *v. t.* To overcome by stratagem.
Out'work (-wûrk), *n.* Part of a fortress without the principal wall.
Ō'val, *a.* Of the form of an egg; elliptical. — *n.* A body shaped like an egg.

Oval.

Ō'va-ry (19), *n.* Place where eggs are formed. [shaped.
Ō'vate, *a.* Oval, or egg-
O-vā'tion, *n.* An inferior or less formal triumph.
Ov'en (ŭv'n), *n.* An arched or other cavity for baking.
Ō'ver, *prep.* Across; above; upon; on the surface. — *adv.* From side to side; more than. [to excess.
Ō'ver-ăct', *v. t.* To perform
Ō'ver-ălls, *n.* A kind of long trowsers worn over others.
Ō'ver-ärch', *v. t.* To cover with an arch. [by awe.
Ō'ver-ăwe', *v. t.* To restrain
Ō'ver-băl'ançe, *v.* To weigh down; to preponderate.
Ō'ver-beâr'ing, *a.* Haughty and dogmatical.
Ō'ver-bōard, *adv.* Over the side of, or out of, a ship.
Ō'ver-bûr'den, *v. t.* To load to excess.
Ō'ver-cāst', *v. t.* To cloud; to obscure. — *a.* Overspread with gloom; sewed over.
Ō'ver-chärġe', *v. t.* To charge to excess.
Ō'ver-cōat, *n.* A coat worn over the other clothing.
Ō'ver-cōme', *v. t.* To get the better of; to conquer.
Ō'ver-dō', *v.* To do too much.
Ō'ver-dōse, *n.* Too great a dose; excess.

Ō/ver-drąw′, *v. t.* To draw orders upon beyond one's credit. [over.
Ō/ver-flōw′, *v.* To spread
O′ver-flōw, *n.* Inundation; deluge; superabundance.
Ō/ver-grōw′, *v. t.* To cover with herbage; to grow beyond the natural size.
Ō/ver-hăng′, *v. t.* To jut over.
Ō/ver-hąul′, *v. t.* To turn over and examine thoroughly; to overtake.
Ō/ver-hĕad′, *adv.* Above; aloft. [accident.
Ō/ver-hēar′, *v. t.* To hear by
Ō/ver-joy′, *v. t.* To transport with joy. [land.
Ō/ver-lănd, *a.* Carried by
Ō/ver-lāy′, *v. t.* To lay or spread over; to smother.
Ō/ver-lēap′, *v. t.* To leap over; to pass by leaping.
Ō/ver-lōad′, *v. t.* To load too heavily; to fill to excess.
Ō/ver-lo͝ok′, *v. t.* To inspect; to neglect; to excuse. [on.
Ō/ver-līe′, *v. t.* To lie over or
Ō/ver-măтch′, *v. t.* To be too powerful for.
Ō′ver-măтch, *n.* One superior in power or skill.
Ō/ver-mu͝ch′, *a.* Too much.
Ō/ver-pȧss′, *v. t.* To go over; to cross; to omit.
Ō′ver-plus, *n.* More than is wanted; surplus.
Ō′ver-poiṣe, *n.* Preponderant weight.
Ō/ver-pow′er, *v. t.* To vanquish by superior force; to affect too strongly.
Ō/ver-rāte′, *v. t.* To rate too high or beyond the truth.
Ō/ver-rēach′, *v. t.* To deceive; to cheat.
Ō/ver-rule′, *v. t.* To control.
Ō/ver-rŭn′, *v.* To spread or run over; to ravage.
Ō/ver-see′, *v. t.* To superintend; to supervise.
Ō/ver-seer′, *n.* A supervisor.
Ō/ver-sĕt′, *v. t.* or *i.* To overturn; to subvert.
Ō/ver-shăd′ōw, *v. t.* To overshade; to shelter.
Ō/ver-sho͝ot′, *v. t.* To shoot over or beyond.
Ō/ver-shŏt, *a.* Receiving water over a wheel.
Ō/ver-sīght (-sīt), *n.* A mistake; omission; superintendence.
Ō/ver-sleep′, *v.* To sleep beyond or too long.
Ō/ver-sprĕad′, *v. t.* To spread or cover over.
Ō/ver-stāte′, *v. t.* To state too strongly; to exaggerate.
Ō/ver-stĕp′, *v. t.* To step beyond. [full.
Ō/ver-stŏck′, *v. t.* To fill too
Ō/vert, *a.* Open; public.
Ō/ver-tāke′, *v. t.* [*imp.* OVERTOOK; *p. p.* OVERTAKEN.] To come up with.
Ō/ver-tȧsk′, *v. t.* To impose too much work on.
Ō/ver-thrōw′, *v. t.* To subvert. [feat.
Ō′ver-thrōw, *n.* Ruin; de-
Ō/ver-tŏp′, *v. t.* To rise above; to surpass.
Ō/ver-trāde′, *v. i.* To trade beyond one's means.
Ō′vert-ūre, *n.* An offer; an introductory piece of music.
Ō/ver-tûrn′, *v. t.* To throw down; to destroy.
Ō′ver-turn, *n.* Overthrow.
Ō/ver-ween′ing, *a.* Conceited; arrogant.
Ō′ver-weight (-wāt), *n.* Preponderance; greater weight.
Ō/ver-whĕlm′, *v. t.* To spread over; to immerse and bear down.
Ō/ver-work′ (-wûrk′), *v. t.* [*p. p.* OVERWROUGHT.] To cause to labor too much.
Ō′vi-fôrm, *a.* Egg-shaped.
O-vĭp′a-roŭs, *a.* Producing eggs, as a hen.
Ō′void, *a.* Having the shape of an egg.
Ōwe (ō, 15), *v. t.* To be indebted.
Ōw′ing, *p. pr.* or *a.* Due; ascribable.
Owl, *n.* A nocturnal bird, with downy feathers and large head.

Owl.

Owl′ish, *a.* Resembling an owl.
Ōwn, *a.* Noting property; peculiar. — *v. t.* To possess; to confess; to avow.
Ōwn′er, *n.* The rightful proprietor of any thing.
Ōwn′er-shĭp, *n.* Exclusive right of possession.
Ŏx, *n.* (*pl.* Ŏx′en, 22.) A male of the bovine genus.
Ŏx′īde (80), *n.* A compound of oxygen and a base.
Ŏx′id-āte, } *v. t.* To convert
Ŏx′id-īze, } into an oxide.
Ŏx′id-ā′tion, *n.* Operation of converting into an oxide.
Ŏx′y-ġen, *n.* A kind of gas which produces combustion and serves to support life.
Ŏx′y-ġen-āte, } *v. t.* To cause
Ŏx′y-ġen-īze, } to combine with oxygen.
Ō′yer, *n.* A hearing in court, as of a deed, bond, &c.
Oys′ter, *n.* A bivalvular mollusk of which some species are used for food.

P.

PĀÇE, *n.* A step; gait; measure of five feet. — *v.* To measure by paces.
Pā′çer, *n.* A horse that paces.
Pa-çha′, or Pä′çhȧ, *n.* See *Pasha*.
Pa-çĭf′ic, *a.* Conciliatory; peaceable.
Pa-çĭf′i-cā′tion, or Păç′i-fi-

ea'tion, *n.* Act of making peace.
Pa-çĭf'i-ea'tor, or Păç'i-fi-ea'tor, *n.* A peace-maker.
Pa-çĭf'i-ca-to-ry, *a.* Tending to peace; conciliatory.
Păç'i-fy, *v. t.* To appease; to allay; to calm; to still.
Păck, *n.* A bundle; load. *v. t.* To make into a bundle; to send off in haste.
Păck'age, *n.* A bundle; a packet; a parcel; a bale.
Păck'et, *n.* A small package; a vessel for dispatches, or for passengers.
Păck'-hôrse, *n.* A horse used for carrying packs or other burdens.
Păck'-thrĕad, *n.* A thread for binding parcels. [pact.
Păct, *n.* A contract; a com-
Păd, *n.* A small cushion; a robber. — *v. t.* To stuff, as a saddle, cushion, &c.
Păd'dle, *v. i.* To row; to play in water. — *n.* A small oar.
Păd'dock (5), *n.* A small inclosure. [staple.
Păd'lŏck, *n.* A lock for a
Păd'ŭa-soy' (păd'u-), *n.* A kind of silk stuff. [or joy.
Pæ'an, *n.* A song of triumph
Pā'gan, *n.* A heathen; an idolater. — *a.* Heathenish.
Pā'gan-ĭşm, *n.* Heathenism.
Pā'gan-īze (31), *v. t.* To convert to heathenism.
Pāge (18), *n.* A boy; one side of a leaf. — *v. t.* To mark with pages.
Păg'eant (păj'ant *or* pā'jant), *n.* A pompous show.
Păg'eant-ry (păj'ant- *or* pā'jant-), *n.* Pompous exhibition. — SYN. Spectacle; show; pomp.
Pa-gō'dȧ (18), *n.* An Indian idol, temple, or coin.
Pāid (14), *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Pay.*
Pāil, *n.* A vessel for water, milk, &c.
Pāin, *n.* Distress; suffering; penalty. — *v. t.* To distress; to afflict. [borious.
Pāin'fụl, *a.* Full of pain; la-
Pāin'less, *a.* Free from pain.
Pāins, *n.* Care; trouble.
Pāint, *v. t.* To cover with colors. — *v. i.* To practice painting. — *n.* A coloring substance; pigment.
Pāint'er, *n.* One who paints; a rope to fasten a boat.
Pāint'ing, *n.* Art of forming figures in colors; a picture.
Pâir, *n.* Two things suited or used together; a couple. — *v. i.* To be joined in couples. — *v. t.* To unite in couples.
Păl'açe, *n.* A magnificent house of some great personage. [knight.
Păl'a-dĭn, *n.* An eminent
Păl'an-quĭn' (-keen'), *n.* A covered carriage borne on the shoulders.
Păl'a-ta-ble, *a.* Pleasing to the taste.
Păl'a-tal, *a.* Pertaining to, or uttered by the aid of, the palate.
Păl'ate, *n.* The roof of the mouth; taste; relish.
Pa-lā'tial, *a.* Pertaining to a palace; magnificent.
Păl'a-tĭne, *n.* One invested with royal privileges. — *a.* Possessing royal privileges.
Pa-lā'ver, *n.* Idle talk; flattery. — *v. t.* or *i.* To flatter; to use idle talk.
Pāle, *a.* Destitute of color; white of look. — *n.* A pointed stake; a district. — *v. t.* To inclose with pales.
Pāle'ness (10), *n.* State of being pale; defect of colors.
Pā/le-ŏg'ra-phy, *n.* Decipherment of ancient documents.
Pā/le-ŏl'o-gy, *n.* Treatise on antiquities; archæology.
Pā/le-on-tŏl'o-gy, *n.* The science of fossils.
Păl'ette, *n.* A tablet upon which a painter lays and mixes his pigments.

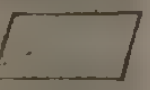
Palette.

Pạl'frey, *n.* A small saddle-horse. [work.
Păl'ing, *n.* A kind of fence-
Păl'i-sāde', *n.* A fortification of stakes. — *v. t.* To fortify with pales or posts.
Pạll, *n.* A covering for the dead. — *v.* To make or become vapid; to cloak; to cloy.
Pạl-lā'di-um, *n.* A statue of Pallas; an effective defense.
Păl'let, *n.* A palette; a lever in a watch or clock; a small, poor bed.
Păl'li-āte, *v. t.* To cover; to excuse or extenuate.
Păl'li-ā'tion, *n.* Extenuation.
Păl'li-a-tĭve, *n.* That which extenuates. — *a.* Mitigating.
Păl'lid, *a.* Pale; wan.
Pälm (päm), *n.* A tree; a measure equal to three or four inches; inner part of the hand. — *v. t.* To conceal in the hand; to impose upon.
Păl'mā-ted, *a.* Like the hand with the fingers spread; web-footed.
Pal-mĕt'to (*pl.* Pal-mĕt'tōs, 18), *n.* A kind of palm-tree.
Păl'mis-try, *n.* Art of telling fortunes by examining the palm of the hand.
Pälm'y (päm'ў), *a.* Flourishing; prosperous. [ing felt.
Păl'pa-ble, *a.* Capable of be-
Păl'pa-bly, *adv.* Plainly.
Păl'pi-tāte, *v. i.* To throb or beat, as the heart.
Păl'pi-tā'tion, *n.* A beating or fluttering, as the heart.
Pạl'şied (pawl'zid), *a.* Having the palsy; paralytic.
Pạl'şy, *n.* Loss of the power of voluntary muscular motion; paralysis. — *v. t.* To strike with palsy; to paralyze.
Pạl'ter, *v. i.* To act insincerely; to trifle.
Pạl'try, *a.* Mean; pitiful; insignificant. [full.
Păm'per, *v. t.* To feed to the
Păm'phlet, *n.* Sheets stitched but not bound.
Păm'phlet-eer', *n.* One who writes pamphlets.
Păn, *n.* A broad, shallow vessel; part of a gun-lock; hard stratum of earth below the soil. [remedy.
Păn'a-çē'ȧ, *n.* A universal

Păn'cāke, *n.* A thin cake fried in a pan.
Păn'ere-as, *n.* A soft gland of the body; the sweetbread.
Păn'ere-ăt'ic, *a.* Pertaining to the pancreas.
Păn'dect, *n.* A treatise which contains the whole of any science.
Păn'de-mō'ni-um, *n.* The council-hall of evil spirits.
Păn'der, *n.* A pimp; a procurer. — *v. i.* To act as agent for the lusts or passions of others.
Pāne, *n.* A square of glass.
Păn'e-gўr'ic, *n.* A laudatory speech; encomium.
Păn'e-gўr'ist, *n.* A eulogist.
Păn'e-gy-rīze (31), *v. t.* To praise highly.
Păn'el, *n.* A compartment, as of a door; jury roll. — *v. t.* (8) To form with panels; to form, as a list of jurors.
Păng, *n.* Momentary agony.
Păn'ic (5), *n.* Sudden fright without good cause. — *a.* Extreme or sudden and causeless.
Păn'nier (păn'yer), *n.* A wicker-basket to be carried on horses.
Păn'o-plў, *n.* Armor covering the whole body.
Păn'o-rä'mȧ, or **Păn'o-rā'mȧ**, *n.* Complete view; a large or continuous picture.
Păn'sy, *n.* A plant and flower; the garden violet.
Pant, *v. i.* To breathe rapidly; to gasp. — *n.* A rapid breathing; gasp.
Păn'ta-lĕts', *n. pl.* Loose drawers.
Păn'ta-lo͞ons', *n. pl.* A kind of trowsers.
Păn'the-ĭsm, *n.* The doctrine that the universe is God.
Păn'the-ĭst, *n.* One who believes in pantheism.
Păn'the-ĭst'ic, *a.* Relating to pantheism.
Pan-thē'on, or **Păn'the-on**, *n.* A temple dedicated to all the deities.
Păn'ther, *n.* A ferocious feline animal.
Păn'to-grăph, *n.* An instrument to copy any drawing.
Pan-tŏg'ra-phy, *n.* General description; entire view.
Păn'to-mīme, *n.* A representation in dumb show.
Păn'to-mĭm'ic, } *a.* Representing characters and actions by dumb show.
Păn'to-mĭm'ic-al, }
Păn'try, *n.* A store-room or closet for provisions.
Păp, *n.* A nipple; soft food.
Pa-pä', *n.* Father; — a word used by children.
Pā'pa-çy, *n.* Office and dignity of the Pope; popedom.
Pā'pal, *a.* Belonging to the pope; popish.
Pa-pa͟w', *n.* A tree and its sweet edible fruit.
Pā'per, *n.* A substance for writing or printing on. — *v. t.* To cover with paper.
Pa-pĭl'io-nā'çeoŭs, *a.* Resembling a butterfly.
Păp'il-la-ry, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, nipples.
Pā'pist, *n.* One who adheres to the Roman Catholic religion and the papal authority.
Pa-pĭst'ic, } *a.* Pertaining
Pa-pĭst'ic-al, } to popery; popish.
Pap-po͞ose', *n.* An Indian babe.
Păp'py, *a.* Like pap; succulent.
Pa-pў'rus, *n.* An Egyptian plant, and a kind of paper made from it.
Pär, *n.* State of equality; equality of nominal and actual value.
Păr'a-ble, *n.* A moral fable.
Pa-răb'o-lȧ, *n.* One of the conic sections.

Parabola.

Păr'a-bŏl'ic, }
Păr'a-bŏl'ic-al, } *a.* Expressed by parable, or similitude.
Păr'a-çhu͞te (-sho͞ot), *n.* A contrivance resembling an umbrella, to prevent rapidity of descent in a balloon.
Păr'a-clēte, *n.* A comforter.
Pa-rāde', *n.* A pompous exhibition; military display. — *v. i.* To assemble or go about as troops. — *v. t.* To display; to show off.
Păr'a-dĭgm (-dĭm), *n.* An example of a word declined or conjugated, &c.
Păr'a-dīse, *n.* The garden of Eden; a place of bliss.
Păr'a-di-sī'ac-al, *a.* Pertaining to paradise.
Păr'a-dŏx (18), *n.* A tenet seemingly absurd, yet true.
Păr'a-dŏx'ic-al, *a.* Having the nature of a paradox.
Păr'a-gŏg'ic, } *a.* Lengthening a word by adding a syllable or letter.
Păr'a-gŏg'ic-al, }
Păr'a-gon, *n.* Pattern of superior excellence.
Păr'a-grăph, *n.* A distinct part of a discourse; the character ¶; a brief notice.
Păr'al-lăx, *n* Apparent change of place in a heavenly body as viewed from different points.
Păr'al-lel, *a.* Equally distant in all parts; ——— like; similar. ——— — *n.* A line Parallel. equally distant from another at all points. — *v. t.* (8) To compare.
Păr'al-lel-ĭsm, *n.* State of being parallel.
Păr'al-lĕl'o-grăm, *n.* A right-lined figure of four sides, whose opposite sides are equal and parallel.


Parallelogram.

Păr'al-lĕl'o-pī'ped, *n.* A regular solid, the faces of which are six parallelograms.

Parallelopiped.

Pa-răl'y-sĭs, *n.* Palsy; loss of voluntary motion.
Păr'a-lўt'ic, *a.* Affected with paralysis or palsy. — *n.* One affected with palsy.
Păr'a-lўze (31), *v. t.* To strike with paralysis or palsy; to destroy action in.
Păr'a-mount, *a.* Chief; superior to all others.
Păr'a-mour (-mo͞or), *n.* A kept mistress; a concubine.

Păr'a-pet, *n.* A wall for defense; a breast-work.
Păr'a-pher-nā'li-a, *n. pl.* Apparel and ornaments; trappings.
Păr'a-phrāse, *n.* A copious explanation or re-statement. — *v. t.* To explain or interpret amply.
Păr'a-phrăst'ic, *a.* Ample in explanation; not literal.
Păr'a-sīte, *n.* A hanger-on; a plant growing on another. — SYN. Sycophant.
Păr'a-sĭt'ic, } *a.* Having
Păr'a-sĭt'ic-al, } the qualities of a parasite.
Păr'a-sŏl', *n.* A small umbrella used as a screen from the sun.
Pär'boil, *v. t.* To boil partly.
Pär'çel (*colloq.* pär'sl), *n.* A small bundle; a portion; a package. — *v. t.* (8) To divide and distribute by portions; to apportion.
Pärch, *v.* To burn the surface; to scorch.
Pärch'ment, *n.* Skin of a sheep or goat dressed for writing on.
Pärd, *n.* The leopard; any spotted beast.
Pär'don (pär'dn), *n.* Forgiveness, remission of penalty. — *v. t.* To forgive.
Pär'don-a-ble, *a.* Admitting of pardon; excusable.
Pâre, *v. t.* To cut or shave off the surface of; to diminish gradually.
Pâr'e-gŏr'ic, *n.* A medicine that mitigates pain.
Pâr'ent, *n.* A father or mother.
Pâr'ent-age, *n.* Birth; extraction.
Pa-rĕnt'al, *a.* Like a parent; tender; affectionate.
Pa-rĕn'the-sĭs, *n.* A sentence or a part of one included in curved lines, thus ( ); the curved lines themselves.
Păr'en-thĕt'ic, } *a.* Included in a parenthesis.
Păr'en-thĕt'ic-al, }
Pär-hē'lion (-hēl'yun), *n.* (*pl.* Pär-hē'lĭa.) A mock sun or meteor.
Pä'ri-ah, or Pā'ri-ah, *n.* The lowest caste in Hindostan; an outcast.
Pâr'ing, *n.* A thin strip cut off.
Păr'ish, *n.* A religious society, or the precinct of one.
Pa-rĭsh'ion-er (-rĭsh'un-), *n.* One belonging to a parish.
Păr'i-ty, *n.* Equality of number, likeness, quantity, &c.
Pärk, *n.* A piece of inclosed ground kept for game, or for recreation, &c.; a place for artillery.
Pär'lançe, *n.* Talk; form of speech; conversation.
Pär'ley, *n.* Conference; mutual discourse. — *v. i.* To treat by word of mouth.
Pär'lĭa-ment (pär'lĭ-), *n.* The supreme legislative assembly of Great Britain, &c.
Pär'lĭa-mĕnt'a-ry, *a.* Pertaining to parliament, or to legislative usages.
Pär'lor (33), *n.* A room for receiving company, &c.
Pa-rō'chi-al, *a.* Belonging to a parish.
Păr'o-dy, *n.* A ludicrous adaptation of a poem. — *v. t.* To apply differently; to give a burlesque imitation of.
Pa-rōl', } *n.* Word of
Pa-rōle', } mouth; a verbal promise. — *a.* Oral; verbal.
Păr'o-nym, } *n.* A paronymous word.
Păr'o-nyme, }
Pa-rŏn'y-mous, *a.* Sounding alike, but of different meaning and spelling.
Păr'o-quĕt (-kĕt), *n.* A small kind of parrot.
Pa-rŏt'id, *a.* Pertaining to certain glands near the ears.
Păr'ox-ysm, *n.* A violent fit of pain.
Par-quet' (-kā' *or* -kĕt'), *n.* Lower floor of a theater.
Pär'quet-ry (-ket-), *n.* Cabinet work of wood inlaid with figures.
Păr'ri-çī'dal, *a.* Relating to, or committing, parricide.
Păr'ri-çīde, *n.* One who murders his parent.
Păr'rot, *n.* A tropical bird.
Păr'ry, *v. t.* To ward off.
Pärse, *v. t.* To analyze and describe grammatically.
Pär'si-mō'ni-ous, *a.* Frugal; penurious.
Pär'si-mo-ny, *n.* Frugality; niggardliness.
Pärs'ley, *n.* A plant used in cookery.
Pärs'nip, *n.* A plant and its root.
Pär'son (pär'sn), *n.* The clergyman of a parish.
Pär'son-age, *n.* House of the minister of a parish.
Pärt, *n.* A portion; share; side. — *v. t.* To divide; to share; to separate.
Par-tāke', *v. t.* To have a part of.
Par-tĕrre' (par-târ'), *n.* An ornamental plot of ground.
Pär'tial, *a.* Affecting or including a part only; not general; biased
Pär'ti-ăl'i-ty (-shĭ-ăl'ĭ-), *n.* Undue bias or fondness
Pär'tial-ly, *adv.* In part only; with undue bias.
Par-tĭç'i-pant, *a.* Sharing; partaking. — *n.* A partaker.
Par-tĭç'i-pāte, *v. t.* To partake; to share.
Par-tĭç'i-pā'tion, *n.* A sharing; distribution.
Pär'ti-çĭp'i-al, *a.* Having the nature of, or formed from, a participle.
Pär'ti-çi-ple, *n.* A word partaking of the properties of a noun and a verb.
Pär'ti-cle, *n.* A minute portion of matter; an atom.
Par-tĭc'u-lar, *a.* Pertaining to a single person or thing; minute; exact; peculiar. — *n.* A single point or circumstance.
Par-tĭc'u-lăr'i-ty, *n.* Something peculiar; exactness.
Par-tĭc'u-lar-īze (31), *v. t.* To mention in particulars.
Par-tĭc'u-lar-ly, *adv.* Singly.
Pär'ti-şăn', *n.* An adherent to a party or faction. — SYN. Follower; disciple.
Par-tĭ'tion (-tĭsh'un), *n.* That which separates. — *v. t.* To divide into parts.
Pärt'i-tĭve, *a.* Distributive.
Pärt'ly, *adv.* In part.
Pärt'ner, *n.* An associate in

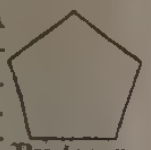
business; a sharer; companion, as in a dance.
Pärt'ner-shĭp, *n.* Union or joint interest in business.
Par-tŏŏk', *imp.* of *Partake.*
Pär'tridge (18), *n.* A name given to different birds
Pär'tu-rī'tion (-rĭsh'un), *n.* Act of giving birth.
Pär'ty (19), *n.* A number of persons united by some tie; a select assembly; one of two litigants.
Pär'ty-eŏl'ored, *a.* Variegated; of various colors.
Păs'ehal, *a.* Pertaining to the passover.
Pa-shạ', or Pä'shà, *n.* A Turkish viceroy or governor.
Pa-shä'lie, *a.* Jurisdiction of a pasha.
Păs'quin-āde' (-kwin-), *n.* A satirical writing.
Pass (2), *v. t.* To go beyond; to spend; to omit; to enact. — *v. i.* To go; to move; to circulate; to be current. — *n.* A passage; license to pass; a thrust.
Pass'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being passed; tolerable.
Pass'a bly, *adv.* Tolerably.
Păs'sage, *n.* Act of passing; journey; way; incident; portion of a book.
Pass'-bŏŏk, *n.* A book in which a trader enters articles bought on credit and then passes or sends it to the purchaser.
Păs'sen-ger, *n.* A traveler by some public conveyance.
Pass'ing, *n.* Act of going by.
Păs'sion (păsh'un), *n.* That which is suffered; any strong emotion. — SYN. Feeling; emotion. [ed.
Păs'sion-ate, *a.* Easily excit-
Pas'sion-ate-ly, *adv.* With passion. [excited.
Păs'sion-less, *a.* Not easily
Păs'sĭve, *a.* Receiving impressions; not active; unresisting.
Păs'sĭve-ly, *adv.* In a passive manner.
Pass'o-ver, *n.* A feast of the Jews. See *Exod.* xii.
Pass'pōrt, *n.* A permission to travel; a safe conduct.
Pass'word (-wûrd), *n.* A word to be given before one can pass; a watch-word.
Past, *prep.* Beyond. — *n.* Time that has gone by. — *a.* Elapsed; ended.
Pāste, *n.* An adhesive mixture. — *v. t.* To unite with paste. [thick paper.
Pāste'bōard, *n.* A species of
Pas'tern, *n.* Part of a horse's leg next to the hoof.
Pas-tille', *n.* A small cone of perfumed paste for burning.
Pas'tīme (17), *n.* Diversion; amusement; sport.
Pas'tor, *n.* A shepherd; minister of a church.
Pas'tor-al, *a.* Rural; relating to a pastor. — *n.* A poem describing rural life. [tor.
Pas'tor-ate, *n.* Office of a pas-
Pās'try, *n.* Pies, tarts, cake, &c. [pasture.
Past'ūr-a-ble, *a.* Fit for
Past'ūr-age, *n.* Lands grazed by cattle; grass for cattle.
Past'ūre, *n.* Land for grazing. — *v. t.* or *i.* To graze.
Pās'ty, *a.* Like paste or dough. — *n.* A pie made of paste.
Păt, *a.* Fit; exactly suitable. — *n.* A light blow.
Păteh (18), *n.* A piece of cloth used in mending; plot. — *v. t.* To put a patch on; to repair clumsily.
Păteh'work (-wûrk), *n.* Bits of cloth sewed together; bungling work. [head.
Pāte, *n.* Head; skin of a calf's
Pā'tent, or Păt'ent, *n.* A grant of an exclusive right to an invention. — *v. t.* To make a public grant of.
Pā'tent, or Păt'ent, *a.* Open; public; manifest.
Pā'tent-ee', or Păt'ent-ee', *n.* One to whom a patent is granted. [reditary.
Pa-tēr'nal, *a.* Fatherly; he-
Pa-tēr'ni-ty, *n.* Relation of a father to his offspring; fatherhood. [prayer.
Pā'ter-nŏs'ter, *n.* The Lord's
Päth, *n.* (*pl.* Päths.) A way trod by man or beast; course of action or life. — SYN. Road; route; passage; track.
Pa-thĕt'ie, *a.* Affecting the tender emotions. [path.
Päth'less, *a.* Having no
Päth'o-lŏg'ie, } *a.* Relat-
Päth'o-lŏg'ie-al, } ing to pathology.
Pa-thŏl'o-gĭst, *n.* One who treats of pathology.
Pa-thŏl'o-gy, *n.* The science of diseases.
Pā'thŏs, *n.* That which awakens tender emotions.
Päth'wāy, *n.* A path conducting to any point.
Pā'tiençe, *n.* Power of suffering without complaint; perseverance; resignation.
Pā'tient, *a.* Enduring without complaint. — *n.* A sick person.
Pā'tient-ly, *adv.* Without complaint; with resignation.
Pā'tri-ärch, *n.* The head of a family or church.
Pā'tri-ärch'al, *a.* Pertaining to a patriarch.
Pa-trī'cian (-trĭsh'an), *a.* Of noble family. — *n.* A nobleman. [by inheritance.
Păt'ri-mō'ni-al, *a.* Possessed
Păt'ri-mo-ny, *n.* An estate derived by inheritance.
Pā'tri-ot, *n.* One who loves his country.
Pā'tri-ŏt'ie, *a.* Having love to one's country.
Pā'tri-ot-ĭşm, *n.* Love of one's country.
Pa-trĭs'tie, *a.* Relating to the ancient Christian fathers.
Pa-trōl', *n.* The guard that goes round a camp at night. — *v. i.* To go round, as a sentry. — *v. t.* To pass round, as a sentry.
Pā'tron, *n.* One who countenances or protects. — SYN. Advocate; benefactor.
Păt'ron-age, *n.* Special countenance or support; aid.
Păt'ron-al, *a.* Protecting; favoring. [tron.
Pā'tron-ess, *n.* A female pa-
Păt'ron-īze (31), *v. t.* To act the patron to. — SYN. To

support: favor; aid; defend: uphold.
Pāt'ro-nym'ic. *n.* A name derived from an ancestor.
Pāt'ten, *n.* The base of a column: a kind of woolen shoe standing on an iron ring.
Pāt'ter. *v. i.* To strike as [drops of rain.
Pāt'tern. *n.* A model for imitation. — *v. i.* To copy.
Pāt'ty. *n.* A little pie.
Pau'çi-ty, *n.* Smallness of number or quantity.
Paunch, or Paunch, *n.* The [belly.
Pau'per, *n.* A poor person; one who receives alms.
Pau'per-ism, *n.* State of being a pauper; indigence.
Pause, *n.* A stop: cessation: suspense. — *v. i.* To stop: to cease; to wait.
Pāve. *v. t.* To lay with stone or brick.
Pāve'ment, *n.* A floor of [stone or brick.
Pāv'er, } *n.* One who lays
Pāv'ier, } stones for a pavement.
Pa-vīl'ion (-yun), *n.* A tent: a kind of building or turret.
Paw, *n.* The foot of a beast. — *v. i.* or *t.* To scrape or strike with the foot.
Pawn, *n.* A pledge deposited. — *v. t.* To leave as security.
Pawn'brō-ker. *n.* One who lends money on pledge.
Pāy, *v. t.* [*imp.* and *p. p.* PAID] To discharge, as a debt or duty: to reward: to rub over, as with tar, &c. — *v. i.* To be remunerative. — *n.* Payment: reward.
Pāy'a-ble, *a.* Justly due.
Pāy' dāy, *n.* A day of reckoning.
Pāy-ee', *n.* One to whom a note is made payable.
Pāy'-más'ter. *n.* An officer who makes payment.
Pāy'ment. *n.* Act of paying; money paid
Pēa (28). *n.* A plant and its fruit, used for food.
Pēace, *n.* Quiet: repose: freedom from war or disturbance. [to peace; quiet.
Pēace'a-ble (11), *a.* Disposed
Pēace'ful (17). *a.* Quiet in mind; undisturbed.
Pēace'-māk er. *n.* One who makes peace by reconciling parties at variance.
Pēach (15). *n.* A delicious stone-fruit. [fowl.
Pēa'cock, *n.* A beautiful
Pēa'hen. *n.* Female of the peacock. [a point.
Peak, *n.* The top of a hill: Pēal, *n.* A loud sound. — *v. i.* To utter loud and solemn sounds. [a pæan.
Pē'an, *n.* A triumphal song:
Pear. *n.* A tree and its fruit.
Pēarl. *n.* A white substance found in the oyster. — *v. t.* To adorn with pearls.
Pēarl'ash, *n.* Refined potash.
Pēarl'y, *a.* Like pearl.
Pēas'ant. *n.* One who lives by rural labor. [rusties.
Pēas'ant-ry. *n.* Peasants:
Pēase, *n. pl.* Peas collectively.
Pēat. *n.* A species of turf often used for fuel. [stone.
Pēb'ble. *n.* A small roundish
Pēb'bly, *a.* Full of pebbles.
Pe-eán', *n.* A tree and its nut. [to sin.
Pēe'ca-bīl'i-ty, *n.* Liability
Pēe'ca-ble. *a.* Liable to sin.
Pēe'ca-dil'lo (-lō), *n.* A slight fault: a petty offense.
Pēck, *n.* Fourth of a bushel. — *v. t.* To strike with the beak or something pointed.
Pēc'to-ral, *a.* Belonging to the breast. — *n.* A medicine for the breast.
Pēc'u-lāte, *v. i.* To steal public moneys intrusted to one.
Pēc'u-lā'tion. *n.* Act of peculating: embezzlement.
Pēc'u-lā'tor. *n.* A robber of the public property.
Pe-cūl'iar. *a.* Appropriate: singular: special.
Pe-cūl iár'i ty (-yăr'i-), *n.* Singularity.
Pe-cūl'iar-ly. *adv.* In a peculiar manner, particularly.
Pe-cūn'ia-ry (-kūn'ya-), *a.* Pertaining to money.
Pēd'a-gōg'ic, } *a.* Suiting,
Pēd'a-gōg'ic-al, } or pertaining to, a pedagogue.
Pēd'a-gog-ism, *n.* Business or character of a pedagogue
Pēd'a-gogue, *n.* A schoolmaster.
Pēd'al. *n.* The foot-key of an organ or piano-forte.
Pēd'ant. *n.* One who makes a display of learning.
Pe-dánt'ic, *a.* Displaying pedantry.
Pēd'ant-ry, *n.* Ostentation of learning.
Pēd'dle, *v. i.* To travel and retail goods.
Pēd'dler. *n.* A traveling trader in small wares.
Pēd'es-tal, *n.* The base of a column, statue, &c.
Pe-dés'tri-an. *a.* Going or performed on foot. — *n.* One who goes on foot.
Pe-dés'tri-an-ism. *n.* Act of walking, and going on foot.
Pēd'i-gree, *n.* Genealogy; lineage.
Pēd'i-ment. *n.* An ornamental crowning of a door, window, &c.
Pē-do-báp'tist. *n.* One who holds to infant baptism.
Pe-dún'cle. *n.* Stem of a flower and of the fruit of a plant.
Peel (8). *v. t.* To strip of skin or rind. — *v. i.* To come off, as the skin. — *n.* Rind: bark; a large fire shovel.
Peep, *n.* Sly look; first appearance: cry of chickens. — *v. t.* To begin to appear; to cry as a chicken.
Peer, *n.* An equal; a nobleman. — *v. i.* To come in sight.
Peer'age. *n.* Body of peers.
Peer'ess. *n.* Wife of a peer.
Peer'less, *a.* Without an equal, unequaled.
Pee'vish. *a.* Easily vexed. — *n.* Cross: testy: irritable: captious: fretful.
Pēg, *n.* A small wooden pin.
Pēl'f. *n.* Money: — in an *odious* sense.
Pēl'i-can, *n.* A large web-footed water-fowl.

Pe-lïsse′ (-leess′), *n.* A silk habit for a female.
Pĕll (1), *n.* A skin; a hide.
Pĕl′let, *n.* A little ball.
Pĕl′li-cle, *n.* A thin external skin; film.
Pĕll-mĕll′, *adv.* Confusedly.
Pel-lū′çid, *a.* Admitting the passage of light; clear.
Pĕlt, *n.* A raw or undressed hide. — *v. t.* To strike with pellets or missiles.
Pĕlt′ry, *n.* Furs.
Pĕl′vis, *n.* Bony structure at the lower extremity of the body, which contains the intestines, &c.
Pĕm′mi-can, *n.* Meat dried, pounded, and mixed with melted fat and dried fruit.
Pĕn, *n.* Instrument for writing; a writer; a small inclosure for beasts. — *v. t.* To write; to confine.
Pē′nal, *a.* Denouncing or incurring punishment.
Pĕn′al-ty, *n.* Punishment attached to the commission of a crime.
Pĕn′ançe. *n.* Suffering inflicted or self-imposed for sin.
Pĕnçe, *n. pl.* of *Penny.*
Pĕn′çil, *n.* A brush; an instrument of black lead, colored chalk, or the like, for writing and drawing. — *v. t.* (8) To draw or paint.
Pĕnd′ant, *n.* A hanging appendage; a pennant.
Pĕnd′en-çy, *n.* Suspense; delay of decision.
Pĕnd′ent, *a.* Hanging; suspended; pendulous.
Pĕnd′ing, *a.* Remaining undecided; in suspense.
Pĕnd′u-loŭs, *a.* Swinging.
Pĕnd′u-lum, *n.* A body suspended and vibrating.
Pĕn′e-tra-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* Quality of being penetrable.
Pĕn′e-tra-ble, *a.* Capable of being penetrated.
Pĕn′e-trāte, *v. t.* To pierce; to enter; to feel deeply.
Pĕn′e-trā′tion, *n.* Act of entering; sagacity.
Pĕn′e-trā′tive, } *a.* Discern-
Pĕn′e-trā′ting, } ing; acute.
Pĕn′guin (-gwin), *n.* A web-footed marine bird.

Penguin.

Pen-ĭn′su-la (-sū- *or* -shu-), *n.* Land nearly surrounded by water.
Pen-ĭn′su-lar (-sū- *or* -shu-), *a.* Having the form of a peninsula.
Pĕn′i-tençe, *n.* Sorrow of heart for sin; contrition.
Pĕn′i-tent, *a.* Suffering sorrow for sin. — *n.* One sorrowful for sin.
Pĕn′i-tĕn′tial, *a.* Pertaining to, or expressing, penitence.
Pĕn′i-tĕn′ti-a-ry (-shĭ-a-rў), *a.* Relating to penitence. — *n.* A house of correction; prison.
Pĕn′knīfe (pĕn′nĭf, 20), *n.* A knife for pens.
Pĕn′man (21), *n.* One who writes a good hand; an author.
Pĕn′man-shĭp, *n.* Manner of writing; use of the pen.
Pĕn′nant, } *n.* A small flag
Pĕn′non, } or streamer.
Pĕn′nate, *a.* Winged.
Pĕn′ni-less (13), *a.* Having no money.
Pĕn′ny, *n.* (*pl.* Pĕn′nies, Pĕnçe, 25.) The twelfth of a shilling, equal to four farthings, or about two cents.
Pĕn′ny-roy′al, *n.* An aromatic herb
Pĕn′ny-weight (-wāt), *n.* A troy weight of 24 grains.
Pĕn′ny-wīse, *a.* Saving small sums at the risk of losing larger ones.
Pĕn′ny-worth (-wûrth), *n.* As much as is bought for a penny; a bit.
Pĕn′sĭle, *a.* Hanging.
Pĕn′sion, *n.* A settled yearly allowance by government. — *v. t.* To grant a pension to.
Pĕn′sion-a-ry, *a.* Receiving, or consisting of, a pension.
Pĕn′sion-er, *n.* One who receives a pension.
Pĕn′sĭve, *a.* Thoughtful; sad.
Pĕnt, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Pen* Closely confined.
Pĕn′ta-gon, *n.* A figure of five angles and five sides.
Pen-tăg′o-nal, *a.* Having five angles.


Pentagon.

Pĕn′ta-grăph, *n.* An instrument for copying figures.
Pĕn′ta-hē′dral, *a.* Having five equal sides.
Pĕn′ta-hē′dron, *n.* A figure having five equal sides.
Pen-tăm′e-ter, *n.* A poetic verse of five feet.
Pen-tăn′gu-lar, *a.* Having five angles.
Pĕn′ta-teŭch, *n.* First five books of the Old Testament.
Pĕn′te-cŏst, *n.* A Jewish festival fifty days after the Passover.
Pĕnt′-house, *n.* A shed sloping from the main building.
Pē′nult, or Pe-nŭlt′, *n.* Last syllable but one.
Pe-nŭl′ti-mà, } *n.* The last
Pe-nŭl′ti-mate, } syllable but one of a word; penult.
Pe-nŭlt′i-mate, *a.* Of the last syllable but one.
Pe-nŭm′bra, *a.* A partial shade in an eclipse.
Pe-nū′ri-cŭs, *a.* Very parsimonious; niggardly.
Pĕn′u-ry, *n.* Poverty; indigence.
Pē′on, *n.* A debtor held as a slave till he works out his debt.
Pē′on-aġe, *n.* The servitude of a peon.
Pē′o-ny, *n.* A plant and its flower.
Pēo′ple (pē′pl), *n.* A nation; persons generally; folks. — *v. t.* To stock with inhabitants; to populate.
Pĕp′per, *n.* A plant and its hot, pungent seed. — *v. t.* To sprinkle with pepper
Pĕp′per-mĭnt, *n.* An aromatic and pungent plant.
Pĕp′per-y, *a.* Hot; pungent; fiery; irritable.
Pĕr′ad-vĕnt′ūre, *adv.* By chance; perhaps.

Per-ăm'bu-lāte, *v. t.* To walk round or over.
Per-ăm'bu-lā'tion, *n.* A passing or walking over.
Per-ăm'bu-lā'tor, *n.* One who perambulates; instrument to measure distances.
Per-çēiv'a-ble (11), *a.* Capable of being perceived.
Per-çēive', *v. t.* To feel; to observe; to discern.
Per-çĕnt'age, *n.* Allowance or duty on a hundred.
Per-çĕp'ti-ble, *a.* Capable of being perceived.
Per-çĕp'ti-bly, *adv.* So as to be perceived.
Per-çĕp'tion, *n.* Act or power of perceiving. — SYN. Idea; conception; sentiment; sensation; observation.
Per-çĕp'tĭve, *a.* Able to perceive.
Pĕrch, *n.* A kind of fish; a pole; a roost; a rod. — *v. i.* To light; to roost.
Per-chançe', *adv.* Perhaps
Per-çĭp'i-ent, *a.* Having the faculty of perception.
Pĕr'co-lāte, *v. i.* or *t.* To strain through; to filter.
Pĕr'co-lā'tion, *n.* A passing through small interstices; filtration.
Per-cŭs'sion (-kŭsh'un), *n.* Act or effect of striking; vibratory shock; a stroke.
Per-dĭ'tion (-dĭsh'un), *n.* Ruin; loss of the soul.
Per-dū', *adv.* Lost; in a state of concealment.
Pĕr'e-gri-nā'tion, *n.* A traveling; a wandering.
Pĕr'emp-to-ri-ly, *adv.* Positively; absolutely.
Pĕr'emp-to-ri-ness, *n.* Positiveness.
Pĕr'emp-to-ry, *a.* Positive; absolute.
Per-ĕn'ni-al, *a.* Durable; lasting perpetually.
Pĕr'feet, *a.* Complete; finished; consummate.
Pĕr'feet, or **Per-fēet'**, *v. t.* To finish; to complete.
Per-fĕc'tion, *n.* State of being perfect; completeness.
Per-fĕct'ĭve, *a.* Conducive to perfection.
Per-fĭd'i-oŭs, *a.* False to trust; faithless; treacherous.
Pĕr'fi-dy, *n.* Violation of faith. — SYN. Treachery; disloyalty; faithlessness.
Pĕr'fo-rāte, *v. t.* To bore or pierce through.
Pĕr'fo-rā'tion, *n.* Act of boring through; a hole bored.
Per-fōrçe', *adv.* Violently; of necessity.
Per-fôrm', *v. t.* To do; to execute thoroughly.
Per-fôrm'ançe, *n.* That which is done; composition; work.
Per-fôrm'er, *n.* One who performs.
Pĕr'fūme, or **Per-fūme'**, *n.* A sweet scent; fragrance.
Per-fūme', *v. t.* To scent.
Per-fūm'er-y, *n.* Perfumes in general.
Per-fūnc'to-ry, *a.* Done to get rid of the duty; indifferent; negligent.
Per-hăps', *adv.* By chance.
Pe'rĭ (18), *n.* A kind of fairy.
Pĕr'i-cär'di-um, *n.* Membrane inclosing the heart.
Pĕr'i-cărp, *n.* Ripened ovary of a plant.
Pĕr'i-gee, *n.* That point in the orbit of the moon which is nearest to the earth.
Pĕr'i-hē'lĭon (*or* -hē'lĭ-un), *n.* The point in a planet's orbit nearest the sun.
Pĕr'il, *n.* Danger; risk; hazard. — *v. t.* (8) To hazard.
Pĕr'il-oŭs, *a.* Full of danger.
Pe-rĭm'e-ter, *n.* The outer boundary of a figure.
Pē'ri-od, *n.* A circuit; time of a revolution; series of years; epoch; era; age; end; a complete sentence; a point [.], used in writing and printing.
Pē'ri-ŏd'ie-al, *a.* Regularly returning. — *n.* A periodical magazine.
Pē'ri-ŏd'ie-al-ly, *adv.* At stated periods.
Pe-rĭph'er-y, *n.* Circumference of a circle.
Pĕr'i-phrāse, *n.* A roundabout mode of expression; circumlocution.
Pĕr'i-phrăs'tie, *a.* Expressing or expressed in many words; circumlocutory.
Pĕr'ish, *v. i.* To decay; to die; to go to ruin.
Pĕr'ish-a-ble, *a.* Liable to perish; subject to decay.
Pĕr'i-stăl'tie, *a.* Contracting with a worm-like motion.
Pĕr'i-stўle, *n.* A range of columns round an edifice.
Pĕr'i-wĭg, *n.* A small wig.
Pĕr'i-wĭnk'le, *n.* A small shell-fish.
Pĕr'jure, *v. t.* To make a false oath to.
Pĕr'jū-ry, *n.* The act of willfully taking a false oath.
Pĕrk, *a.* Lively; pert.
Pĕr'ma-nençe, **Pĕr'ma-nen-çy**, *n.* Continuance; duration; fixedness.
Pĕr'ma-nent, *a.* Durable; lasting; without change.
Pĕr'me-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being passed through.
Pĕr'me-āte, *v. t.* To pass through the interstices of.
Pĕr'me-ā'tion, *n.* The act of passing through pores.
Per-mĭs'si-ble, *a.* Proper to be permitted; allowable.
Per-mĭs'sion (-mĭsh'un), *n.* Act of permitting; formal consent; leave; liberty.
Per-mĭs'sĭve, *a.* Granting.
Per-mĭt', *v. t.* To give permission or leave; to license.
Pĕr'mit, or **Per-mĭt'**, *n.* A warrant in writing.
Pĕr'mu-tā'tion, *n.* Arrangement of a given number of things in all possible ways.
Per-nĭ'cioŭs (-nĭsh'us), *a.* Injuring or tending to injure. — SYN. Hurtful; noxious; destructive.
Pĕr'o-rā'tion, *n.* The closing part of an oration.
Pĕr'pen-dĭc'u-lar, *a.* Upright; meeting at right angles. — *n.* A line or plane at right angles to another.

ad, Perpendicular.

Pĕr'pen-dĭc'u-lar-ly, *adv.* At right angles.
Pĕr'pe-trāte, *v. t.* To do or commit; to perform.
Pĕr'pe-trā'tion, *n.* Commission of something wrong.
Pĕr'pe-trā'tor, *n.* One who perpetrates.
Per-pĕt'u-al, *a.* Never ceasing; everlasting.
Per-pĕt'u-āte, *v. t.* To make perpetual.
Per-pĕt'u-ā'tion, } *n.* Endless
Pĕr'pe-tū'i-ty, } duration
Per-plĕx', *v. t.* To embarrass; to puzzle.
Per-plĕx'ing, *a.* Embarrassing.
Per-plĕx'i-ty, *n.* State of intricacy; embarrassment
Pĕr'qui-site, *n.* An extra allowance in money or other things.
Pĕr'se-cūte, *v. t.* To pursue with malignity; to harass.
Pĕr'se-cū'tion, *n.* State of being persecuted.
Pĕr'se-cū'tor, *n.* One who persecutes.
Pĕr'se-vēr'ançe, *n.* A persisting in what is undertaken.
Pĕr'se-vēre', *v. i.* To persist.
Per-sĭm'mon, *n.* An American tree and its fruit.
Per-sĭst', *v. i.* To persevere steadily and firmly.
Per-sĭst'ençe, *n.* Perseverance against opposition; steady pursuit.
Pĕr'son (per'sn), *n.* A living human being; one; outward appearance.
Pĕr'son-a-ble, *a.* Having a well-formed body.
Pĕr'son-age, *n.* A person of distinction.
Pĕr'son-al, *a.* Belonging to a person; movable.
Pĕr'son-ăl'i-ty, *n.* Direct application to a person.
Pĕr'son-al-ly, *adv.* In person.
Pĕr'son-al-ty, *n.* Personal property or estate.
Pĕr'son-āte, *v. t.* To represent.
Pĕr'son-ā'tion, *n.* Act of representing.
Per-sŏn'i-fi-cā'tion, *n.* A representation of inanimate things as living beings.
Per-sŏn'i-fy, *v. t.* To regard or treat as a person.
Per-spĕc'tĭve, *a.* Relating to vision. — *n.* Art of representing objects correctly on a plane surface.
Pĕr'spi-eā'cious, *a.* Quick-sighted; discerning; keen.
Pĕr'spi-ăç'i-ty, *n.* Acuteness of sight or discernment.
Pĕr'spi-cū'i-ty, *n.* Clearness.
Per-spĭc'u-ous, *a.* Clear, especially in statement; plain.
Pĕr'spi-rā'tion, *n.* Excretion through the pores; sweat.
Per-spīre', *v.* To emit fluid matter through the pores; to sweat.
Per-suāde', *v. t.* To influence by argument or entreaty.
Per-suā'sion, *n.* Act of persuading; creed; belief; reason.
Per-suā'sĭve, *a.* Tending to persuade.
Pĕrt, *a.* Smart; brisk; saucy.
Per-tāin' (8), *v. i.* To belong; to relate.
Pĕr'ti-nā'cious, *a.* Holding firmly to any opinion or purpose. — SYN. Firm; constant; stubborn; obstinate.
Pĕr'ti-năç'i-ty, *n.* Obstinacy in adherence.
Pĕr'ti-nençe, } *n.* Fitness;
Pĕr'ti-nen-çy, } suitableness.
Pĕr'ti-nent, *a.* Appropriate to the case. — SYN. Relevant; apposite; appropriate; apt.
Pĕr'ti-nent-ly, *adv.* To the purpose.
Pĕrt'ly, *adv.* Smartly; saucily; impertinently.
Pĕrt'ness, *n.* Sauciness.
Per-tûrb', *v. t.* To disturb the mind of; to agitate.
Pĕr'tur-bā'tion, *n.* Disturbance of the mind or passions; disquiet.
Pĕr'uke, *n.* An artificial cap of hair.
Pe-rū'sal, *n.* Act of perusing.
Pe-ruse', *v. t.* To read with attention.
Per-vāde', *v. t.* To pass through.
Per-vā'sion, *n.* Act of pervading.
Per-vā'sĭve, *a.* Tending, or having power, to pervade.
Per-vērse', *a.* Obstinate in the wrong; froward.
Per-vĕr'sion, *n.* A diverting from the proper use.
Per-vĕr'si-ty (11), *n.* State of being perverse.
Per-vĕr'sĭve, *a.* Tending to pervert or corrupt.
Per-vĕrt', *v. t.* To turn from truth or from the right; to corrupt.
Pĕr'vi-oŭs, *a.* Capable of being penetrated.
Pĕr'vi-oŭs-ness, *n.* Quality of being pervious.
Pĕst, *n.* Plague; pestilence.
Pĕs'ter, *v. t.* To harass with little vexations; to annoy.
Pĕst'-house, *n.* A hospital for infectious diseases.
Pes-tĭf'er-oŭs, *a.* Pestilential; troublesome.
Pĕs'ti-lençe, *n.* Contagious distemper; plague.
Pĕs'ti-lent, *a.* Noxious to health, morals, society, &c.
Pĕs'ti-lĕn'tial, *a.* Containing, or tending to, the plague.
Pĕs'tle (pĕs'l), *n.* An instrument for pounding and breaking things in a mortar.
Pĕt, *n.* Fit of peevishness; any creature fondled or indulged. — *v. t.* To treat as a pet; to fondle.
Pĕt'al, or **Pē'tal,** *n.* A flower-leaf.
Pe-tărd', *n.* A piece of ordnance for blowing up works.
Pĕt'i-ōle, *n.* Foot-stalk of a leaf.
Pĕt'it (pĕt'ĭ), *a.* Small; little; mean.
Pe-tĭ'tion (-tĭsh'un), *n.* Request; prayer. — *v. t.* To supplicate; to solicit.
Pĕt'rel, *n.* A long-winged, web-footed sea-fowl.
Pĕt'ri-făc'tion, *n.* Conversion into stone.
Pĕt'ri-făct'ĭve, *a.* Having power to change into stony matter; petrific.
Pe-trĭf'ic, *a.* Having power to turn to stone.
Pĕt'ri-fy, *v. t.* To convert into stone or a stony substance. — *v. i.* To become stone.
Pe-trō'le-um, *n.* An inflammable, bituminous liquid exuding from the earth.

Pĕt'ti-cōat, *n.* A woman's under garment.
Pĕt'ti-fŏg'ger, *n.* A petty lawyer.
Pĕt'ti-fŏg'ger-y, *n.* Mean business of a lawyer.
Pĕt'tish, *a.* Fretful; peevish.
Pĕt'ti-toes, *n. pl.* The toes or feet of a pig.
Pĕt'ty, *a.* Small; trifling.
Pĕt'u-lançe, *n.* Peevishness.
Pĕt'u-lant, *a.* Peevish; fretful; irritable.
Pew (pū), *n.* An inclosed seat in a church.
Pē'wit, *n.* A bird.
Pew'ter, *n.* A compound of tin and lead.
Phā'e-ton, *n.* An open four-wheeled carriage.
Phăl'anx, *n.* A compact body of soldiers.
Phăl'an-stĕr'y, *n.* The residence or the common stock of a community of Fourierites; the community itself.
Phăn'tasm, *n.* Mental image of a real or of an imaginary object; an optical illusion.
Phan-tăs'ma-gō'ri-à, *n.* Illusive images.
Phăn'tom, *n.* An apparition.
Phăr'a-sā'ic, } *a.* Like the
Phăr'a-sā'ic-al, } Pharisees; formal.
Phăr'i-să-ĭsm, *n.* Hypocrisy [in religion.
Phăr'i-see, *n.* One of a Jewish sect strict in the externals of religion.
Phär'ma-çeū'tic, *a.* Pertaining to pharmacy.
Phär'ma-çy, *n.* Preparation of medicines.
Phā'ros, *n.* A light-house.
Phăr'ynx, *n.* Cavity above the windpipe, and into which the nose and mouth open.
Phāse (8), *n.* Appearance.
Phēas'ant, *n.* A gallinaceous bird found wild in Europe.
Phē'nix, *n.* A fabulous bird, thought to exist single, and to rise again from its own ashes.
Phe-nŏm'e-non, *n.* (*pl.* Phenŏm'e-nà.) An appearance; any thing remarkable.
Phī'al, *n.* A glass vessel.
Phĭl'an-thrŏp'ic, } *n.*
Phĭl'an-thrŏp'ic-al, } Having good will to mankind.
Phĭ-lăn'thro-pĭst, *n.* A person of general benevolence.
Phĭ-lăn'thro-py, *n.* The love of mankind at large.
Phĭ-lĭp'pic, *n.* Any invective discourse or declamation.
Phĭl'o-lŏg'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to philology.
Phĭ-lŏl'o-ger, } *n.* One versed
Phĭ-lŏl'o-gist, } in philology.
Phĭ-lŏl'o-gy, *n.* The study of language, esp. in a philosophical manner.
Phĭl'o-mel, *n.* The nightingale.
Phĭ'lo-pro-gĕn'i-tĭve-ness, *n.* The love of offspring.
Phĭ-lŏs'o-pher, *n.* One skilled in philosophy.
Phĭl'o-sŏph'ic, } *a.* Pertaining or according to philosophy; rational; cool.
Phĭl'o-sŏph'ic-al, }
Phĭl'o-sŏph'ic-al-ly, *adv.* According to philosophy.
Phĭ-lŏs'o-phīze, *v. t.* To reason like a philosopher.
Phĭ-lŏs'o-phy, *n.* Knowledge of phenomena, as explained by, and resolved into, causes and reasons, powers and laws.
Phĭl'ter, *n.* A potion to excite love.
Phĭz, *n.* The face; visage.
Phle-bŏt'o-mĭst, *n.* One who lets blood with a lancet.
Phle-bŏt'o-my, *n.* Act or art of opening a vein.
Phlĕgm (flĕm), *n.* Cold animal fluid; mucus; sluggishness; coldness; dullness.
Phleg-măt'ic, *a.* Abounding with phlegm; cold; dull.
Phœ'nix, *n.* *See Phenix.*
Pho-nĕt'ic, *a.* Relating to the representation of sounds by characters.
Pho-nĕt'ics, *n. sing.* Science of the sounds of the human voice; phonology.
Pho-nŏg'ra-phy, *n.* A representation of sounds, each by its distinctive character.
Pho-nŏl'o-gy, *n.* The science of vocal elementary sounds.
Phŏs'pho-rĕs'çençe, *n.* A faint light without heat.
Phŏs'pho-rĕs'çent, *a.* Shining without heat.
Phos-phŏr'ic, *a.* Obtained from phosphorus.
Phŏs'pho-rus, *n.* A combustible substance exhibiting a faint light in the dark.
Phō'to-grăph, *n.* A picture obtained by the action of light on chemically prepared surfaces.
Pho-tŏg'ra-phy, *n.* Art of producing pictures on chemically prepared paper by the agency of light.
Phrāse, *n.* A sentence; mode of speech; style; diction. — *v. t.* To name or style.
Phrā'se-ŏl'o-gy, *n.* Manner of expression.
Phre-nŏl'o-gĭst, *n.* One versed in phrenology.
Phre-nŏl'o-gy, *n.* Science of the special functions of the parts of the brain.
Phrĕn'sy, *n.* Madness.
Phthĭs'ic (tĭz'ik), *n.* Habitual difficulty of breathing.
Phthĭs'ic-al (tĭz'ik-), *a.* Breathing hard.
Phthī'sis (thī'sis), *n.* A consumption of the lungs.
Phy-lăc'ter-y, *n.* A parchment with a passage of Scripture written on it.
Phỹs'ic (5), *n.* The art of healing; medicine. — *v. t.* To evacuate the bowels of.
Phỹs'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to nature; external; corporeal.
Phỹ-sĭ'cian (-zĭsh'an), *n.* One who practices physic; a doctor of medicine.
Phỹs'ics, *n. sing.* Science of nature or natural objects.
Phỹs'i-ŏg'no-mĭst, *n.* One skilled in physiognomy.
Phỹs'i-ŏg'no-my, *n.* The art of discerning the character of the mind from the face.
Phỹs'i-o-lŏg'ic, } *a.* Pertaining to physiology.
Phỹs'i-o-lŏg'ic-al, }
Phỹs'i-ŏl'o-gĭst, *n.* One who is versed in physiology.

Phȳs/i-ŏl/o-ġy, *n.* The science of living beings.

Pī-ă/no-fōr/tē, *n.* A musical keyed instrument. [walk.

Pī-ăz/zà (18), *n.* A covered

Pī/cà, *n.* A printing type of which there are two sizes, called respectively pica and small pica.

Pĭck, *v. t.* To choose; to gather; to open. — *n.* A sharp-pointed tool.

Pĭck/ăx, } *n.* An ax that
Pick/ăxe, } has a point.

Pĭck/ed, *a.* Pointed; sharp.

Pĭck/et, *n.* A sharpened stake; a guard in front of an army. — *v. t.* To fortify with pickets; to fasten to a picket.

Pĭck/le (pĭk/l), *n.* Brine; thing pickled. — *v. t.* To preserve in brine.

Pĭck/pŏck-et, *n.* One who steals from another's pocket.

Pĭc/nic, *n.* A pleasure party in which each one furnishes refreshment.

Pic-tō/ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to, or illustrated by, pictures.

Pĭct/ūre, *n.* A likeness in colors; any kind of drawing. — *v. t.* To draw or paint a resemblance of; to represent.

Pĭct/ūr-ĕsque/, *a.* Fitted to form a pleasing picture.

Pīe, *n.* Paste baked with something in it, or under it.

Pīe/bald, *a.* Of various colors.

Piēçe, *n.* A part; a patch; a fragment. — *v. t.* To mend by the addition of a piece: to patch.

Piēçe/mēal, *a.* Single. — *adv.* In or by pieces or parts.

Pīed (pīd), *a.* Party-colored.

Piēr, *n.* Support of an arch; a mound; a mole.

Piēr/-glăss, *n.* A glass between windows.

Piērçe, *v. t.* To penetrate.

Piērç/ing, *a.* Keen; sharp.

Pī/e-tĭsm, *n.* Strict devotion.

Pī/e-ty, *n.* Veneration with love of God; filial duty.

Pĭg, *n.* A young swine; mass of metal, as extracted from the ore. — *v. i.* To bring forth pigs; to lie together like pigs.

Pĭġ/eon (pĭj/un), *n.* A bird of several species.

Pĭġ/eon-hōle (pĭj/un-), *n.* A little compartment for papers.

Pĭġ/ment, *n.* A colored substance for painting; paint.

Pĭg/my, *n.* See *Pygmy*.

Pīke, *n.* A lance; a spear; a kind of fresh-water fish.

Pīk/ed, *a.* Ending in a point.

Pī-lăs/ter, *n.* A square column.

Pilaster.

Pĭl/chard, *n.* A fish resembling the herring.

Pīle, *n.* A heap; an edifice; a piece of timber driven into ground. — *v. t.* To heap; to accumulate.

Pīles, *n. pl.* A disease.

Pĭl/fer, *v. t.* To steal in a petty way; to filch.

Pĭl/grim, *n.* A traveler to holy places; a wanderer.

Pĭl/grim-aġe, *n.* A journey to a place deemed sacred.

Pĭll (1), *n.* A medicine in form of a small ball.

Pĭl/lage, *n.* That which is taken by open force. — SYN. Plunder; spoil. — *v. t.* To plunder; to strip.

Pĭl/lar, *n.* A column; a pier; a prop.

Pĭll/ion, *n.* A cushion attached to the hinder part of a saddle for riding on.

Pĭl/lo-ry, *n.* A frame to confine criminals by the head and hands.

Pĭl/lōw, *n.* A cushion for the head. — *v. t.* To rest on a pillow.

Pĭl/lōw-cāse, *n.* A cloth cover for a pillar.

Pī/lot, *n.* One who steers a ship; a guide. — *v. t.* To steer; to guide.

Pī/lot-aġe, *n.* The pay or office of a pilot. [curer.

Pĭmp, *n.* A pander; a pro-

Pĭm/per-nel, *n.* A plant.

Pĭm/ple, *n.* A small pointed elevation on the skin.

Pĭm/pled, *a.* Having pimples on the skin.

Pĭn, *n.* A pointed instrument for fastening clothes, &c. — *v. t.* (7) To fasten with a pin.

Pĭn/a-fōre/, *n.* A kind of apron; a tire.

Pĭnch, *v. t.* To squeeze, as with the ends of the fingers. — *n.* A squeezing or gripe.

Pĭnch/beck, *n.* A yellow mixture of copper and zinc.

Pĭn/çers, } *n. pl.* A tool for
Pĭnch/ers, } drawing nails.

Pĭn/cush-ion, *n.* A small cushion for pins.

Pīne, *n.* An evergreen tree or its wood. — *v. i.* To languish.

Pīne/-ăp/ple, *n.* A fruit which resembles the cone of a pine-tree.

Pĭn/-fēath/er, *n.* A small or short feather.

Pĭn/fōld, *n.* A place in which to confine beasts.

Pĭn/ion (-yun), *n.* A quill; a wing; tooth of a wheel; shackles. — *v. t.* To bind the wings or arms of.

Pĭnk, *n.* A flower; a small eye; a reddish color. — *v. t.* To work with eyelet-holes.

Pĭn/-mŏn/ey, *n.* A wife's pocket-money. [a boat.

Pĭn/naçe, *n.* A small vessel;

Pĭn/na-ele, *n.* A turret; summit; a high point. [gills.

Pĭnt, *n.* Half a quart; four

Pĭn/tle, *n.* A little pin; a long iron bolt. [pines.

Pīn/y, *a.* Abounding with

Pī/o-neer/, *n.* One who goes before to clear the way; a first settler. [a peony.

Pī/o-ny, *n.* A perennial plant;

Pī/oŭs, *a.* Religious; godly.

Pĭp, *v. i.* To chirp. — *n.* The seed of an apple, orange, &c.; a disease of fowls.

Pīpe, *n.* A tube, especially one for smoking; a cask. — *v.* To play on a pipe.

Pĭp/kin, *n.* A small earthen boiler. [ple.

Pĭp/pin, *n.* A species of ap-

Pĭq'uan-çy (-an-), *n.* Sharpness; severity.
Pĭq'uant (pik'ant), *a.* Pricking; pungent; severe; tart
Pique (peek), *n.* A feeling of resentment. — SYN. Spite; grudge. — *v. t.* To irritate; to nettle; to stimulate.
Pi-quĕt' (-kĕt'), *n.* A game at cards.
Pī'ra-çy, *n.* Robbery on the seas; literary theft.
Pī'rate, *n.* One who robs on the seas. — *v. t.* To publish without permission, as books or writings.
Pī-răt'ic-al, *a.* Practicing robbery on the sea.
Pĭs'ca-tō'ri-al, } *a.* Relating
Pĭs'ca-to-ry, } to fishing or fishes. [contempt.
Pĭsh, *interj.* expressive of
Pĭs'mīre, *n.* The ant.
Pĭs-tā'çhiō, *n.* Nut of a kind of turpentine-tree. [coin.
Pĭs'ta-reen', *n.* A small silver
Pĭs'til, *n.* An organ in a flower, inclosing the seed.
Pĭs'tol, *n.* The smallest of fire-arms.
Pis-tōle', *n.* A gold coin of Spain, worth about $3.60.
Pĭs'ton, *n.* A short solid cylinder fitted to a hollow one within which it moves.
Pĭt, *n.* A deep hole; the stone of certain fruits. — *v. t.* To sink in hollows.
Pĭtch, *n.* A black, sticky substance obtained from tar; point; descent; degree of elevation of the voice, of an instrument, &c. — *v. t.* To smear with pitch; to fix firmly; to toss; to set the tone of. — *v. i.* To rise and fall, as a ship on the waves.
Pĭtch'er, *n.* A vessel with a spout. [throw hay, &c.
Pĭtch'fôrk, *n.* A fork to
Pĭtch'-pīpe, *n.* An instrument to give the key-note.
Pĭtch'y, *a.* Like pitch; sticky; black; dismal.
Pĭt'e-oŭs, *a.* Capable of exciting pity; sorrowful.
Pĭt'fall, *n.* A pit slightly covered, as a trap
Pĭth, *n.* The soft substance in plants; strength or force.
Pĭth'y, *a.* Consisting of pith; energetic; forcible. [pity.
Pĭt'i-a-ble, *a.* Deserving
Pĭt'i-ful (13), *a.* Compassionate; base; mean; paltry.
Pĭt'i-ful-ly, *adv.* In a pitiful manner; contemptibly.
Pĭt'i-less, *a.* Void of pity.
Pĭt'man (21), *n.* One who works in a pit.
Pĭt'saw, *n.* A large saw to be used by two men.
Pĭt'tançe, *n.* A small allowance; a mere trifle.
Pi-tū'i-toŭs, } *a.* Consisting
Pi-tū'i-ta-ry, } of mucus.
Pĭt'y, *n.* Sympathy for another's distresses. — SYN. Sympathy; compassion. — *v. t.* To have sympathy for.
Pĭv'ot, *n.* A pin on which any thing turns.
Plā'ca-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Willingness to forgive. [give.
Plā'ca-ble, *a.* Willing to for-
Pla-cărd', *n.* A printed paper posted in a public place. — *v. t.* To notify publicly.
Plāçe, *n.* A portion of space; locality; rank; office; room; residence. — *v. t.* To fix; to locate; to settle.
Plāçe'man (21), *n.* One holding an office under government.
Plăç'id, *a.* Pleased; contented; calm; quiet; mild.
Pla-çĭd'i-ty, } *n.* Calmness;
Plăç'id-ness, } mildness; unruffled state. [theft; piracy.
Plā'ġia-rĭşm, *n.* Literary
Plā'ġia-rĭst, } *n.* One who
Plā'ġia-ry, } purloins the writings of another.
Plā'ġia-rīze, *v. i.* To be guilty of literary theft.
Plāgue, *n.* A contagious disease; vexation. — *v. t.* To trouble; to vex.
Plāgu'y (plāg'ў), *a.* Vexatious. [flounder.
Plāīçe, *n.* A fish allied to the
Plăid, *n.* A variegated stuff.
Plāĭn, *a.* Flat; level; frank; clear; evident; homely. — *n.* A level ground.
Plāĭn'ly, *adv.* In a plain manner; sincerely; clearly.
Plāĭn'ness, *n.* State of being plain. [entation.
Plāint, *n.* A complaint; lam-
Plāint'iff, *n.* One who commences a lawsuit.
Plāint'ive, *a.* Mournful.
Plāit, *n.* A fold, as of cloth. — *v. t.* To fold; to braid.
Plăn, *n.* Any thing devised; a scheme; model. — *v. t.* (7) To scheme; to contrive in thought; to devise.
Plāne, *n.* A level surface; a joiner's tool. — *v. t.* To smooth with a plane.
Plăn'et, *n.* A celestial body revolving about another.
Plăn'et-a-ry, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, planets.
Plāne'-tree, *n.* An oriental tree; also, a North American tree, often called *buttonwood.* [smooth.
Plăn'ish, *v. t.* To make
Plănk, *n.* A piece of sawed timber thicker than a board. — *v. t.* To cover with planks.
Plănt, *n.* An organic body without sensation or voluntary motion; any vegetable production. — *v. t.* To set in the earth; to settle.
Plănt'aĭn, *n.* A West India tree and its fruit; an herb.
Plan-tā'tion, *n.* A place planted with trees; a colony; a large cultivated estate.
Plănt'er, *n.* The owner of a plantation.
Plăn'ti-grāde, *n.* An animal that walks on the sole of the foot, as the bear.
Plăsh, *n.* A puddle of water. — *v. t.* To dash, as water; to splash.
Plăs'ter, *n.* A composition of lime, sand, and water; an adhesive salve. — *v. t.* (8) To cover with plaster.
Plăs'ter-ing, *n.* A covering of plaster; plaster-work.
Plăs'tic, *a.* Giving form; capable of being formed, molded, or modeled.
Plăs-tĭç'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being plastic.

Plăt, *v. t.* To interweave. — *n.* A level piece of ground.

Plāte, *n.* A flat piece of metal; wrought silver; a shallow vessel; a casting from type. — *v. t.* To coat with metal.

Plāt'ed, *p. a.* Overlaid with another metal, esp. silver.

Pla-teau' (pla-tō', 18), *n.* A flat, broad, and elevated area of land.

Plāte'ful (26), *n.* Enough to fill a plate.

Plăt'en, *n.* The flat part of a printing-press.

Plăt'fôrm, *n.* Floor of boards or planks; a terrace; a declaration of principles.

Plăt'i-num, or Pla-tī'num, *n.* A very heavy metal resembling silver.

Plăt'i-tūde, *n.* Insipidity; a weak or empty remark.

Pla-tŏn'ic, *a.* Relating to Plato; intellectually refined.

Plā'to-nĭşm, *n.* The philosophy of Plato.

Plā'to-nĭst, *n.* A follower of Plato.

Pla-tōōn', *n.* Half of a company of soldiers.

Plăt'ter, *n.* A broad shallow dish.

Plau'dit, *n.* Expression of applause; praise bestowed.

Plau'şi-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Speciousness; appearance of right.

Plau'şi-ble, *a.* Superficially pleasing; apparently right. — SYN. Specious.

Plau'şi-bly, *adv.* With fair show.

Plā, *v. i.* To sport; to contend in a game; to act. — *v. t.* To put in action; to perform. — *n.* Sport; recreation; game; a drama.

Plāy'-bĭll, *n.* Advertisement of a play.

Plā'er, *n.* One who plays.

Plā'fĕl-lōw, *n.* A companion in play.

Plā'ful, *a.* Given to, or full of, play; sportive.

Plā'-house, *n.* A theater.

Plā'māte, *n.* A playfellow.

Plā'thing, *n.* A toy.

Plēa (18), *n.* What is advanced in support of a cause; an excuse.

Plēad, *v. i.* To urge; to supplicate earnestly; to argue.

Plēad'ing, *n.* Allegation.

Plēaş'ant, *a.* Giving pleasure; pleasing; gratifying; delightful; gay.

Plēaş'ant-ry, *n.* Cheerfulness; sprightly talk; liveliness; gayety; merriment.

Plēaşe, *v. t.* To give pleasure; to make glad. — *v. i.* To choose; to like.

Plēaş'ing, *a.* Giving pleasure.

Plēaş'ur-a-ble (plĕzh'ur-), *a.* Giving pleasure; pleasing.

Plēaş'ure (plĕzh'ur), *n.* Gratification; delight.

Ple-bē'ian (-bē'yan), *a.* Vulgar; common. — *n.* One of the common people.

Plĕdġe, *n.* A pawn; deposit given as a security. — *v. t.* To give as security.

Plĕdġ'et, *n.* A small tent of lint.

Plē'ia-dēş (-ya-), *n. pl.* A cluster of seven stars in the constellation Taurus.

Plē'na-ry, *a.* Full; complete.

Ple-nĭp'o-tençe, *n.* Fullness of power.

Ple-nĭp'o-tent, *a.* Of full power.

Plĕn'i-po-tĕn'ti-a-ry (-shĭ-a-), *n.* One having full power to transact any business; an envoy.

Plĕn'i-tūde, *n.* Fullness.

Plĕn'te-oŭs, *a.* Abundant.

Plĕn'ti-fŭl, *a.* Affording ample supply; copious.

Plĕn'ty, *n.* Adequate supply; abundance.

Plē'o-năşm, *n.* Redundancy of words.

Plē'o-năs'tic, *a.* Redundant.

Plĕth'o-rà, *n.* Fullness or excess of blood; repletion; over fullness of any kind.

Ple-thŏr'ic, or Plĕth'o-rĭc, *a.* Having a full habit of body; evincing plethora.

Pleū'rà, *n.* Membrane that covers the inside of the thorax, and invests the lungs.

Pleū'ri-sy, *n.* Inflammation of the pleura.

Pleū'ro-pneū-mō'ni-à (-nū-) *n.* Inflammatory disease of the pleura and lungs.

Plĕx'i-fôrm, *a.* Like network; complicated.

Plī'a-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* The quality of yielding; flexibleness.

Plī'a-ble, *a.* Easily yielding to pressure; flexible.

Plī'an-çy, *n.* Easiness to be bent; flexibility.

Plī'ant, *a.* Flexible; easily bent.

Plī'erş, *n. pl.* An instrument to bend small things.

Plīght (plīt), *v. t.* To pledge, as the hand, faith, or honor. — *n.* Pledge; security; gage; condition; state.

Plĭnth, *n.* The square member at the base of a column.

Plŏd, *v. i.* To travel steadily and laboriously; to drudge.

Plŏt, *n.* A stratagem; a conspiracy; a scheme; a plot. — *v. t.* To plan; to project.

Plŏt'ter, *n.* One who plots; a schemer.

Plŏv'er (plŭv'er), *n.* An aquatic bird.

Plow, Plough, *n.* An instrument to turn and break the soil. — *v. t.* To trench and turn up, as the ground.

Plow'man, Plough'man (21), *n.* One who plows, or holds a plow.

Plow'shâre, Plough'shâre, *n.* The iron of a plow.

Plŭck, *v. t.* To pull with sudden force; to snatch. — *n.* The heart, liver, and lights of an animal; spirit; courage; perseverance.

Plŭg, *n.* Stopper of a hole in a vessel or cask. — *v. t.* To stop with a plug.

Plŭm, *n.* A tree and its fruit; £100,000.

Plū'mage (11), *n.* Feathers of a bird.

Plŭmb (plŭm), *n.* A leaden weight on a line. — *a.* Perpendicular. — *v. t.* To adjust by a plumb line.

Plum-bā'go, *n.* A mineral consisting of carbon; black lead.

Plŭmb'er (plŭm'er), *n.* One who works in lead.

Plŭmb'-līne (plŭm'-), *n.* A line perpendicular to the horizon: a plummet.

Plŭm'-cāke, *n.* Cake containing raisins, &c.

Plūme, *n.* A feather; token of honor; pride. — *v. t.* To

adjust the feathers of; to pride; to value.

Plŭm'met, *n.* A piece of lead attached to a line for sounding the depth of water, &c.

Plŭmp, *a.* Fat; sleek; full; round. — *v. t.* To fatten; to swell. — *adv.* At once, or with a sudden fall.

Plŭmp'ly, *adv.* Fully; without reserve.

Plŭmp'ness, *n.* Fatness; fullness of skin; distention.

Plŭm'-pud'ding, *n.* A pudding with raisins or currants in it.

Plŭn'der, *v. t.* To take by pillage or open force. — SYN. To pillage; sack; rifle. — *n.* Spoil taken by open force.

Plŭnge, *v. t.* To put suddenly into water; to immerse in a fluid. — *v. i.* To dive. — *n.* Act of plunging.

Plū'ral, *a.* Consisting of, or expressing, more than one.

Plū'ral-ĭst, *n.* A clergyman who holds several benefices.

Plu-răl'i-ty, *n.* A number greater than any other, but less than half the aggregate.

Plū'ral-ly, *adv.* In a sense that implies more than one.

Plŭs, this sign +, noting addition.

Plŭsh, *n.* A shaggy cloth.

Plū'vi-al, *a.* Rainy; wet.

Plȳ, *v. t.* or *i.* [*imp.* and *p. p.* PLIED] To work at closely.

Pneu-măt'ic (nu-), *a.* Consisting of air.

Pneu-măt'ics (nu-), *n. sing.* Science that treats of the mechanical properties of air and other elastic fluids.

Pneū'ma-tŏl'o-gy (nū'-), *n.* The doctrine of, or a treatise on, spiritual existences.

Pneu-mō'ni-à (nu-), *n.* Inflammation of the lungs.

Pneu-mŏn'ĭc (nu-), *a.* Pertaining to the lungs.

Pneū'mo-nī'tis (nū'-), *n.* Inflammation of the lungs.

Pōach, *v. t.* To boil slightly; to steal, as game. — *v. i.* To steal or pocket game.

Pōach'er, *n.* One who poaches; a stealer of game.

Pŏck (5), *n.* A pustule on the skin in small pox, &c.

Pŏck'et, *n.* A small bag or pouch. — *v. t.* To put in the pocket.

Pŏck'et-bŏŏk, *n.* A book to be carried in the pocket.

Pŏck'y, *a.* Full of pocks or pustules.

Pŏd, *n.* Capsule; seed-case. — *v. i.* To grow, as pods.

Pō'em, *n.* A composition in verse.

Pō'e-sy, *n.* Art of writing poems.

Pō'et, *n.* One who writes poetry; a bard.

Pō'et-ăs'ter, *n.* A pitiful versifier; a rhymester.

Pō'et-ess, *n.* A female poet.

Po-ĕt'ic, } *a.* Pertaining
Po-ĕt'ic-al, } to poetry.

Pō'et Lau're-ate. A poet whose office is to compose poems for the birthdays of a prince, or other special occasions.

Pō'et-ry, *n.* Imaginative composition, usually in verse.

Pōh, *interj.* An exclamation of contempt or disgust.

Poign'an-çy (poin'-), *n.* Sharpness; point.

Poign'ant (poin'-), *a.* Sharp; satirical; severe; painful.

Point, *n.* A sharp end; a stop; a cape; object; end; aim. — *v. t.* To sharpen; to aim; to divide by stops. — *v. i.* To direct the finger toward an object; to aim.

Point'-blank, *adv.* Directly.

Point'ed, *a.* Keen; satirical.

Point'er, *n.* An index; a variety of dog.

Point'less, *a.* Having no point.

Poiṣe, *n.* Weight; balance. — *v. t.* To balance for weighing.

Poi'son (poi'zn), *n.* Any thing infectious or malignant. — SYN. Venom. — *v. t.* To infect with poison.

Poi'son-oŭs, *a.* Having the qualities of poison.

Pōke, *n.* A pocket; a sack; a push; a machine to check unruly beasts from leaping fences. — *v. t.* To put a poke on; to thrust against.

Pōk'er, *n.* An iron bar for stirring a fire.

Pō'lar, *n.* Pertaining to the poles.

Po-lăr'i-ty, *n.* Tendency to the pole.

Pō'lar-i-zā'tion, *n.* Act of polarizing; polarity.

Pō'lar-īze, *v. t.* To communicate polarity to.

Pōle, *n.* Extremity of an axis; the sky; a long, slender piece of wood; a rod or perch. — *v. t.* To furnish with poles; to convey on poles; to push with poles.

Pōle'-ăx, } *n.* A hatchet
Pōle'-ăxe, } fixed on a pole.

Pōle'cat, *n.* An ill-smelling animal allied to the weasel.

Po-lĕm'ic, *n.* A disputant.

Po-lĕm'ic, } *a.* Controver-
Po-lĕm'ic-al, } sial.

Pōle'-stär, *n.* A star vertical to the pole of the earth.

Po-lïçe' (-leess'), *n.* Civil officers of a city organized to preserve good order.

Pŏl'i-çy, *n.* Art or system of government; prudence; contract of insurance.

Pŏl'ish, *v. t.* To make smooth; to refine in manners. — *n.* Artificial gloss; elegance of manners.

Po-lïte', *a.* Polished; refined.

Po-lïte'ness, *n.* Good breeding; courtesy.

Pŏl'i-tic, *a.* Wise; prudent.

Po-lĭt'ic-al, *a.* Relating to politics; public.

Po-lĭt'ic-al-ly, *adv.* With reference to a state or to politics.

Pŏl'i-tĭ'cian (-tĭsh'an), *n.* One versed in politics.

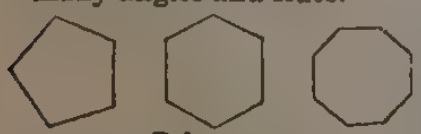
Pŏl'i-tics, *n. sing.* The science of government.

Pŏl'i-ty, *n.* Civil constitution; form of government.

Pō'lka, *n.* A kind of dance.

Pōll, *n.* The head; a register of persons; election. — *v. t.* To lop the tops of, as trees; to clip; to register, as the names of voters.

Pŏl'lard, *n.* A tree lopped.
Pŏl'len, *n.* The fecundating dust of plants.
Pŏl'lock, *n.* A fish of the cod kind.
Pōll'-tăx, *n.* A tax levied by the poll or head.
Pol-lūte', *v. t.* To make foul or unclean. — SYN. To defile; contaminate; corrupt.
Pol-lū'tion, *n.* Defilement.
Pol-troon', *n.* An arrant coward; a dastard.
Pol-troon'er-y, *n.* Cowardice.
Pŏl'y-ăn'thus, *n.* An ornamental plant.
Po-lўg'a-mĭst, *n.* One who advocates polygamy.
Po-lўg'a-my, *n.* Plurality of wives at the same time.
Pŏl'y-glŏt, *n.* A book containing many languages. — *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, several languages.
Pŏl'y-gŏn, *n.* A figure of many angles and sides.



Polygons.

Po-lўg'o-nal, *a.* Having many angles.
Pŏl'y-grăph, *n.* An instrument to multiply copies of a writing with expedition.
Pŏl'y-hē'dron, *n.* A body having many sides.
Pŏl'y-nō'mi-al, *a.* Containing many terms.
Pŏl'yp, *n.* An aquatic animal of the radiate kind.
Pŏl'y-pus, *n.* Something that has many feet or roots; a tumor.
Pŏl'y-scōpe, *n.* A glass that makes a single object appear as many.
Pŏl'y-syl-lăb'ic, } *a.* Having
Pŏl'y-syl-lăb'ic-al, } many syllables.
Pŏl'y-sўl'la-ble, *n.* A word of more syllables than three.
Pŏl'y-tĕch'nic (-tĕk'nik), *a.* Comprehending many arts.
Pŏl'y-thē'ĭsm, *n.* The doctrine of a plurality of gods.
Pŏl'y-thē'ĭst, *n.* One who believes in a plurality of gods.
Pŏl'y-the-ĭst'ic, *a.* Pertaining to polytheism.
Pŏm'açe, *n.* Substance of apples crushed.
Po-mādе', *n.* Perfumed ointment.
Po-mā'tum, *n.* An unguent for the hair.
Pŏme-grăn'ate, *n.* A tree and its fruit.
Pŏm'mel (pŭm'-), *n.* A knob or ball; a protuberance. — *v. t.* (8) To beat; to thump.
Pom-mēl'ion (-meel'yun), *n.* The knob of a cannon.
Po-mŏl'o-gĭst, *n.* One interested in pomology.
Po-mŏl'o-gy, *n.* The art of raising fruit.
Pŏmp, *n.* Ostentation; parade.
Pom-pŏs'i-ty, *n.* Ostentation; exterior show; parade.
Pŏmp'oŭs, *a.* Showy with grandeur; ostentatious.
Pŏnd, *n.* A body of fresh standing water.
Pŏn'der, *v. t.* To think upon deliberately. — SYN. To consider; muse; weigh.
Pŏn'der-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being weighed.
Pŏn'der-ŏs'i-ty, *n.* Weight; gravity.
Pŏn'der-oŭs, *a.* Heavy; massy.
Pon-gee', *n.* An inferior kind of India silk.
Pŏn'iard (-yard), *n.* A small dagger. — *v. t.* To stab.
Pŏn'tiff, *n.* A high priest; the pope.
Pon-tĭf'ic } (9), *a.* Belong-
Pon-tĭf'ic-al } ing to a high-priest, or to the pope.
Pon-tĭf'ic-al, *n.* A book of rites and forms; (*pl.*) the full dress of a pontiff or bishop.
Pon-tĭf'ic-ate (9), *n.* Office or reign of a pontiff.
Pon-tōōn', *n.* A boat used by armies for making bridges.
Pō'ny (19), *n.* A small horse.
Pōō'dle, *n.* A lap-dog.
Pōōl, *n.* A small pond.
Pōōp, *n.* A deck above the after-part of the spar-deck.
Pōōr, *a.* Needy; indigent; necessitous; lean; meager; mean; unfertile.
Pōōr'ly, *a.* Somewhat ill. — *adv.* Without wealth; with poor success; meanly; without spirit.
Pŏp, *n.* A small, smart, quick sound. — *v. i.* or *t.* To dart suddenly; to offer suddenly.
Pōpe, *n.* The head of the Roman Catholic church.
Pōpe'dŏm, *n.* The dignity or jurisdiction of the pope.
Pop'er-y, *n.* The Roman Catholic religion.
Pŏp'gŭn, *n.* A child's air-gun for shooting pellets.
Pŏp'in-jāy, *n.* A parrot; a fop.
Pŏp'lar, *n.* A genus of trees.
Pŏp'lin, *n.* A stuff of silk or worsted of many varieties.
Pōp'ish, *a.* Relating to the pope; papal.
Pŏp'py (19), *n.* A soporific plant.
Pŏp'u-laçe, *n.* The common people.
Pŏp'u-lar, *a.* Pertaining to, or pleasing to, the people; prevailing; familiar.
Pŏp'u-lăr'i-ty, *n.* Public favor.
Pŏp'u-lāte, *v. t.* To furnish with inhabitants; to people.
Pŏp'u-lā'tion, *n.* The whole people, as of a country.
Pŏp'u-loŭs, *a.* Full of people.
Pōr'çe-laĭn, *n.* A fine translucent species of earthen ware.
Pōrch, *n.* An entrance to a building; portico.
Pōr'çīne, *a.* Pertaining to swine.
Pôr'cu-pīne, *n.* A quadruped armed with prickles.
Pōre, *n.* An orifice in the skin. — *v. i.* To look steadily.
Pōrk, *n.* The flesh of swine.
Pōrk'er, *n.* A young hog.
Po-rŏs'i-ty, *n.* The quality of having pores.
Pō'roŭs, *a.* Having pores.
Pôr'phy-ry, *n.* A hard mottled kind of stone.
Pôr'poise (-pus), *n.* A fish of the whale kind.
Pŏr'ridge, *n.* A mixture of meal or flour and water boiled; vegetables boiled in water, with or without meat.
Pŏr'rin-ger, *n.* A small metal vessel for warming liquids in.
Pōrt, *n.* A harbor; a gate; carriage; a wine.

Pōrt'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being carried.
Pōrt'age, *n.* Price of carriage; a carrying place.
Pōrt'al, *n.* An imposing gate or entrance.
Pōrt-cŭl'lis, *n.* A frame-work of crossed timbers for obstructing a passage.
Pōrte, *n.* The Ottoman court.
Pōrte'-mŏn-naie' (-mun-na'), *n.* A small pocket-book or wallet for carrying money.
Por-tĕnd', *v. t.* To foretoken, to foreshow; to pressage.
Por-tĕnt', *n.* An omen of ill.
Por-tĕnt'oŭs, *a.* Foreshadowing ill; ominous.
Pōr'ter, *n.* A door-keeper; a carrier; a kind of strong beer, or malt liquor.
Pōrt-fō'lio (-fōl'lyo *or* -fō'li-o), *n.* (*pl.* Pōrt-fō'liōs, -fōl'yōz *or* -fō'lī-oz, 18.) A portable case for papers.
Pōrt'-hōle, *n.* An opening in a ship's side for cannon.
Pōr'ti-co, *n.* (*pl.* Pōr'ti-cōs, 18.) A covered space with columns at the entrance of a building.
Pōr'tion, *v. t.* To divide; to allot; to endow. — *n.* Part assigned; allotment; share of an estate; a wife's fortune.
Pōrt'li-ness, *n.* Dignity of mien; largeness of person.
Pōrt'ly, *a.* Large and full; of noble appearance.
Pōrt-măn'teau (-măn'to), *n.* A bag to carry clothes in.
Pōr'trait, } *n.* A picture
Pōr'trait-ūre, } from life.
Pōr-trāy', *v. t.* To paint the likeness of; to describe.
Pōr-trāy'al, *n.* The act or art of portraying.
Pōşe, *v. t.* To puzzle.
Pōş'er, *n.* One who poses; that which puzzles.
Po-şĭ'tion (-zĭsh'un), *n.* Situation; station; posture; principle laid down.
Pŏş'i-tĭve, *a.* Certain; real; absolute; confident.
Pŏş'i-tĭve-ly, *adv.* Absolutely; really; confidently.
Pos-sĕss' (pos-sĕs' *or* poz-zĕs'), *v. t.* To have or hold as one's own; to own.
Pos-sĕs'sion (-sĕsh'un *or* -zĕsh'un), *n.* The state of owning; the thing owned.
Pos-sĕs'sĭve (-sĕs'siv *or* -zĕs'-siv), *a.* Denoting possession.
Pos-sĕs'sor (-sĕs'sor *or* -zĕs'-sor), *n.* One who holds or occupies.
Pŏs'set, *n.* Milk curdled with wine or other liquor.
Pŏs'si-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* The power of being or doing; that which is possible.
Pŏs'si-ble, *a.* Capable of being or of being done.
Pŏs'si-bly, *adv.* By any power really existing.
Pōst, *n.* A messenger; office; place; a piece of timber. — *v. t.* — To station; to put in the mail. — *v. i.* To carry to a ledger.
Pōst'age, *n.* Money paid for conveyance of letters.
Pōst'al, *a.* Belonging to the post-office or mail service.
Pōst'-çhāişe, *n.* A traveling carriage.
Pōst'-dāte, *v. t.* To date after the true time.
Pos-tē'ri-or, *a.* Later in time or order; subsequent.
Pos-tē'ri-ors, *n. pl.* The hinder parts of an animal.
Pos-tĕr'i-ty, *n.* Descendants.
Pōst'ern, *n.* A small back gate, or private entrance.
Pōst'fix, *n.* A letter or syllable added.
Pōst-fĭx', *v. t.* To annex at the end.
Pōst'-hāste, *adv.* As fast as possible.
Pōst'hu-moŭs, *a.* Born, published, or continuing, after one's decease.
Pōs-tĭl'lion (-yun), *n.* One who rides and guides a horse in a coach or post-chaise.
Pōst'man (21), *n.* A letter-carrier.
Pōst'märk, *n.* Stamp of a post-office on a letter, &c.
Pōst'mās-ter, *n.* One who superintends a post-office.
Pōst'-ŏf'fĭçe, *n.* A place where mail letters are received and delivered.
Pŏst'paid, *a.* Having the postage paid in advance.
Pōst-pōne', *v. t.* To put off; to delay; to defer.
Pōst-pōne'ment, *n.* A putting off.
Pōst'şcript, *n.* Something added to a writing.
Pŏst'u-late, *n.* Any thing assumed without proof. — *v. t.* To take for granted.
Pŏst'u-lā'tion, *n.* An assumption without proof.
Pŏst'ūre, *n.* Attitude; position; situation.
Pō'şy (19), *n.* A motto on a ring; a nosegay.
Pŏt, *n.* A large deep vessel for various uses. — *v. t.* To preserve in pots.
Pō'ta-ble, *a.* Fit to be drunk.
Pŏt'ash, *n.* An alkaline salt from the ashes of plants.
Po-tā'tion, *n.* A drinking; an excessive draught.
Po-tā'to (18), *n.* A well-known esculent root.
Pō'ten-çy, *n.* Relative power, strength, or efficacy.
Pō'tent, *a.* Having great power or authority. — SYN. Mighty; puissant; forcible; powerful; strong; efficient.
Pō'tent-āte, *n.* A monarch.
Po-tĕn'tial, *a.* Existing in possibility, not in act.
Po-tĕn'tial-ly, *adv.* In possibility.
Pō'tent-ly, *adv.* Powerfully.
Pŏt'-hăng'er, *n.* A hook to hang pots on over the fire.
Pŏth'er, *n.* Confusion; bustle.
Pŏt'-house, *n.* An ale-house.
Pō'tion, *n.* A draught; a liquid medicine.
Pŏt'sherd, *n.* A piece of a broken pot.
Pŏt'tage, *n.* Meat and vegetables boiled together till soft; a thick soup.
Pŏt'ter, *n.* One who makes earthen vessels.
Pŏt'ter-y, *n.* Wares of a potter, or place where they are made.
Pŏt'tle, *n.* A measure of two

quarts; a small basket for holding fruit.

Pouch, *n.* A small bag; a pocket; a purse — *v. t.* To pocket; to save.

Pōul'ter-er, *n.* One who trades in poultry.

Pōul'tĭçe (18), *n.* A soothing application for sores. — *v. t.* To apply a poultice to.

Pōul'try, *n.* Domestic fowls.

Pounçe, *n.* The claw of a bird; a fine kind of powder. — *v. t.* To sprinkle with pounce; to fall and seize.

Pound, *n.* Weight of 16 ounces avoirdupois, or 12 of troy; a pinfold; 20 shillings. — *v. t.* To beat; to pulverize; to confine in a pen.

Pound'er, *n.* One who, or that which, pounds; a thing denominated from a certain number of pounds.

Pōur, *v. t.* To throw out in a continuous stream. — *v. i.* To issue; to flow.

Pout, *n.* A sullen look; a fish. — *v. i.* To push out the lips in sullenness.

Pŏv'er-ty, *n.* Want of riches; indigence; penury.

Pow'der, *n.* A fine dust; composition for firing guns. — *v. t.* To sprinkle with powder; to reduce to dust.

Pow'der-y, *a.* Easily crumbling; dusty.

Pow'er, *n.* Faculty of doing; force; strength; influence; a state; legal authority.

Pow'er-fŭl, *a.* Having power; strong.

Pow'er-less, *a.* Without power; weak.

Pow'er-lōōm, *n.* A loom worked by some mechanical power

Pŏx, *n.* An eruptive disease.

Prăc'ti-ca-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being practicable.

Prăc'ti-ca-ble, *a.* Capable of being done. — SYN Possible.

Prăc'ti-cal, *a.* Relating to practice; capable of being turned to use

Prăc'ti-cal-ly, *adv.* By use.

Prăc'tĭçe, *n* Customary use; habit; performance. — *v. t.* (27) To do frequently or habitually.

Prac-tĭ'tion-er (-tĭsh'un-), *n.* One engaged in the practice of a profession.

Prag-măt'ic, Prag-măt'ic-al, *a.* Very forward in acting; officious.

Prāi'rĭe, *n.* An extensive tract of level grass land destitute of trees.

Prāişe, *n.* Commendation; object or ground of praise. — *v. t.* To commend; to extol; to applaud.

Prāişe'wor-thy (-wûr-), *a.* Commendable; laudable.

Prânçe, *v. i.* To spring; to leap; to bound.

Prănk, *v. t.* To adorn. — *n.* A frolic; a trick.

Prāte, *v. i.* To talk much and foolishly. — *n.* Idle talk; unmeaning loquacity.

Prăt'tle, *n.* Childish or idle talk. — *v. i.* To talk much and idly.

Prăt'tler, *n.* One who prattles.

Prawn, *n.* A small crustaceous fish.

Prāy, *v. t.* or *i.* To ask with earnestness; to supplicate.

Prāy'er, *n.* One who prays.

Prâyer (prâr), *n.* A petition; a supplication.

Prâyer'-bo͝ok (prâr'-), *n.* A book containing forms of prayers.

Prâyer'fŭl (prâr'-), *a.* Given to prayer.

Prēach, *v. i.* or *t.* To discourse publicly on a religious subject.

Prēach'er, *n.* One who preaches.

Prē'am-ble, *n.* An introductory writing; something previous; a kind of preface.

Prĕb'end, *n.* A stipend in a cathedral church.

Prĕb'end-a-ry, *n.* The stipendiary of a cathedral.

Pre-cā'ri-oŭs, *a.* Held by a doubtful tenure. — SYN. Uncertain; unsettled; doubtful; dubious.

Pre-cā'ri-oŭs-ly, *adv.* Uncertainly; doubtfully.

Pre-cau'tion, *n.* Previous care.

Pre-cau'tion-al, Pre-cau'tion-a-ry, *a.* With a view to prevent mischief.

Pre-çēde', *v. t.* To go before.

Pre-çēd'ençe, Pre-çēd'en-çy, *n.* A going before; priority of time; superior rank or influence.

Pre-çēd'ent, *a.* Going before; anterior; antecedent.

Prĕç'e-dent, *n.* Something done or said that serves as an example.

Prĕç'e-dent-ed, *a.* Authorized by example.

Pre-çēd'ing, *p. a.* Going before; precedent.

Pre-çĕn'tor, *n.* Leader of a cathedral choir.

Prē'çept, *n.* A commandment; order; rule; direction; instruction.

Pre-çĕpt'ĭve, *a.* Giving precepts.

Pre-çĕpt'or, *n.* A teacher.

Pre-çĕp'tress, *n.* A female teacher.

Pre-çĕs'sion (-sĕsh'un), *n.* A going before.

Prē'çinct, *n.* An outward limit; a territorial district.

Prĕ'cioŭs (prĕsh'us), *a.* Of great price or value; costly.

Prĕ'cioŭs-ly (prĕsh'us-), *adv.* In a precious or costly way; in great esteem.

Prĕç'i-pĭçe, *n.* A steep descent of land or rock.

Pre-çĭp'i-tançe, Pre-çĭp'i-tan-çy, *n.* Great or rash haste; headlong hurry.

Pre-çĭp'i-tant, *a.* Rushing hastily or headlong.

Pre-çĭp'i-tāte, *v. t.* To throw headlong; to hasten; to cast to the bottom.

Pre-çĭp'i-tate, *a.* Very hasty; headlong; rash. — *n.* A substance in solution chemically separated from its solvent, and thrown to the bottom of the vessel.

Pre-çĭp'i-tā'tion, *n.* Rash haste; headlong hurry.

Pre-çĭp'i-toŭs, *a.* Very steep; headlong.

Pre-çĭp'i-toŭs-ly, *adv.* Descending rapidly.

Pre-çīse', *a.* Exact; overnice; strict; stiff. [ly.
Pre-çīse'ly (10), *adv.* Exactly.
Pre-çĭs'ian, *n.* One rigidly exact in observing rules.
Pre-çĭz'ion (-sĭzh'un), *n.* Exactness; accuracy.
Pre-clūde', *v. t.* To prevent.
Pre-clū'sion, *n.* Act of preventing or shutting out.
Pre-cō'cioŭs, *a.* Ripe prematurely; too forward.
Pre-cŏç'i-ty, *n.* Premature growth and ripeness.
Prē'con-çēive', *v. t.* To conceive beforehand.
Prē'con-çĕp'tion, *n.* Previous conception or opinion.
Prē'con-çērt', *v. t.* To concert or plan beforehand.
Prē'con-çērt'ed, *a.* Previously concerted or planned.
Pre-cŏn'tract, *n.* A contract previous to another.
Pre-cûr'sor, *n.* One who, or that which, precedes an event.—SYN. Forerunner; harbinger; omen; sign.
Pre-dā'ceoŭs (-shus), *a.* Living by plunder.
Prĕd'a-to-ry, *a.* Plundering.
Prĕd'e-çĕs'sor, *n.* One who has gone before
Pre-dĕs'ti-nā'ri-an, *n.* One who believes in predestination. — *a.* Pertaining to predestination.
Pre-dĕs'ti-nāte, } *v. t.* To
Pre-dĕs'tine, } foreordain.
Pre-dĕs'ti-nā'tion, *n.* The purpose of God from eternity respecting all events.
Prē'de-tĕr'mi-nate, *a.* Determined beforehand.
Prē'de-tĕr'min-ā'tion, *n.* Previous determination.
Prē'de-tĕr'mĭne, *v. t.* To determine beforehand.
Prē'di-al, *a.* Pertaining to land or farms.
Prĕd'i-ca-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* The quality of being predicable.
Prĕd'i-ca-ble, *a.* Capable of being affirmed of.
Pre-dĭc'a-ment, *n.* Class; state; particular condition.
Prĕd'i-cate, *n.* That which is affirmed or denied.
Prĕd'i-cāte, *v. t.* To affirm; to assert to belong to something.
Prĕd'i-cā'tion, *n.* Affirmation concerning any thing.
Pre-dĭct', *v. t.* To foretell.
Pre-dĭc'tion, *n.* A prophecy.
Pre-dĭct'ive, *a.* Foretelling.
Prē'di-lĕc'tion, *n.* A previous liking; partiality.
Prē'dis-pōse', *v. t.* To incline or adapt previously.
Prē-dĭs'po-sĭ'tion (-zĭsh'un), *n.* Previous propensity.
Pre-dŏm'i-nançe, } *n.* As-
Pre-dŏm'i-nan-çy, } cendency; superiority.
Pre-dŏm'i-nant, *a.* Prevalent over others; predominating.
Pre-dŏm'i-nāte, *v. i.* To be superior; to have controlling influence; to rule; to prevail.
Prē-ĕm'i-nençe, *n.* Superiority to others in place or rank. [ing others.
Prē-ĕm'i-nent, *a.* Surpass-
Prē-ĕm'i-nent-ly, *adv.* In a pre-eminent degree.
Prē-ĕmp'tion, *n.* Act or right of buying something, as land, before others.
Prē'-en-gāġe', *v. t.* To engage beforehand.
Prē'-en-gāġe'ment, *n.* A prior engagement or obligation; previous attachment.
Prē'-es-tăb'lish, *v. t.* To establish beforehand.
Prē'-ex-ĭst', *v. i.* To exist beforehand. [existence.
Prē'-ex-ĭst'ençe, *n.* Previous
Prē'-ex-ĭst'ent, } *a.* Existing
Prē'-ex-ĭst'ing, } in time previous.
Prĕf'açe, *n.* An introductory speech or writing. — *v. t.* To introduce by preliminary remarks. [ry.
Prĕf'a-to-ry, *a.* Introducto-
Prē'fect, *n.* A governor or chief officer; a commander.
Prĕf'ect-ūre, *n.* Office or jurisdiction of a prefect.
Pre-fĕr' (8), *v. t.* To esteem above others; to choose; to offer; to exalt.
Prĕf'er-a-ble, *a.* Worthy of preference.
Prĕf'er-ençe, *n.* Estimation or choice above another.
Pre-fĕr'ment, *n.* Advancement to office.
Pre-fĭg'u-rā'tion, *n.* Previous representation.
Pre-fĭg'u-ra-tĭve, *a.* Showing by previous types.
Pre-fĭg'ūre, *v. t.* To show by a figure beforehand. [fore.
Pre-fix', *v. t.* To place be-
Prē'fix, *n.* A letter, syllable, or word prefixed.
Prĕg'nan-çy, *n.* State of being with young; fertility.
Prĕg'nant, *a.* Being with young; fertile; teeming.
Pre-hĕn'sĭle, *a.* Grasping; adapted to grasp.
Pre-hĕn'sion, *n.* A seizing, as with the hand.
Pre-jŭdġe', *v. t.* To judge before hearing.
Pre-jŭdġ'ment, *n.* Act of prejudging.
Prĕj'u-dĭçe, *n.* Prejudgment; unreasonable prepossession; bias; injury. — *v. t.* To bias unduly.
Prĕj'u-dĭ'cial (-dĭsh'al), *a.* Likely to injure; hurtful.
Prĕl'a-çy, *n.* Office of a prelate; government by prelates. [the church.
Prĕl'ate, *n.* A dignitary of
Pre-lāt'ic, } *a.* Pertaining
Pre-lăt'ic-al, } to prelates or the prelacy.
Pre-lĕc'tion, *n.* A public lecture or discourse
Prē'lī-bā'tion, *n.* A foretaste.
Pre-lĭm'i-na-ry, *a.* Preceding. — SYN. Introductory; previous; preparatory. — *n.* A first step; introduction.
Prē'lūde, or **Prĕl'ude**, *n.* Previous air in music; an introductory performance.
Pre-lūde', *v. t.* or *i.* To preface: to serve as an introduction.
Pre-lū'sĭve, } *a.* Serving to
Pre-lū'so-ry, } introduce.
Prē'ma-tūre', *a.* Ripe too soon; too hasty.
Pre-mĕd'i-tāte, *v. t.* or *i.* To meditate beforehand.
Pre-mĕd'i-tā'ted, *a.* Con-

ceived, designed, or contrived beforehand.
Pre-mĕd'i-tā'tion, *n.* Previous deliberation.
Prē'mi-er (*or* prĕm'yer), *n.* First minister of state. — *a.* First; chief; principal.
Pre-mīse' (31), *v.* To lay down premises.
Prĕm'is-es, *n. pl.* Propositions admitted; a building and its adjuncts.
Prē'mi-um, *n.* Reward; advance; something given or offered for the loan of money.
Pre-mŏn'ish, *v. t.* To admonish beforehand.
Prē'mo-nī'tion (-nĭsh'un), *n.* Previous warning, notice, or information.
Pre-mŏn'i-to-ry, *a.* Giving previous notice.
Prē-ŏc'cu-pā'tion, *n.* Prior occupation.
Prē-ŏc'cu-pȳ, *v. t.* To take possession of before another.
Prē'or-dāin', *v. t.* To ordain or appoint beforehand.
Prē-ôr'di-nā'tion, *n.* Act of foreordaining.
Prĕp'a-rā'tion, *n.* Act of preparing, or making ready; preparatory act.
Pre-păr'a-tĭve, *a.* Adapted or tending to prepare.
Pre-păr'a-to-ry, *a.* Adapted or tending to prepare.
Pre-păr'a-tĭve, *n.* That which prepares or is done to prepare; preparation.
Pre-pâre', *v. t.* To make fit or ready; to qualify.
Prē-pāy', *v. t.* To pay in advance.
Pre-pĕnse', *a.* Premeditated.
Pre-pŏn'der-ançe, *n.* Superiority of weight or power.
Pre-pŏn'der-ant, *a.* Superior in weight or influence.
Pre-pŏn'der-āte, *v.* To outweigh. [of outweighing.
Pre-pŏn'der-ā'tion, *n.* Act
Prĕp'o-sĭ'tion (-zĭsh'un), *n.* A particle governing a noun or pronoun, and showing its relation to some other word.
Prē'pos-sĕss' (-pos-sĕs' *or* -poz-zĕs'), *v. t.* To preoccupy; to bias; to prejudice.
Pre-pos-sĕss'ing (-pŏs-sĕs'- *or* -poz-zĕs'-), *a.* Adapted to invite favor.
Prē'pos-sĕs'sion (-sĕsh'un *or* -zĕsh'un), *n.* Prior possession; preconceived opinion.
Pre-pŏs'ter-oŭs, *a.* Absurd.
Prē-rĕq'ui-sĭte (-rĕk'wĭ-zit), *a.* Previously required or necessary. — *n.* Something previously necessary.
Pre-rŏg'a-tĭve, *n.* An exclusive or peculiar privilege.
Prē'sage, or **Prĕs'age**, *n.* A prognostic; a token.
Pre-sāge', *v. t.* To foreshow; to foretoken.
Prĕs'by-ter, *n.* An elder; a priest.
Prĕs'by-tē'ri-an, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, presbyters. — *n.* One who belongs to the Presbyterian church.
Prĕs'by-tē'ri-an-ĭsm, *n.* Principles and government of Presbyterians.
Prĕs'by-ter-y, *n.* A body of pastors and ruling elders.
Prē'sci-ençe (prē'shĭ-), *n.* Foreknowledge.
Prē'sci-ent (-shĭ-), *a.* Foreknowing.
Pre-scrībe', *v.* To direct; to dictate; to lay down rules.
Prē'script, *n.* An official or authoritative direction.
Pre-scrĭp'tion, *n.* Medical direction of remedies; claim from long use or possession.
Pre-scrĭp'tĭve, *a.* Arising from prescription.
Prĕs'ençe, *n.* A being present; neighborhood; mien.
Prĕs'ent, *a.* In company; being now or here; immediate. — *n.* Something presented; the present time.
Pre-sĕnt', *v. t.* To give; to bestow; to exhibit; to view; to prefer; to indict.
Pre-sĕnt'a-ble, *a.* Admitting of being presented.
Prĕs'en-tā'tion, *n.* Act of presenting; exhibition.
Pre-sĕn'ti-ment, *n* Previous notion or apprehension.
Prĕs'ent-ly, *adv.* Shortly; soon; immediately.
Pre-sĕnt'ment, *n.* A presenting; representation; accusation by a grand jury.
Prĕs'er-vā'tion, *n.* Act of preserving; safety; security.
Pre-sĕrv'a-tĭve, *a.* Having power to preserve. — *n.* That which preserves.
Pre-sĕrve', *v. t.* To keep safe; to save; to secure; to defend. — *n.* Fruit preserved; a place to keep game, or fish, in.
Pre-sīde, *v. i.* To exercise superintendence or control.
Prĕs'i-den-cy, *n.* Office or jurisdiction of president.
Prĕs'i-dent, *n.* One at the head of a society, college, or republic. [to a president.
Prĕs'i-dĕn'tial, *a.* Pertaining
Prĕss (2), *v. t.* To squeeze; to crowd; to urge. — *v. i.* To encroach; to urge vehemently. — *n.* A machine for pressing; urgency; crowd; throng.
Prĕss'-găng, *n.* A crew that impresses men as seamen.
Prĕss'ing, *a.* Urgent.
Prĕss'ure (prĕsh'ur), *n.* Act of pressing; affliction; weight; force; urgency.
Pre-sūm'a-ble, *a.* Such as may be presumed.
Pre-sūme', *v. i.* To suppose; to venture without leave.
Pre-sŭmp'tion, *n.* Opinion; strong probability; excess of confidence.
Pre-sŭmp'tĭve, *a.* Partaking of presumption.
Pre-sŭmpt'u-oŭs, *a.* Rashly bold; unduly confident.
Prē'sup-pōse', *v. t.* To suppose as previous; to take for granted.
Pre-tĕnçe', *n.* See *Pretense*.
Pre-tĕnd', *v. t.* To hold out an appearance of; to simulate; to feign; to claim. — *v. i.* To use pretense.
Pre-tĕnd'ed, *p. a.* Having a false appearance or claim.
Pre-tĕnd'er, *n.* One who pretends or lays claim.
Pre-tĕnse' (27), *n.* A simulated claim or assumption; a pretext; assumption.

Pre-tĕn'sion, *n.* Claim, true or false; pretense.
Pre-tĕn'tioŭs, *a.* Making great pretensions.
Prĕt'er-it, or **Prē'ter-it**, *a.* (*Gram.*) Past or perfectly past. [Written also *preterite*.]
Prē'ter-ĭ'tion (-ĭsh'un), *n.* Act of going past.
Prē'ter-mĭs'sion (-mĭsh'un), *n.* The act of omitting.
Prē'ter-mĭt', *v. t.* To pass by; to omit; to disregard.
Prē'ter-năt'u-ral, *a.* Beyond, or different from, what is natural; aside from nature
Pre-tĕxt', or **Prē'text**, *n.* A pretense; an excuse.
Prē'tor, *n.* A civil officer among the ancient Romans.
Pre-tō'ri-an, *a.* Belonging to a pretor or judge.
Pret'ti-ly (prĭt'tĭ- *or* prĕt'tĭ-), *adv.* Neatly; pleasingly.
Pret'ty (prĭt'tў *or* prĕt'tў), *a.* Neat; handsome. — *adv.* In some degree; tolerably.
Pre-vāil', *v. i.* To be prevalent; to be generally received.
Prĕv'a-lençe, *n.* Most general reception; predominance.
Prĕv'a-lent, *a.* Predominant; powerful.
Pre-văr'i-cāte, *v. i.* To avoid giving a direct answer. — SYN. To evade; equivocate.
Pre-văr'i-cā'tion, *n.* Act of quibbling. [fore; preceding
Pre-vē'ni-ent, *a.* Going be-
Pre-vĕnt', *v. t.* To hinder
Pre-vĕn'tion, *n.* Hindrance.
Pre-vĕnt'ĭve, *a.* Tending to hinder or prevent. — *n.* Something that prevents.
Prē'vi-oŭs, *a.* Going before in time; prior; antecedent.
Pre-vĭs'ion (-vĭzh'un), *n.* Foresight; foreknowledge.
Prey (prā), *n.* Spoil; booty; plunder. — *v. i.* To take food by violence; to plunder
Prĭçe, *n.* Equivalent paid for any thing; value; reward.
Prĭçe'-cŭr'rent, *n.* A published list of the prevailing prices of merchandise, &c.
Prĭçe'less, *a.* Invaluable; inestimable.
Prĭck, *v. t.* To pierce; to spur. — *v. i.* To become acid.
Prĭck'le (prĭk'l), *n.* A sharp pointed projection.
Prĭck'ly, *a.* Full of prickles.
Prīde, *n.* Inordinate self-esteem; generous elation of heart; dignity. — *v. t.* To indulge in self-esteem.
Priēst, *n.* A clergyman; an ecclesiastic. [fraud.
Priēst'eraft, *n.* Religious
Priēst'ess, *n.* A female priest.
Priēst'hŏŏd, *n.* Office of a priest; the order of priests.
Priēst'ly, *a.* Pertaining to, or like, a priest; sacerdotal.
Prĭg, *n.* A conceited fellow.
Prĭg'gĭsh (7), *a.* Conceited, pert; affected.
Prĭm, *a.* Formal; precise; affectedly nice. — *v. t.* To deck with great nicety.
Prī'ma-çy, *n.* Office or dignity of an archbishop.
Prīm'age, *n.* A charge imposed in addition to the freight. [nally.
Prī'ma-ri-ly (13), *adv.* Origi-
Prī'ma-ry, *a.* Original; first in time, meaning, or rank.
Prī'mate, *n.* An archbishop.
Prīme, *a.* First; original; chief; early. — *n.* The dawn; spring; the best part; youth; full health. — *v. t.* To put powder in the pan of, as of a gun; to lay the first color in painting.
Prĭm'er, *n.* A small first book for children; a kind of type of which there are two species, one called

Long-primer,

and the other called

Great-primer.

Prī-mē'val, *a.* Belonging to the earliest ages; primitive.
Prīm'ing, *n.* Powder in the pan of a gun; first color laid on in painting.
Prĭm'i-tĭve, *a.* First; original. — *n.* A primitive word.
Prĭm'ness, *n.* Affected niceness or formality.
Prī'mo-ġĕn'i-tūre, *n.* Seniority by birth; exclusive right of inheritance belonging to the eldest son or daughter. [der; original.
Prī-môr'di-al, *a.* First in or-
Prĭm'rōse, *n.* An early flowering plant.
Prĭnçe (18), *n.* A king's son; a sovereign. [prince.
Prĭnçe'dŏm, *n.* Dignity of a
Prĭnçe'ly, *a.* Of, or relating to, a prince; grand.
Prĭn'çess, *n.* The consort of a prince; a king's daughter.
Prĭn'çi-pal, *a.* Chief; capital. — *n.* A chief man; a head; a sum of money at interest.
Prĭn'çi-păl'i-ty, *n.* A prince's domain; sovereignty.
Prĭn'çi-pal-ly, *adv.* Chiefly.
Prĭn'çi-ple, *n.* A settled or right rule of conduct; fundamental truth; tenet; an original element.
Prĭnk, *v. t.* To dress for show.
Prĭnt, *v. t.* To mark by impression. — *n.* A mark made by pressure; impressions of type; cloth stamped with figures.
Prĭnt'er, *n.* One who prints.
Prĭnt'ing, *n.* The art or practice of a printer.
Prī'or, *a.* Former; antecedent. — *n.* The superior of a monastery.
Prī'or-ess, *n.* The lady superior of a convent.
Prī-ŏr'i-ty, *n.* State of being first in time, rank, &c.
Prī'or-y, *n.* A religious house; a convent.
Prĭşm, *n.* A solid, whose bases are similar, equal, parallel, plane figures, and whose sides are parallelograms.

Prism.

Prĭş-măt'ie, *a.* Pertaining to, or formed by, prisms.
Prĭş'on (prĭz'n), *v. t.* To shut up; to confine. — *n.* A jail.

Prĭş'on-er, *n.* One under arrest; a captive. [nal.
Prĭs'tĭne, *a.* Ancient; original.
Prĭth'ee, *adv.* I pray thee.
Prī'va-çy, *n.* Retirement; secrecy; a place of retreat.
Prī'vate, *a.* Secret; peculiar to one's self; alone. — *n.* A common soldier.
Prī'va-teer', *n.* A private ship of war commissioned to take prizes. — *v. i.* To cruise in a privateer.
Prī'vate-ly, *adv.* In a private or secret manner.
Prī-vā'tion, *n.* Act of depriving; absence; loss.
Prĭv'a-tĭve, *a.* Causing privation. — *n.* A negative prefix to a word. [shrub.
Prĭv'et, *n.* An ornamental
Prĭv'i-lĕġe, *v. t.* To invest with peculiar rights. — *n.* Peculiar advantage. [vately.
Prĭv'i-ly, *adv.* Secretly; pri-
Prĭv'i-ty, *n.* Private knowledge and concurrence.
Prĭv'y, *a.* Privately knowing and consenting; private. — *n.* A partaker; an outhouse.
Prīze, *n.* A reward; something taken from an enemy. — *v. t.* To value; to esteem.
Prŏb'a-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Appearance of truth; likelihood.
Prŏb'a-ble, *a.* Likely to be, or to be true. [hood.
Prŏb'a-bly, *adv.* In likeli-
Prō'bate, *n.* Proof of a will.
Pro-bā'tion, *n.* A proof; trial.
Pro-bā'tion-a-ry, *a.* Serving for probation or trial.
Pro-bā'tion-er, *n.* One undergoing probation; a novice.
Prōbe, *n.* A surgeon's instrument. — *v. t.* To try with a probe; to search thoroughly.
Prŏb'i-ty, *n.* Uniform uprightness; integrity.
Prŏb'lem, *n.* A question to be solved.
Prŏb'lem-ăt'ic-al, *a.* Questionable; uncertain.
Pro-bŏs'çis, *n.* The snout or trunk of an elephant, &c.
Pro-çēd'ūre, *n.* Act or manner of proceeding; process.
Pro-çeed', *v. i.* To go forward.
Pro-çeed'ing, *n.* A transaction. [rents.
Prō'çeeds, *n. pl.* Issue;
Prŏç'ess (prŏs'es), *n.* A proceeding; progress. [persons.
Pro-çĕs'sion, *n.* A train of
Pro-clāim', *v. t.* To pronounce publicly and solemnly; to publish; to promulgate.
Prŏc'la-mā'tion, *n.* A publication by authority.
Pro-clĭv'i-ty, *n.* Habitual or natural inclination.
Pro-cŏn'sul, *n.* A governor of a province.
Pro-cŏn'su-lar, *a.* Pertaining to a proconsul.
Pro-crăs'ti-nāte, *v. t.* or *i.* To put off from day to day.
Pro-crăs'ti-nā'tion, *n.* Delay; dilatoriness.
Prō'cre-āte, *v. t.* To generate.
Prō'cre-ā'tion, *n.* Production of young; generation.
Prō'cre-ā'tĭve, *a.* Having the power to beget.
Prō'cre-ā'tor, *n.* One who begets; a sire.
Prŏc'tor, *n.* An officer in admiralty and ecclesiastical causes; an officer of a university.
Pro-cŭm'bent, *a.* Lying down or on the face.
Pro-cūr'a-ble, *a.* Obtainable.
Prŏc'u-rā'tion, *n.* Act of procuring; procurement.
Prŏc'u-rā'tor, *n.* One who manages another's affairs.
Pro-cūre', *v. t.* To obtain; to gain; to acquire.
Pro-cūre'ment (10), *n.* Act of procuring or obtaining.
Prŏd'i-gal, *a.* Lavish; wasteful. — *n.* A spendthrift.
Prŏd'i-găl'i-ty, *n.* Wasteful expenditure; excessive liberality. — SYN. Extravagance; profusion; waste.
Prŏd'i-gal-ly, *adv.* Lavishly.
Pro-dĭġ'ioŭs (-dĭj'us), *a.* Very great; astonishing; enormous in size, quantity, &c.
Pro-dĭġ'ioŭs-ly, *adv.* Astonishingly; enormously.
Prŏd'i-gy (19), *n.* Any surprising thing; a wonder.
Pro-dūçe', *v. t.* To bring forth; to bear; to yield; to exhibit.
Prŏd'ūçe, *n.* That which is produced or yielded; grain.
Pro-dū'çer, *n.* One who produces. [being produced.
Pro-dū'çi-ble, *a.* Capable of
Prŏd'uct, *n.* A thing produced; effect; result; sum.
Pro-dŭc'tion, *n.* Act of producing; fruit; product.
Pro-dŭct'ĭve, *a.* Causing to exist; fertile; efficient.
Pro-dŭct'ĭve-ness, *n.* The quality of producing.
Prō'em, *n.* A preface; introduction; prelude.
Prŏf'a-nā'tion, *n.* A violation of sacred things.
Pro-fāne', *a.* Irreverent to God and to sacred things; impious. — *v. t.* To violate; to put to a wrong use; to pollute. [ently.
Pro-fāne'ly, *adv.* Irrever-
Pro-fāne'ness, } *n.* Impiety;
Pro-făn'i-ty, } irreverence for sacred things.
Pro-fĕss', *v. t.* To declare openly; to avow. [avowal.
Pro-fĕss'ed-ly, *adv.* By
Pro-fĕs'sion (-fĕsh'un), *n.* Open declaration; avowal; vocation; occupation.
Pro-fĕs'sion-al, *a.* Belonging to a profession.
Pro-fĕss'or, *n.* One who makes any profession; a public teacher in literature or science.
Pro-fĕss'or-shĭp, *n.* Office of a professor.
Prŏf'fer (8), *v. t.* To propose for acceptance. — *n.* An offer; an attempt.
Pro-fĭ'cien-cy (-fĭsh'en-), *n.* Progress made; advance.
Pro-fĭ'cient (-fĭsh'ent), *n.* One who has made progress or advance; an expert; an adept. [line; side face.
Prō'fīle (*or* prō'feel), *n.* Out-
Prŏf'it, *n.* Gain; advantage. — *v.* (8) To benefit; to improve; to be of advantage.

Prŏf'it-a-ble, *a.* Yielding advantage; lucrative.
Prŏf'it-a-bly, *adv.* With advantage; advantageously.
Prŏf'li-ga-çy, *n.* A profligate or very vicious life.
Prŏf'li-gate, *a.* Lost to virtue. — *n.* An abandoned or shamefully vicious man.
Pro-found', *a.* Deep; thorough; low; learned.
Pro-found'ness, } *n.* Depth
Pro-fŭnd'i-ty, } of place, or of knowledge.
Pro-fūse', *a.* Liberal to excess; exuberant; lavish.
Pro-fū'şion, *n.* Great abundance; lavish supply; extravagance; prodigality.
Prŏg, *v. i.* To go about begging; to steal.
Pro-ğĕn'i-tor, *n.* An ancestor; a forefather.
Prŏğ'e-ny, *n.* Offspring; race.
Prog-nō'sis, *n.* The art or act of foretelling the course of a disease by its symptoms.
Prog-nŏs'tic, *a.* Foreboding. — *n.* A sign; token.
Prog-nŏs'ti-cāte, *v. t.* To foreshow or foretell.
Prog-nŏs'ti-cā'tion, *n.* The act of foretelling.
Prō'gram, } *n.* An outline
Prō'gramme, } of some public performance.
Prŏg'ress, *n.* A course onward; advance.
Pro-grĕss', *v. i.* To advance.
Pro-grĕs'sion, *n.* Advance.
Pro-grĕss'ive, *a.* Going onward; advancing.
Pro-hĭb'it, *v. t.* To forbid.
Prō'hi-bĭ'tion (-bĭsh'un), *n.* Act of forbidding.
Pro-hĭb'it-ĭve, } *a.* Containing, or implying, prohibition.
Pro-hĭb'it-o-ry, }
Pro-jĕct', *v. i.* To jut out; to be prominent. — *v. t.* To scheme; to plan; to devise; to draw; to delineate.
Prŏj'ect, *n.* A plan; scheme.
Pro-jĕct'ĭle, *a.* Impelling forward. — *n.* A body projected through the air.
Pro-jĕc'tion, *n.* Act of projecting; plan; delineation.
Pro-jĕct'or, *n.* One who projects or plans.
Prō'late, *a.* Elongated in the direction of a line joining the poles.
Prŏl'i-çīde, *n.* The crime of destroying one's offspring.
Pro-lĭf'ic, *a.* Generative; fruitful; productive.
Pro-lĭx', *a.* Long; tedious.
Pro-lĭx'i-ty, } *n.* Great
Pro-lĭx'ness, } length; tediousness.
Prŏl'o-cū'tor, or **Pro-lŏc'u-tor**, *n.* One who speaks for another; a spokesman.
Prō'lŏgue (prō'lŏg), *n.* Introduction to a play.
Pro-lŏng', *v. t.* To lengthen.
Prō'lon-gā'tion, *n.* Act of lengthening in time or space; delay.
Prŏm'e-nāde', or **Prŏm'e-nāde'**, *n.* A walk. — *v. i.* To walk for amusement or exercise.
Prŏm'i-nençe, *n.* State of being prominent.
Prŏm'i-nent, *a.* Conspicuous.
Prŏm'i-nent-ly, *adv.* Eminently.
Pro-mĭs'cu-oŭs, *a.* Mixed; indiscriminate.
Prŏm'ise, *n.* A declaration which binds the one who makes it; ground of hope. — *v. t.* To engage by declaration; to give hopes.
Prŏm'is-so-ry, *a.* Containing a promise.
Prŏm'on-to-ry, *n.* A headland.
Pro-mōte', *v. t.* To forward; to raise; to elevate.
Pro-mō'tion, *n.* Advancement.
Pro-mō'tĭve, *a.* Tending to promote, advance, or aid.
Prŏmpt, *a.* Ready; expeditious; quick. — *v. t.* To incite to action; to dictate.
Prŏmpt'er, *n.* One who reminds a speaker.
Prŏmpt'ly, *adv.* With readiness.
Prŏmpt'ness, } *n.* Readi-
Prŏmpt'i-tūde, } ness; expedition; alacrity.
Pro-mūl'gāte, *v. t.* To make known by open declaration.
Prō'mul-gā'tion, *n.* A notice; open publication.
Prō'mul-gā'tor, *n.* One who publishes or makes known.
Prōne, *a.* Flat on the face; bending downward; sloping; inclined; disposed.
Prŏng, *n.* The branch of a fork.
Pro-nŏm'i-nal, *a.* Belonging to a pronoun.
Prō'noun, *n.* A word used for a noun.
Pro-nounçe', *v. t.* To speak; to utter rhetorically.
Pro-nounçe'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being pronounced.
Pro-nŭn'çi-a-mĕn'to, *n.* A proclamation or manifesto.
Pro-nŭn'ci-ā'tion (-shĭ-ā'shun), *n.* Act or mode of utterance.
Prōōf, *n.* Testimony; full evidence; trial; test; demonstration; a proof-sheet. — *a.* Impenetrable.
Prōōf'-sheet, *n.* An impression from type, an engraved plate, &c., for correction.
Prŏp, *n.* That on which a body rests; support. — *v. t.* To support; to uphold.
Prŏp'a-găn'dist, *n.* A person who propagates opinions.
Prŏp'a-gāte, *v. t.* To generate; to increase; to promote.
Prŏp'a-gā'tion, *n.* Extension; increase.
Prŏp'a-gā'tor, *n.* One who propagates.
Pro-pĕl' (7), *v. t.* To drive or urge forward.
Pro-pĕl'ler, *n.* One who, or that which, propels; a steam-boat propelled by a screw, or the screw itself.
Pro-pĕnse', *a.* Inclined.
Pro-pĕn'si-ty, *n.* Inclination; bent of mind; tendency; bias; proclivity.
Prŏp'er, *a.* One's own; natural; fit; just; correct.
Prŏp'er-ty, *n.* Inherent or peculiar quality; ownership; an estate; goods.
Prŏph'e-çy, *n.* Prediction.
Prŏph'e-sy, *v.* To foretell, as events; to predict.
Prŏph'et, *n.* One who prophesies.
Prŏph'et-ess, *n.* A female prophet

Pro-phĕt'ic, Pro-phĕt'ic-al, *a.* Unfolding future events; relating to prophecy.

Pro-pĭn'qui-ty, *n.* Nearness in place, time, or relation.

Pro-pĭ'ti-āte (-pĭsh'ĭ-āt), *v. t.* To appease and make favorable.

Pro-pĭ'ti-ā'tion (-pĭsh'ĭ-ā'shun), *n.* Act of appeasing.

Pro-pĭ'ti-ā'tor (-pĭsh'ĭ-), *n.* One who propitiates.

Pro-pĭ'ti-a-to-ry (-pĭsh'ĭ-a-), *a.* Having the power to make propitious; expiatory. — *n.* The mercy-seat.

Pro-pĭ'tious (-pĭsh'us), *a.* Highly favorable to success. — SYN. Auspicious.

Prō'po-lĭs, *n.* A substance used by bees to stop crevices in their hives, &c.

Pro-pōr'tion, *n.* Comparative relation; equal share; equality of ratios. — *v. t.* To adjust in a suitable proportion, as one part to another.

Pro-pōr'tion-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being proportioned.

Pro-pōr'tion-a-bly, *adv.* According to proportion.

Pro-pōr'tion-al, Pro-pōr'tion-ate, *a.* Having a due proportion, or comparative relation.

Pro-pōr'tion-al-ly, *adv.* In due proportion.

Pro-pōr'tion-āte, *v. t.* To make proportional.

Pro-pōṣ'al, *n.* Offer; proffer; proposition.

Pro-pōṣe', *v. t.* To offer for consideration; to purpose.

Prŏp'o-ṣĭ'tion (-zish'un), *n.* A thing proposed; offer of terms. [to offer.

Pro-pound', *v. t.* To propose;

Pro-prī'e-ta-ry, *n.* An owner. — *a.* Belonging to an owner.

Pro-prī'e-tor, *n.* A possessor in his own right; an owner.

Pro-prī'e-ty, *n.* Fitness; justness; decorum.

Pro-pŭl'sion, *n.* Act of propelling, or driving forward.

Prō'ro-gā'tion, *n.* Continuance of Parliament from one session to another.

Pro-rōgue', *v. t.* To continue from session to session.

Pro-ṣā'ic, *a.* Consisting in, or like, prose; commonplace; prosy.

Pro-sçē'ni-um, *n.* Front part of the stage of a theater; part before the drop-scene.

Pro-scrībe', *v. t.* To denounce and condemn; to outlaw; to interdict.

Pro-scrĭp'tion, *n.* A dooming to death, exile, or outlawry.

Pro-scrĭp'tive, *a.* Pertaining to proscription.

Prōṣe, *n.* Language not in verse. — *v. i.* To talk in a dull, tedious manner.

Prŏs'e-cūte, *v. t.* To pursue as a claim or an investigation. [prosecuting.

Prŏs'e-cū'tion, *n.* Act of

Prŏs'e-cū'tor, *n.* One who prosecutes.

Prŏs'e-lȳte, *n.* A new convert. — *v. t.* To convert.

Prŏs'e-lȳt'ĭṣm, *n.* Zeal to make converts. [prosody.

Prŏs'o-dist, *n.* One skilled in

Prŏs'o-dy, *n.* The part of grammar which treats of accent and versification.

Prŏs'pect, *n.* A view; object of view; reason to hope.

Pro-spĕct'ĭve, *a.* Looking forward; regarding the future; coming.

Pro-spĕc'tus, *n.* Plan of a proposed literary work.

Prŏs'per, *v. i.* To be successful. — SYN. To succeed; thrive; flourish. — *v. t.* To render successful; to favor.

Pros-pĕr'i-ty, *n.* Good fortune; success.

Prŏs'per-oŭs, *a.* Successful.

Prŏs'ti-tūte, *v. t.* To offer to a lewd or bad use. — *n.* Devoted to base or lewd purposes. — *n.* A woman given to lewdness.

Prŏs'ti-tū'tion, *n.* The act of prostituting. [length.

Prŏs'trate, *a.* Lying at

Prŏs'trāte, *v. t.* To throw down; to fall flat.

Pros-trā'tion, *n.* Act of prostrating; dejection.

Prō'stўle, *n.* A range of columns in front.

Prō'sy, *a.* Dull and tedious.

Pro-tĕct', *v. t.* To shield from danger; to save harmless.

Pro-tĕc'tion, *n.* Defense from injury or danger.

Pro-tĕct'ĭve, *a.* Defensive.

Pro-tĕct'or, *n.* One who defends from injury.

Pro-tĕc'tor-ate, *n.* Government by a protector.

Protégé (prō'tā'zhā'), *n.* One under the care and protection of another.

Pro-tĕst', *v. i.* To affirm solemnly. — *v. t.* To declare against; to disown.

Prō'test, *n.* A formal declaration of dissent.

Prŏt'est-ant, *n.* One who protests against the doctrines and practices of the Church of Rome.

Prŏt'est-ant-ĭṣm, *n.* The religion of protestants.

Prŏt'es-tā'tion, *n.* Solemn declaration.

Pro-thŏn'o-ta-ry, *n.* The chief clerk of a court.

Prō'to-cŏl, *n.* An original copy or rough draught of a treaty, &c.

Prō'to-mär'tyr, *n.* The first martyr, Stephen.

Prō'to-tȳpe, *n.* An original model.

Pro-trăct', *v. t.* To lengthen in time; to prolong.

Pro-trăc'tion, *n.* Act of protracting; a lengthening out.

Pro-trude', *v. t.* To thrust out. — *v. i.* To shoot forward.

Pro-trū'sion (-trōō'zhun), *n.* Act of thrusting out.

Pro-trū'sĭve, *a.* Thrusting or impelling outward.

Pro-tū'ber-ance, *n.* A prominence; a swelling. [out.

Pro-tū'ber-ant, *a.* Swelling

Pro-tū'ber-āte, *v. i.* To swell out.

Proud, *a.* Having inordinate self-esteem; conceited; arrogant; haughty.

Prove, *v. t.* or *i.* To try; to test; to ascertain by experiment; to verify; to demon-

strate; to experience; to be found by trial.

Prŏv'en-der, *n.* Dry food for cattle and horses.

Prŏv'erb, *n.* A wise saying; an adage; a maxim.

Pro-vĕrb'i-al, *a.* Pertaining to a proverb; universally acknowledged or spoken of.

Pro-vĕrb'i-al-ly, *adv.* By or as a proverb.

Pro-vīde', *v. t.* To procure beforehand; to prepare.

Prŏv'i-dençe, *n.* Foresight; the care of God over his creatures.

Prŏv'i-dent, *a.* Preparing [beforehand

Prŏv'i-dĕn'tial, *a.* Relating to, or effected by, divine providence.

Prŏv'i-dĕn'tial-ly, *adv.* By means of providence.

Prŏv'i-dent-ly, *adv.* With prudent foresight.

Prŏv'inçe (18), *n.* A distant portion of an empire or state; a region of country; district; office; business.

Pro-vĭn'çial, *n.* An inhabitant of a province.—*a.* Belonging to a province.

Pro-vĭn'çial-ĭsm, *n.* Peculiarity of speech in a province.

Pro-vĭ'şion (-vĭzh'un), *n.* Preparation; something provided; food.—*v. t.* To supply with stores.

Pro-vĭ'şion-al, } *a.* Pre-
Pro-vĭ'şion-a-ry, } pared for the occasion; temporary.

Pro-vĭ'şion-al-ly (-vĭzh'un-), *adv.* Temporarily.

Pro-vī'şo, *n.* (*pl.* Pro-vī'şōş, 18.) A conditional stipulation. [of anger.

Prŏv'o-cā'tion, *n.* A cause

Pro-vŏ'ca-tĭve, *a.* Serving to provoke or excite.—*n.* Anything that tends to provoke; a stimulant.

Pro-vōke', *v. t.* To excite; to offend; to incense.

Prŏv'ŏst (prŏv'ust), *n.* A chief officer, or magistrate.

Prō'vost-mär'shal (*usually pron.* pro-vo'-), *n.* A military officer who arrests deserters, &c.

Prow, *n.* Forepart of a ship.

Prow'ess, *n.* Bravery; valor.

Prowl, *v. i.* To rove for prey.—*n.* A roving for prey.

Prŏx'i-mate, *a.* Next immediately preceding or following.—SYN. Nearest; immediate; direct.

Prox-ĭm'i-ty, *n.* Nearness.

Prŏx'i-mo, *n.* The next, or the coming month.

Prŏx'y (19), *n.* A substitute.

Prude, *n.* A woman of affected modesty or reserve.

Prū'dençe, *n.* Practical wisdom; caution; discretion.

Prū'dent, *a.* Practically wise.

Prū-dĕn'tial, *a.* Proceeding from, or guided by, prudence.

Prū'der-y, *n.* Affected modesty or reserve. [coy.

Prū'dish (11), *a.* Affectedly

Prune, *n.* A dried plum.—*v. t.* To cut or lop off branches from; to trim.

Pru-nĕl'lă, } *n.* A kind of
Pru-nĕl'lo, } smooth woolen stuff. [longing desire.

Prū'ri-ençe, *n.* Itching or

Prū'ri-ent, *a.* Uneasy with desire; itching.

Prŭs'sic, or **Prus'sic**, *a.* Applied to an acid which is a deadly poison.

Pry, *v. i.* To examine or inspect closely.—*v. t.* To lift with a lever.

Psälm (säm), *n.* A sacred song or hymn. [psalms.

Psälm'ist, *n.* A writer of

Psälm'o-dĭst (sälm'- *or* säm'-), *n.* One who sings psalms.

Psälm'o-dy (sälm'- *or* säm'-), *n.* Art or practice of singing psalms or hymns.

Psal'ter (sawl'ter), *n.* The book of Psalms.

Psal'ter-y (sawl'ter-), *n.* An instrument of music.

Pshaw (shaw), *interj.* expressing contempt.

Psy'cho-lŏg'ic (sī'-), *a.* Pertaining to psychology.

Psy-chŏl'o-gy (sī-), *n.* The doctrine of the soul.

Ptŏl'e-mā'ic (tŏl'-), *a.* Pertaining to Ptolemy, an ancient astronomer. [sexes.

Pū'ber-ty, *n.* Ripe age in the

Pu-bĕs'çençe, *n.* A state of puberty; soft, short hairs.

Pu-bĕs'çent, *a.* Arriving at puberty; covered with soft, short hairs.

Pŭb'lic (5), *a.* Pertaining to the community; common; open; general.—*n.* The body of the people.

Pŭb'li-can, *n.* Keeper of an inn or public house; a collector of taxes or tribute.

Pŭb'li-cā'tion, *n.* Act of publishing; thing published.

Pub-lĭç'i-ty, *n.* State of being public; notoriety.

Pŭb'lic-ly, *adv.* Openly.

Pŭb'lish, *v. t.* To make known or public; to advertise. [publishes.

Pŭb'lish-er, *n.* One who

Pŭb'lish-ment, *n.* Public notice of an intended marriage.

Pŭck'er, *v. t.* To gather into small folds or wrinkles.—*n.* A small fold.

Pud'ding, *n.* A kind of food variously compounded.

Pŭd'dle, *n.* A small pool of muddy water.—*v. t.* To make muddy; to render impervious to water; to deprive of carbon, as iron.

Pū'er-ĭle, *a.* Childish; boyish. [ness.

Pū'er-ĭl'i-ty, *n.* Childish-

Pu-ĕr'per-al, *a.* Pertaining to childbirth.

Pŭff (1), *n.* A slight blast of wind; a kind of light pastry; exaggerated commendation.—*v. t.* or *i.* To swell with wind; to pant; to praise extravagantly.

Pŭff'y, *a.* Inflated; swollen; bombastic. [dog

Pŭg, *n.* A monkey or little

Pū'gil-ĭsm, *n.* A fighting with the fist; boxing.

Pū'gil-ĭst, *n.* A boxer.

Pū'gil-ĭst'ic, *a.* Pertaining to fighting with the fist.

Pug-nā'cious, *a.* Inclined to fight.

Pug-năç'i-ty, *n.* Disposition to fight.
Pūis'ne (pū'ne), *a.* Small; younger; inferior in rank.
Pū'is-sançe, *n.* Power; strength; might.
Pū'is-sant, *a.* Powerful; strong; mighty.
Pūke, *v. i.* To vomit. — *n.* A [vomit.
Pūle, *v. i.* To cry and whine like a child.
Pull, *v. t.* To pluck; to draw. — *n.* Act of pulling.
Pul'let, *n.* A young hen.
Pul'ley (19), *n.* A small wheel in a block, with a groove for a running cord.

Pulleys.

Pŭl'mo-na-ry, Pul-mŏn'ic, *a.* Pertaining to, or affecting, the lungs.
Pŭlp, *n.* The soft, juicy part of fruit. — *v. t.* To deprive of pulp.
Pul'pit, *n.* An elevated station or desk for a preacher.
Pŭlp'oŭs, Pŭlp'y, *a.* Of, or like, pulp; soft.
Pŭl'sāte, *v. i.* To throb, as an artery.
Pul-sā'tion, *n.* A throb.
Pŭlse, *n.* A beating of arteries: peas, beans, &c.
Pŭl'ver-i-zā'tion, *n.* A reducing to powder.
Pŭl'ver-īze, *v. t.* To reduce to powder; to comminute.
Pul-vĕr'u-lent, *a.* Consisting of, or like, fine powder.
Pŭm'içe, *n.* A porous substance ejected from volcanoes.
Pŭmp, *n.* An engine for raising water; a low shoe with a thin sole. — *v.* To raise with a pump; to draw out.
Pŭmp'kin, *n.* A well-known plant and its fruit.
Pŭn, *n.* A word or expression with two meanings; a quibble. — *v. i.* (7) To play upon words.
Pŭnch, *n.* A tool for making holes; a kind of liquor; a buffoon; a blow. — *v. t.* To thrust; to perforate.
Pŭnch'eon (-un), *n.* A tool; a cask holding 84 or 120 gallons.
Pŭn'chi-nĕl'lo, *n.* A buffoon; a character in a puppet-show.
Punc-tĭl'io (18), *n.* A nice point.
Punc-tĭl'ioŭs, *a.* Exact in ceremony or bargain; nice.
Pŭnc'to, *n.* A nice point of form or ceremony; a punctilio; the point in fencing.
Pŭnct'u-al, *a.* Prompt; exact; strict; nice.
Pŭnct'u-ăl'i-ty, *n.* Scrupulous exactness in time.
Pŭnct'u-āte, *v. t.* To mark with written points.
Pŭnct'u-ā'tion, *n.* Act or art of dividing sentences by means of points.
Pŭnct'ūre, *n.* A small point or hole. — *v. t.* To prick with a pointed instrument.
Pŭn'dit, *n.* A learned Brahmin.
Pŭn'gen-cy, *n.* Sharpness.
Pŭn'gent, *a.* Sharp; acrid.
Pū'nic, *n.* Pertaining to Carthage; faithless; perfidious.
Pŭn'ish, *v. t.* To inflict pain on for an offense. — SYN. To correct; scourge; chasten; castigate.
Pŭn'ish-ment, *n.* Any penalty inflicted or suffered as the reward of a crime.
Pū'ni-tĭve, *a.* Inflicting punishment.
Pŭnk, *n.* Substance used for tinder; a strumpet.
Pŭn'ster, *n.* One who puns.
Pŭnt, *n.* A flat-bottomed boat, used for various purposes.
Pū'ny, *a.* Little and weak.
Pŭp, *n.* A young dog; a whelp. — *v. i.* To bring forth puppies.
Pū'pa, *n.* (*pl.* Pū'pæ.) A chrysalis.
Pū'pil, *n.* A scholar; apple of the eye.
Pū'pil-age (8), *n.* The state of a pupil or scholar.
Pŭp'pet, *n.* A small image moved by wires; a doll.
Pŭp'py (19), *n.* A young dog.
Pŭp'py-işm, *n.* Cringing meanness; coxcombry.
Pûr (3), *v. i.* To murmur as a cat. — *n.* A murmuring sound made by cats.
Pûr'blīnd, *a.* Near-sighted.
Pûr'chas-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being purchased.
Pûr'chase, *v. t.* To buy; to procure; to obtain; to acquire. — *n.* A buying; thing bought; power of a lever.
Pûr'cha-ser, *n.* One who buys.
Pūre, *a.* Clear; unpolluted; real; genuine.
Pūre'ly (10), *adv.* In a pure manner; merely.
Pur-gā'tion, *n.* Act of cleansing or clearing from a crime.
Pûr'ga-tĭve, *a.* Cleansing; cathartic. — *n.* A cathartic medicine.
Pûr'ga-to-ry, *n.* A place in which some persons suppose the souls of the dead are purified by punishment.
Pûrge, *n.* A cathartic medicine. — *v. t.* To cleanse; to purify; to clear from guilt.
Pū'ri-fi-cā'tion, *n.* Act of purifying: a cleansing.
Pū'ri-fy, *v. t.* or *i.* To make or grow pure or clean; to cleanse; to refine.
Pū'rişm, *n.* Nicety, especially in the use of words.
Pū'rist, *n.* One nice in the choice of words.
Pū'ri-tan, *n.* A dissenter from the church of England in the 16th and 17th centuries.
Pū'ri-tăn'ic, Pū'ri-tăn'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to the Puritans and their doctrines; rigid.
Pū'ri-tan-işm, *n.* The notions or practice of Puritans.
Pū'ri-ty (11), *n.* State of being pure; cleanness; chastity.
Pûrl, *v. i.* To flow with a gentle noise. — *n.* A gentle murmur of a stream; a border; malt liquor spiced.
Pûr'lieū, *n.* Environs.
Pûr'lin, *n.* A timber to support rafters.
Pur-loin', *v. t.* To steal; to pilfer.

Pûr'ple, *a.* Red tinged with blue. — *n.* A color composed of red and blue; a robe. — *v. t.* To color with purple.

Pûr'pōrt, *n.* That which is meant; meaning; tendency. — *v. t.* To intend; to signify.

Pûr'pose, *n.* Object to be accomplished. — SYN. Intention; aim; view; end. — *v. t.* To intend; to design.

Pûr'pose-ly, *adv.* Intentionally; with design.

Pûrr. See *Pur.*

Pûrse, *n.* A small money-bag. — *v. t.* To put in a purse.

Pûrse'-proud, *a.* Proud of wealth.

Pûrs'er, *n.* Paymaster of a [ship.

Pur-sū'ançe, *n.* A following; prosecution; consequence.

Pur-sū'ant, *a.* Done in consequence.

Pur-sūe', *v. t.* To follow; to chase. — *v. i.* To proceed, in argument or discourse.

Pur-sū'er, *n.* One who pursues, chases, or follows.

Pur-sūit', *n.* Act of following; chase; course of business.

Pûr'sui-vant (-swĭ-), *n.* A state messenger.

Pûrs'y, *a.* Fat and short-breathed.

Pū'ru-lençe, *n.* Generation of [pus.

Pū'ru-lent, *a.* Consisting of, or pertaining to, pus.

Pur-vey' (-vā'), *v. t.* To furnish or provide. — *v. i.* To buy provisions; to cater.

Pur-vey'or, *n.* One who provides; a caterer.

Pûr'view, *n.* The body of a statute; limit; scope; sphere; extent.

Pŭs, *n.* Matter; yellowish-white, creamy liquid of a sore.

Pụsh, *v. t.* To urge or impel. — *n.* An urging; a thrust.

Pū'sil-la-nĭm'i-ty, *n.* Weakness of mind; cowardice; poltroonery.

Pū'sil-lăn'i-moŭs, *a.* Destitute of courage. — SYN. Cowardly; dastardly.

Puss, *n.* A cat; a hare.

Pŭst'ule, *n.* A small pimple containing pus.

Put, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* PUT.] To lay in a place; to apply; to propose. — *v. i.* To go or move; to steer; to direct.

Pū'ta-tĭve, *a.* Supposed.

Put'log, *n.* A short piece of timber supporting the floor of a scaffold.

Put'-ŏff, *n.* A shift for evasion or delay; a subterfuge.

Pū'tre-făc'tion, *n.* Process of decaying or rotting.

Pū'tre-făc'tive, *a.* Pertaining to, or tending to promote, putrefaction; making rotten.

Pū'tre-fȳ, *v. t.* or *i.* To dissolve or rot, as organized matter. [rotting.

Pu-trĕs'çençe, *n.* State of

Pu-trĕs'çent, *a.* Becoming putrid or rotten, as organized bodies.

Pū'trid, *a.* Decomposed; rotten.

Pu-trĭd'i-ty, } *n.* State of
Pū'trid-ness, } being putrid.

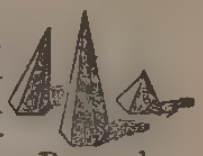
Pŭt'ty, *n.* A kind of paste or cement of whiting and linseed oil.

Pŭz'zle, *n.* Perplexity; a toy which perplexes. — *v. t.* To perplex, as the mind; to nonplus.

Pyg-mē'an, *a.* Dwarfish.

Pȳg'my (19), *n.* A dwarf. — *a.* Small.

Pȳr'a-mĭd, *n.* A solid, having a rectilinear base, and its sides triangles having a common vertex.


Pyramids.

Pȳ-răm'id-al, } *a.* Having
Pȳr'a-mĭd'ic-al, } the form of a pyramid.

Pȳre, *n.* A funeral pile.

Pȳr'i-fôrm, *a.* Having the form of a pear.

Pȳ-rī'tēs, *n.* A combination of sulphur with iron, copper, cobalt, or nickel.

Pȳr'o-lĭg'ne-oŭs, } *a.* Pro-
Pȳr'o-lĭg'nic, } duced by the distillation of wood.

Pȳ-rŏm'e-ter, *n.* An instrument for measuring high degrees of heat.

Pȳr'o-tĕch'nics, } *n.* Art of
Pȳr'o-tĕch'ny, } making fire-works, as rockets, &c.

Pȳr'o-tĕch'nist, *n.* One skilled in pyrotechny; a manufacturer of fire-works.

Pȳx (18), *n.* Among *Roman Catholics*, the box in which the host is kept; a box at the English mint for certain sample coins.

Q.

QUĂCK (5), *v. i.* To cry like a duck; to boast. — *n.* A pretender to medical skill. [quack.

Quăck'er-y, *n.* Practice of a

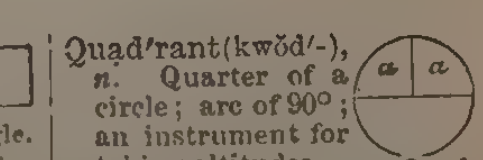
Quạd'rā-gĕs'i-mȧ, *n.* Lent.

Quạd'ran-gle, *n.* A plane figure of four angles and four sides.

Quadrangle.

Quạd-răn'gu-lar, *a.* Having four angles.

Quạd'rant (kwŏd'-), *n.* Quarter of a circle; arc of 90°; an instrument for taking altitudes.



a, a, Quadrants.

Quạd'rat (kwŏd'-),

n. A low piece of metal to make a blank space in printing.

Quad′rate, *a.* Square; suited. — *n.* A square.

Quad′rāte, *v. t.* To square; to fit; to suit.

Quad-rāt′ic, *a.* Pertaining to [a square.

Quad′ra-tūre, *n.* A square; the finding of a square having the same area as a given curvilinear figure.

Quad-rĕn′ni-al, *a.* Happening once in four years.

Quad′ri-lăt′er-al, *a.* Having four sides and hence four angles. — *n.* A plane figure having four sides.

Quadrilateral.

Qua-drille′ (kwa-drĭl′ *or* ka-drĭl′), *n.* A kind of dance.

Quad-rĭll′ion, *n.* A million involved to the fourth power; in America, a thousand trillions.

Quad-rĭp′ar-tīte, *a.* Consisting of four parts.

Quad′ri-sȳl′la-ble, *n.* A word of four syllables.

Quad′ri-vălve, *n.* One of a set of four leaves serving for a door.

Quad-ru′ma-noŭs, *a.* Having four feet that take the place of hands.

Quad′ru-ped, *n.* An animal having four feet.

Quad′ru-ple, *a.* Fourfold. — *v. t.* To increase fourfold.

Quad-ru′pli-cate, *a.* Fourfold. [make fourfold.

Quad-ru′pli-cāte, *v. t.* To

Quad-ru′pli-cā′tion, *n.* A making fourfold

Quaff (1), *v. t.* To drink largely or copiously of.

Quăg′mīre, *n.* Soft, wet land that shakes under the feet.

Quăg′gy, *a.* Soft, wet, and yielding to the feet.

Quāil, *n.* A gallinaceous bird; in the U. S., the ruffed grouse — *v. t.* or *i.* To become quelled; to shrink; to cower.

Quāint, *a.* Artificially elegant; odd and antique. — Syn. Strange; whimsical; fanciful; singular; queer.

Quāint′ly, *adv.* Ingeniously; fancifully; oddly.

Quāint′ness, *n.* State of being quaint; oddness.

Quāke, *v. i.* To shake. — *n.* A shake; a tremulous agitation; a shudder.

Quāk′er, *n.* One of the society of Friends.

Quāk′er-īsm, *n.* System of the Quakers.

Qual′i-fī′a-ble (13), *n.* Capable of being qualified; abatable.

Qual′i-fi-cā′tion, *n.* That which qualifies; legal requisite; endowment; modification.

Qual′i-fȳ, *v. t.* To fit; to prepare; to modify; to limit; to abate; to restrict.

Qual′i-ty, *n.* Nature; character; distinguishing property; attribute; high rank.

Quălm (kwäm), *n.* Sudden illness; nausea; a throe; scruple of conscience.

Quălm′ish (kwäm′-), *a.* Affected with sickness at the stomach.

Quan′da-ry, *or* Quan-dā′ry, *n.* State of difficulty or perplexity; uncertainty.

Quan′ti-ty, *n.* Quality of being measurable; a certain extent, sum, or portion; bulk; measure, amount.

Quar′an-tine (-teen), *n.* Prohibition of intercourse with the shore, to which an infected ship is subjected.

Quar′rel (kwŏr′rel, 8), *n.* A breach of friendship; an angry contest. — *v. i.* To dispute; to find fault.

Quar′rel-sŏme, *a.* Inclined to quarrel; contentious.

Quar′ry (kwŏr′rў), *n.* A mine; game. — *v. t.* To dig or take from a quarry.

Quart, *n.* Fourth of a gallon.

Quar′tan, *a.* Designating a fourth. — *n.* An ague occurring every fourth day.

Quar′ter, *n.* A fourth part of any thing; 8 bushels; 3 months; a region; mercy shown to an enemy; (*pl.*) A station occupied by troops. — *v. t.* To divide into four parts; to lodge, as soldiers.

Quar′ter-dāy, *n.* The day that completes the term of three months.

Quar′ter-dĕck, *n.* Deck of a ship from the mainmast to the stern.

Quar′ter-ly, *a.* Happening every three months. — *adv.* Once in the quarter of a year. — *n.* A work published four times a year.

Quar′ter-mās′ter, *n.* An officer who regulates the quarters, provisions, &c., of an army.

Quar′tern, *n.* Fourth part of a pint; a loaf weighing about four pounds.

Quar′ter-stăff, *n.* A stout staff once used as a weapon of defense.

Quar-tĕtte′, } *n.* A musical
Quar-tĕt′, } composition in four parts, or the four persons who perform them.

Quar′to, *n.* (*pl.* Quar′tōs, 18.) A book in which each sheet is folded into four leaves.

Quartz (kwôrts), *n.* Pure [silex.

Quash (kwŏsh), *v. t.* To crush; to subdue; to annul.

Quas-sā′tion, *n.* A shaking.

Quas′si-à (kwŏsh′ĭ-à *or* kwăsh′i-à), *n.* A bitter medicinal wood.

Qua-tĕr′ni-on, *n.* The number four; a set of four persons or things.

Quā′ver (7), *v. i.* To shake the voice. — *n.* A shake of the voice; an eighth note.

Quay (kē), *n.* A mole or bank by the water; a wharf.

Quēan, *n.* A low woman; a slut.

Quēa′sy, *a.* Squeamish; sick

Queen, *n.* The consort of a king; a female sovereign.

Queen′-dow′a-ger, *n.* The widow of a king.

Queer, *a.* Odd; strange; singular; quaint.

Queer'ness, *n.* Oddity; singularity; quaintness.
Quĕll (1), *v. t.* To crush; to subdue; to put down; to allay; to appease.
Quĕnch, *v. t.* To extinguish; to repress; to allay.
Quĕnch'a-ble, *a.* Admitting of being quenched.
Quĕr'çit-ron, *n.* Dyer's oak and the bark.
Quē'rist, *n.* One who inquires.
Quĕrn, *n.* A hand-mill for grinding grain.
Quĕr'u-loŭs, *a.* Habitually complaining.
Quĕr'u-loŭs-ness, *n.* Disposition to complain.
Quē'ry (19), *n.* A question. — *v. t.* To ask questions about. [search; request.
Quĕst, *n.* Act of seeking:
Quĕs'tion (kwĕst'yun), *n.* Act of asking; inquiry; doubt. — *v. t.* To ask; to interrogate; to doubt.
Quĕs'tion-a-ble, *a.* Doubtful; uncertain; suspicious.
Quĕs'tion-er, *n.* One who asks questions; an inquirer.
Quĭb'ble, *n.* An evasion of the truth; a cavil; a pun; a low concert. — *v. t.* To evade; to pun.
Quĭb'bler, *n.* One who quibbles; a punster.
Quĭck, *a.* Moving or acting with celerity; living. — SYN. Swift; speedy. — *adv.* Soon; hastily. — *n.* Any sensible part; living flesh.
Quĭck'en (kwĭk'n), *v. t.* To make alive; to vivify; to make quick or rapid.
Quĭck'līme, *n.* Lime unslacked. [time.
Quĭck'ly, *adv.* In a short
Quĭck'ness, *n.* Speed; haste.
Quĭck'-sănd, *n.* A mass of loose or moving sand mixed with water.
Quĭck'set, *n.* A living shrub set to grow, as for a hedge.
Quĭck'sil-ver, *n.* Mercury.
Quĭd, *n.* A piece of tobacco for chewing; a cud. [ty.
Quĭd'di-ty, *n.* A trifling nice-
Quĭd'dle, *v. i.* To waste time in trifling employments.
Quĭd'nunc, *n.* One curious to know every thing that passes; a gossip.
Quī-ĕs'çençe, *n.* Rest; repose; silence.
Quī-ĕs'çent, *a.* At rest; silent.
Quī'et, *a.* Free from motion or disturbance. — SYN. Still; calm; unmolested; tranquil. — *n.* Rest; tranquillity. — *v. t.* To stop motion in; to calm.
Quī'et-ĭsm, *n.* Peace of mind.
Quī'et-ly, *adv.* Calmly.
Quī'et-ness, *n.* State of being quiet. [lity.
Quī'e-tūde, *n.* Rest; tranquil-
Quī-ē'tus, *n.* Final discharge; repose; death.
Quĭll, *n.* A large strong feather; a piece of reed. — *v. t.* To plait or form with ridges, like quills.
Quĭlt, *n.* A padded cover for a bed. — *v. t.* To stitch together with some warm substance between.
Quī'na-ry, *a.* Consisting of five; arranged by fives.
Quĭnçe, *n.* A small tree and its fruit.
Quī'nīne, or **Quĭ-nīne'**, *n.* An alkaloid obtained from cinchona.
Quĭn'qua-ġĕs'i-mȧ, *n.* A Sunday about 50 days before Easter. [five angles.
Quin-quăn'gu-lar, *a.* Having
Quin-quĕn'ni-al, *a.* Occurring once in five years.
Quĭn'sy, *n.* Inflammation of the tonsils or throat.
Quĭnt'al, *n.* A weight of 100 or 112 pounds.
Quĭn'tan, *n.* A fever, the paroxysms of which return every fifth day.
Quin-tĕs'sençe, *n.* Fifth or highest essence; best or essential part.
Quĭn'tu-ple, *a.* Fivefold. — *v. t.* To make fivefold.
Quĭp, *n.* A sarcastic taunt. — *v. t.* or *i.* (1) To taunt.
Quīre, *n.* 24 sheets of paper.
Quīrk, *n.* A sudden turn; an artful evasion; a retort.
Quĭt, *v. t.* To leave; to forsake. — *a.* Clear; released; free; absolved.
Quĭt'clāim, *n.* Relinquishment of a claim; a deed of release. — *v. t.* To release or relinquish a claim to by deed.
Quīte, *adv.* Entirely; wholly; considerably.
Quĭt'rent, *n.* A rent by which a tenant is discharged from all other service.
Quĭt'tançe, *n.* Discharge from a debt; repayment.
Quĭv'er, *n.* A case for arrows. — *v. i.* To shake; to tremble. [extravagance.
Quix-ŏt'ĭc, *a.* Romantic to
Quĭx'ot-ĭsm, *n.* Romantic and absurd notions.
Quĭz (3, 7), *n.* A riddle; a puzzle; an odd fellow. — *v. t.* To puzzle; to make sport of by deceiving; to peer at.
Quoin (kwoin *or* koin), *n.* A corner; a wedge.
Quoit, *n.* A horse-shoe, flat stone, or the like, for pitching at a fixed object. — *v. i.* To play at quoits.
Quŏn'dam, *a.* Former.
Quō'rum, *n.* A bench of justices; a sufficient number for transacting business.
Quō'tȧ, *n.* A share; proportional part.
Quō'ta-ble, *a.* Capable of being quoted.
Quo-tā'tion, *n.* A passage cited.
Quōte, *v. t.* To cite, as the words of another.
Quōth (kwōth *or* kwŭth), *v. i.* To say; to speak; — used only in the first and third persons in the past tense.
Quo-tĭd'i-an, *a.* Occurring daily. — *n.* A fever recurring daily.
Quō'tient (-shent), *n.* Number resulting from the division of one number by another.

R.

RAB'BET, *v. t.* To cut or pare down, as the edge of a board, for lapping. — *n.* A groove in the side of a board.

Răb'bĭ (*or* -bī, 18), *n.* A Jewish teacher or doctor of the law.

Rab-bĭn'ic, } *a.* Pertain-
Rab-bĭn'ie-al, } ing to rabbins.

Răb'bit, *n.* A small burrowing animal.

Răb'ble, *n.* A tumultuous crowd; a mob. [mad.

Răb'id, *a.* Furious; raging;

Rac-coon', *n.* A wild animal of North America, allied to the bear.

Rāçe (18), *n.* A running in a competition; course; a breed; a family; a peculiar flavor. — *v. i.* To run or contend in running.

Rāçe'-hôrse, } *n.* A horse
Rāç'er, } kept for running in contest

Ra-çēme', *n.* A cluster of flowers arranged along a stem. [being racy.

Rā'çi-ness, *n.* Quality of

Răck (5), *n.* An engine of torture; extreme pain; a framework on which things are laid; thin, flying clouds. — *v. t.* To torture; to strain; to draw off from the lees. — *v. i.* To move or travel with a quick amble. [noise.

Răck'et, *n.* A clattering

Răck'-rĕnt, *n.* An annual rent raised to the utmost.

Rā'çy, *a.* Tasting of the soil; fresh; distinctive; peculiar and piquant.

Rā'di-ançe, *n.* Sparkling brightness; brilliancy.

Rā'di-ant, *a.* Emitting rays.

Rā'di-āte, *v. i.* or *t.* To emit rays. [rays

Rā'di-ā'tion, *n.* Emission of

Rā'di-ā'tor, *n.* A body from which rays of light or heat emanate.

Răd'i-eal, *a.* Original; implanted by nature. — *n.* Root of a word; a thoroughgoing reformer.

Răd'i-eal-ly, *adv.* Originally; fundamentally.

Răd'i-ele (-kl), *n.* The part of a seed which becomes a root.

Răd'ish, *n.* A plant and its pungent, edible root.

Radius.

Rā'di-us, *n.* (*pl.* Rā'di-ī.) Half of the diameter of a circle.

Rā'dix, *n.* (*pl.* Răd'ĭ-çēş.) A root.

Răff (1), *n.* Sweepings; refuse.

Răf'fle, *v. i.* To cast dice or draw lots for a prize. — *n.* A kind of lottery.

Raft, *n.* A float of timber.

Răft'er, *n.* One of the roof-timbers of a building.

Răg, *n.* A torn piece of cloth; (*pl.*) worn-out garments.

Răg'a-mŭf'fin, *n.* A paltry fellow; a mean wretch.

Răge, *n.* Violent anger; fury; wrath. — *v. i.* To be in a fury; to fume.

Răg'ĝed, *a.* Torn into tatters; dressed in tatters.

Răg'ing (11), *a.* Furious.

Ra-gout' (ra-gōō'), *n.* A highly seasoned dish.

Răil, *n.* A bar of wood or iron; a bird. — *v. t.* (8) To inclose with rails. — *v. i.* To utter reproach; to scoff.

Răil'ing, *n.* Insulting language; a series of rails.

Răil'ler-y (răl'ler-ȳ), *n.* Banter; good-humored pleasantry or slight satire.

Răil'rōad, } *n.* A road laid
Răil'wāy, } with iron rails.

Rāi'ment, *n.* Clothing in general; garments.

Rāin, *n.* Moisture falling in drops. — *v. i.* To fall in drops from the clouds, as water.

Rāin'bōw, *n.* A many-colored arch formed by the sun's rays in drops of rain; the iris.

Rāin'y, *a.* Attended or abounding with rain.

Rāiṣe, *v. t.* To lift; to erect; to excite; to levy. [grape.

Rāi'sin (rā'zn), *n.* A dried

Rāke, *n.* A garden or farming tool; a libertine — *v. t.* To collect with a rake; to sweep with cannon.

Rāk'ish, *a.* Lewd; debauched.

Răl'ly, *n.* Act of collecting disordered troops; banter. — *v. t.* (13) To attack with raillery; to reunite. — *v. i.* To come back to order.

Răm, *n.* A male sheep; a mechanical contrivance. — *v. t.* To drive or thrust with violence.

Răm'ble, *n.* A wandering about; an irregular excursion. — *v. i.* To rove hither and thither. — SYN. To roam; range; wander.

Răm'bling, *a.* Wandering.

Răm'i-fi-eā'tion, *n.* A branching; a subdivision.

Răm'i-fȳ, *v. t.* or *i.* To separate into branches, as the stem of a plant: to branch.

Răm'mer, *n.* An instrument for ramming or driving.

Ra-mōse', } *a.* Consisting or
Rā'mous, } full of branches; branchy.

Rămp'an-çy, *n.* Exuberance; extravagance.

Rămp'ant, *a.* Exuberant; wanton; unrestrained.

Răm'pärt, *n.* A wall or mound round a place for defense. [loading a gun.

Răm'rŏd, *n* A rod used in

Răn, *imp.* of *Run.*

Răn'cho, } *n.* A large farm-
Rănch, } ing establish-

ment, or an establishment for rearing cattle and horses.

Ran-chē'ro (-chā'ro), *n.* A Mexican peasant employed on a rancho; a herdsman.

Răn'çid, *a.* Having a strong, sour smell; musty.

Ran-çĭd'i-ty, } *n.* A strong,
Răn'çid-ness, } sour smell.

Răn'eor (33), *n.* Malignity; inveterate enmity.

Răn'eor-oŭs, *a.* Very spiteful; malignant; malevolent.

Răn'dŏm, *n.* Course without definite direction. — *a.* Left to chance; done at hazard.

Răng, *old imp.* of *Ring*.

Rānge, *n.* A row; rank; excursion; extent; a cooking apparatus. — *v. t.* To place in order. — *v. i.* To rove at large; to be placed in order.

Răṅk, *a.* Strong-scented; high-tasted; luxuriant. — *n.* A line of men; row; class; order; degree; dignity. — *v. t.* To place in a line; to dispose methodically. — *v. i.* To be ranged or set; to have a certain grade.

Răṅk'le, *v. i.* To become inflamed or violent; to fester.

Răn'săck (5), *v t.* To search thoroughly; to pillage.

Răn'sŏm, *n.* Price paid to redeem a person or goods from an enemy. — *v. t.* To redeem, by a price.

Rănt, *n.* Extravagant language. — *v. i.* To rave.

Rănt'er, *n.* A boisterous declaimer; a noisy talker.

Răp, *n* A quick, smart blow. — *v. i.* or *t.* (7) To strike with a quick, sharp blow.

Ra-pā'cioŭs, *a.* Inclined to plunder; greedy; ravenous.

Ra-păç'i-ty, *n.* Disposition to plunder; exorbitant covetousness.

Rāpe, *n.* A seizing by violence; carnal knowledge by force; a kind of cabbage.

Răp'id, *a.* Swift; quick.

Ra-pĭd'i-ty, *n.* Swiftness of motion; velocity; haste.

Răp'id-ly, *adv.* Swiftly.

Răp'idṣ, *n. pl.* Sudden descent of a stream without actual water fall.

Rā'pi-er, *n.* A light sword with a very narrow blade.

Răp'ine, *n.* Act of plundering; spoliation; pillage.

Rap-pee', *n.* A kind of snuff.

Răp'per, *n.* One who raps; knocker of a door.

Răpt, *a.* Transported in ecstasy; ravished.

Răpt'ūre, *n.* Extreme joy; ecstasy; bliss.

Răpt'ūr-ous, *a.* Causing rapture; ecstatic; blissful.

Râre, *a.* Thin; scattered; nearly raw; underdone.

Răr'e-fā'c'tion, *n.* Act or process of rarefying; expansion of bodies.

Răr'e-fȳ, *v. t.* or *i.* To make or become thin or rare.

Râre'ly, *adv.* Seldom; not often; finely; nicely.

Râre'ness, } *n.* State of being
Răr'i-ty, } rare; uncommonness; thinness.

Râre'rīpe, *a.* Early ripe. — *n.* An early fruit.

Răs'eal, *n.* A dishonest man; a rogue. — *a.* Mean; low; dishonest.

Ras-eăl'lion (-yun), *n.* A low, mean wretch.

Ras-eăl'i-ty, *n.* Mean dishonesty; base fraud.

Răs'eal-ly, *a.* Like a rascal; dishonest; trickish.

Rāṣe, *v. t.* To erase.

Răsh, *a.* Excessively hasty or incautious; foolhardy.

Răsh'er, *n.* A thin slice of bacon. [thought; hastily.

Răsh'ly, *adv.* Without fore-

Răsh'ness, *n.* Inconsiderate haste; heedlessness.

Răsp, *n.* A kind of coarse file; a grater. — *v. t.* To rub or grate with a rasp.

Răsp'ber-ry (răz'-), *n.* A kind of berry, and the shrub that bears it.

Rāṣ'ūre (rāzh'ŭr), *n.* Erasure.

Răt, *n.* A well-known animal that infests houses.

Răt'a-fi'á, *n.* A fine spirituous liquor, flavored with fruit.

Rătch'et, *n.* A bar that falls into the teeth of a wheel or rack; a pawl.

Rătch'et-wheel, *n.* A toothed wheel with a lever and ratchet for moving it forward.

Rāte, *n.* A price; degree; value; tax. — *v. t.* To value; to tax; to scold.

Răth'er, *adv.* More willingly.

Răt'i-fi-eā'tion, *n.* Act of ratifying, or sanctioning.

Răt'i-fȳ (13), *v. t.* To sanction; to settle; to confirm.

Rā'ti-o (rā'shĭ-o *or* rā'sho), *n.* Proportion; rate.

Răt'i-ŏç'i-nā'tion (răsh'i-ŏs'ĭ-), *n.* Act of reasoning.

Rā'tion (*or* răsh'un), *n.* Allowance of provisions.

Rā'tion-al (răsh'un-al), *a.* Endowed with reason; agreeable to reason.

Rā'tion-ā'le (răsh'un-), *n.* Detail of reasons.

Rā'tion-al-ĭst (răsh'un-), *n.* One who is guided solely by reason.

Rā'tion-ăl'i-ty (răsh'un-) *n.* Quality of being reasonable.

Răts'bāne, *n.* Poison for rats.

Rat-tăn', *n.* Stem of a cane or plant growing in India.

Răt'ting, *n.* Act of deserting a party.

Răt'tle, *v.* To make a rapid succession of sharp sounds; to clatter. — *n.* A rapid succession of sharp sounds; a toy; (*pl.*) the croup.

Răt'tle-snāke, *n.* A poisonous serpent.

Rau'çi-ty, *n.* Harshness of sound; hoarseness.

Răv'aġe, *v. t.* To lay waste. — SYN. To devastate; waste; sack; spoil; ruin. — *n.* Waste; plunder.

Rāve, *v. i.* To be delirious; to talk wildly.

Răv'el (8), *v. t.* or *i.* To disentangle; to take apart; to entangle; to involve.

Răve'lin (răv'lin), *n.* A detached work in fortification.

Rā'ven (-vn), *n.* A bird of a black color, allied to the crow, but larger.

Răv'en (răv'n), *v. i.* To de-

vour greedily. — *n.* Prey; plunder; rapine.
Răv'en-oŭs, *a.* Voracious.
Ra-vïne' (-veen'), *n.* A long hollow between hills.
Răv'ing, *a.* Furious.
Răv'ish, *v. t.* To carry away by force; to transport with delight; to know carnally by force.
Răv'ish-ment, *n.* Act of ravishing; ecstasy.
Rạw, *a.* Not cooked; crude; unripe; unmanufactured; cold and damp; chilly; bare of skin; sore.
Rạw'bōned, *a.* Having little flesh on the bones.
Rāy (18), *n.* A line or beam of light; a fish. — *v. t.* To shoot forth.
Rāy'less, *a.* Without a ray; dark.
Rāze, *v. t.* To lay level with the ground; to demolish.
Ra-zee', *n.* A ship of war cut down to an inferior rate. — *v. t.* (15) To reduce in size, as a vessel.
Rā'zor, *n.* An instrument for shaving.
Rēach, *v. t.* To extend to; to arrive at. — *n.* Extent; stretch; expanse; limit; power.
Rē-ăct', *v. i.* To act or do over again.
Rē-ăc'tion, *n.* Counteraction.
Rē-ăct'ive, } *a.* Having
Rē-ăc'tion-a-ry, } power to react; tending to reaction.
Rēad, *v. t.* or *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* READ (rĕd).] To peruse; to know fully; to learn.
Rēad'a-ble, *a.* Fit to be read; worth reading; legible.
Rēad'er, *n.* One who reads.
Rĕad'i-ly, *adv.* Quickly; with facility; promptly.
Rĕad'i-ness, *n.* Willingness; promptitude; alacrity.
Rēad'ing, *n.* Perusal; interpretation of a passage.
Rē'ad-mĭs'sion (-mĭsh'un), *n.* Act of readmitting.
Rē'ad-mĭt' (7), *v. t.* To admit a second time or again.
Rĕad'y, *a.* Prepared; willing; prompt; near; easy; on the point or brink.
Rē'al, *a.* Having positive existence; relating to things fixed or permanent. — SYN. Actual; true; genuine.
Re-ăl'i-ty, *n.* Certainty; that which is real.
Rē'al-i-zā'tion, *n.* Act of realizing, or making real.
Rē'al-īze, *v. t.* To bring into being or act; to cause to seem real; to make real; to understand by experience.
Rē'al-ly, *adv.* In fact; truly.
Rĕalm, *n.* A royal jurisdiction; province; domain.
Rēam, *n.* A bundle of 20 quires of paper.
Rē-ăn'i-māte, *v. t.* To restore to life.
Rēap (8), *v. t.* or *i.* To cut grain with a sickle; to obtain; to get; to receive.
Rēap'er, *n.* One who reaps.
Rē'ap-pēar', *v. i.* To appear a second time or again.
Rē'ap-point', *v. t.* To appoint again.
Rēar, *n.* The part behind. — *a.* Hindmost. — *v. t.* To raise; to bring up. — *v. i.* To rise up on the hind legs.
Rēar'-ăd'mi-ral, *n.* An officer next in rank after a vice-admiral.
Rēar'-guärd, *n.* The body that marches in the rear.
Rēar'wạrd, *n.* The rear-guard; latter part; end.
Rēa'şon (-zn), *n.* Faculty of judging, or its due exercise; motive; argument; ground; end; cause. — *v.* To argue rationally; to debate.
Rēa'şon-a-ble, *a.* Governed by reason; rational; just.
Rēa'şon-a-bly, *adv.* Agreeably to reason; moderately.
Rēa'şon-er, *n.* One who reasons or argues.
Rēa'şon-ing, *n.* Act of using the faculty of reason.
Rē'as-sūme', *v. t.* To assume again; to resume.
Rē'as-sūre' (-shŏr'), *v. t.* To assure again; to free from fear.
Re-bāte', *n.* Abatement; deduction.
Rĕb'ec, *n.* A musical instrument formerly in use.
Rĕb'el, *n.* One who opposes lawful authority. — *a.* Acting in revolt; rebellious.
Re-bĕl' (7), *v. i.* To rise in opposition to lawful authority; to revolt.
Re-bĕl'lion (-yun), *n.* Open opposition to lawful authority.
Re-bĕl'lioŭs, *a.* Engaged in rebellion.
Re-bound', *v. i.* To spring or start back — *n.* Act of springing back.
Re-bŭff', *n.* A sudden check. — *v. t.* To check suddenly.
Re-būke', *v. t.* To chide; to reprove. — *n.* Reproof.
Rē'bus (18), *n.* A kind of pictorial riddle.
Re-bŭt', *v. t.* To repel.
Re-bŭt'ter, *n.* Answer of a defendant to a plaintiff's surrejoinder.
Re-cạll', *v. t.* To call or take back. — *n.* A calling back; revocation.
Re-cănt', *v. t.* To retract an opinion or declaration.
Rē'can-tā'tion, *n.* Act of recanting; retraction.
Rē'ca-pĭt'u-lāte, *v. t.* To repeat in a summary way. — SYN. To reiterate; rehearse.
Rē'ca-pĭt'u-lā'tion, *n.* A summary; a recapitulating.
Rē'ca-pĭt'u-la-to-ry, *a.* Repeating again.
Rē-căp'tion, *n.* A reprisal.
Rē-căpt'ūre, *n.* Act of retaking; a prize retaken. — *v. t.* To retake.
Rē-cāst', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RECAST.] To cast or mold a second time.
Re-çēde', *v. i.* or *t.* To draw back; to retreat; to desist.
Re-çēipt' (-seet'), *n.* Reception; a writing to show that something has been received. — *v. t.* To give a written acknowledgment for something received.
Re-çēiv'a-ble (11), *a.* Capable of being received.
Re-çēive', *v. t.* To take, as something that is offered.
Re-çēiv'er, *n.* One who receives; a chemical vessel.

Rē'çen-çy, *n.* State of being recent; newness; freshness.
Re-çĕn'sion, *n.* Examination; editorial review of a text; an edited version.
Rē'çent, *a.* New; late; fresh.
Rē'çent-ly, *adv.* Newly; lately.
Re-çĕp'ta-cle, *n.* A place to receive things in.
Re-çĕp'tion, *n.* Act of receiving; admission.
Re-çĕp'tĭve, *a.* Having the quality of receiving.
Re-çĕss', *n.* A withdrawing; privacy; retreat; intermission or suspension; a niche or alcove.
Re-çĕs'sion (-sĕsh'un), *n.* Act of ceding back.
Rē-chärġe', *v. t.* To charge or attack anew.
Recherché (rŭ-shâr'shā'), *a.* Sought out with care; nice.
Rĕç'i-pe, *n.* A prescription; esp., a medical prescription.
Re-çĭp'i-ent, *n.* One who receives; a receiver.
Re-çĭp'ro-cal, *a.* Mutually interchangeable; acting in return; given and received.
Re-çĭp'ro-cal-ly, *adv.* So that each affects and is affected by the other.
Re-çĭp'ro-cāte, *v. t.* or *i.* To act by turns; to alternate.
Re-çĭp'ro-cā'tion, *n.* A giving and receiving in return.
Rĕç i-prŏç'i-ty, *n.* Reciprocal obligations, advantages, or rights.
Re-çīt'al (11), *n.* Repetition of words of another, or of a writing. — SYN. Rehearsal; recitation; account.
Rĕç'i-tā'tion, *n.* Rehearsal; repetition; a public reading.
Rĕç'i-ta-tĭve', *n.* A kind of musical recitation.
Re-çīte', *v. t.* or *i.* To tell over; to repeat; to rehearse.
Rĕck'less, *a.* Careless of consequences; heedless.
Rĕck'on (rĕk'n), *v.* To number; to compute; to esteem.
Rĕck'on-ing, *n.* Computation; bill of expenses.
Re-clāim', *v. t.* To recover; to reform; to restore to use, as submerged land.
Re-clāim'ant, *n.* One who reclaims.
Rĕc'la-mā'tion, *n.* Recovery; demand of something to be restored.
Re-clī'na-tion, *n.* Act of reclining.
Re-clīne', *v. t.* or *i.* To lean back; to rest; to repose.
Re-clūse', *a.* Living in retirement; solitary. — *n.* One who lives in retirement from society.
Re-clū'sion, *n.* State of retirement.
Rĕc'og-nī'tion (-nish'un), *n.* Act of recognizing; acknowledgment; avowal.
Rĕc'og-nīz'a-ble, or **Re-cŏg'ni-za-ble**, *a.* Capable of being recognized.
Re-cŏg'ni-zănçe, *n.* Bond of record; an obligation.
Rĕc'og-nīze, *v. t.* To know again; to acknowledge.
Re-coil', *v. i.* To start or fall back. — *n.* A movement backward; resilience.
Rĕc'ol-lĕct', *v. t.* To recall or bring to mind.
Rē'col-lĕct', *v. t.* To collect again.
Rĕc'ol-lĕc'tion, *n.* A recalling; remembrance.
Rē'com-mĕnçe', *v. t.* To commence or begin anew.
Rĕc'om-mĕnd', *v. t.* To commend to the favorable notice of another; to praise; to advise.
Rĕc'om-mend-ā'tion, *n.* Act of praising; that which commends to favor; commendation; act of advising.
Rĕc'om-mĕnd'a-to-ry, *a.* Serving to recommend.
Rē'com-mĭt', *v. t.* To commit anew.
Rē'com-mĭt'ment, *n.* A second or renewed commitment.
Rĕc'om-pĕnse, *n.* Reward; compensation; pay. — *v. t.* To repay; to reward.
Rē'com-pōse', *v. t.* To compose anew; to settle anew.
Rĕc'on-çīl'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being reconciled.
Rĕc'on-çīle', *v. t.* To conciliate anew; to make consistent; to adjust; to settle.
Rĕc'on-çīl'i-ā'tion, *n.* Renewal of friendship.
Rĕc'on-dīte, *a.* Secret; hidden; abstruse; profound.
Re-cŏn'nais-sănçe, *n.* Examination of a tract of country, usually for warlike purposes.
Rē'con-noi'ter, *v. t.* To survey; to view; to examine.
Re-cŏn'quer (-kŏnk'er), *v. t.* To conquer again; to recover; to regain.
Rē'con-sĭd'er, *v. t.* To consider again; to review.
Rē'con-sĭd'er-ā'tion, *n.* Renewed consideration.
Re-côrd', *v. t.* To register; to enroll.
Rĕc'ord, *n.* Register; authentic memorial.
Re-côrd'er, *n.* One who records or keeps records.
Re-count', *v. t.* To relate in detail; to rehearse.
Re-cŏurse', *n.* Application, as for help.
Re-côv'er (-kŭv'er), *v. t.* To regain; to win back. — *v. i.* To regain health.
Re-côv'er-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being recovered.
Re-côv'er-y, *n.* Act of recovering; restoration.
Rĕc're-ant, *a.* Apostate; false; cowardly. — *n.* An apostate; a coward.
Rĕc're-āte, *v. t.* To refresh after labor; to amuse.
Rē'cre-āte', *v. t.* To create or form anew.
Rĕc're-ā'tion, *n.* Amusement; relief from toil.
Rĕc're-ment, *n.* Refuse; dross; scoria.
Rĕc're-mĕnt'al, **Rĕc're-men-tĭ'tioŭs** (-tĭsh'us), *a.* Drossy; superfluous.
Re-crĭm'i-nāte, *v. t.* To accuse in return.
Re-crĭm'i-nā'tion, *n.* Return of one accusation with another; a counter-accusation.

Re-crĭm'i-nā/to-ry, *a.* Retorting accusation.

Re-cruit', *v. i.* To gain new supplies of anything wasted. — *v. t.* To supply deficiency in, as of troops. — *n.* A newly-enlisted soldier.

Rĕct'ăn-gle, *n.* A right angled parallelogram. Rectangle.

Rĕct-ăn'gu-lar, *a.* Having right angles.

Rĕc'ti-fi-cā'tion, *n.* Act of correcting.

Rĕc'ti-fy (13), *v. t.* To correct; to refine by repeated distillation.

Rĕc'ti-lĭn'e-al, } *a.* Consist-
Rĕc'ti-lĭn'e-ar, } ing of right lines.

Rĕc'ti-tūde, *n.* Uprightness.

Rĕc'tor, *n.* A minister of a parish; ruler or governor.

Rĕc'tor-shĭp, *n.* The rank or office of a rector.

Rĕc'tor-y, *n.* The mansion of a rector; a parish church.

Rĕc'tum, *n.* The terminal part of the large intestines.

Re-cŭm'ben-cy, *n.* A lying down; repose.

Re-cŭm'bent, *a.* Reclining; leaning.

Re-cū'per-āte, *v.* To recover health.

Re-cū'per-a-tĭve, *a.* Pertaining to, or tending to, recovery.

Re-cûr' (7), *v. i.* To resort; to return again or repeatedly; to come back.

Re-cŭr'rençe, *n.* A recurring; return; resort.

Re-cŭr'rent, *a.* Running back.

Re-cū'şant, *a.* Refusing to conform. — *n.* One who refuses to conform to the established church.

Rĕd, *a.* Of a bright color; like blood. — *n.* Color of blood, or a tint resembling it.

Re-dăn', *n.* A kind of rampart or fortification.

Rĕd'den, *v. t.* or *i.* To make or grow red; to blush.

Rĕd'dish, *a.* Somewhat red.

Re-deem', *v. t.* To purchase back; to ransom; to rescue.

Re-deem'er, *n.* One who ransoms; *specifically* the Savior.

Re-dĕmp'tion, *n.* Act of redeeming; repurchase; ransom; rescue; deliverance.

Rĕd'-gŭm, *n.* An eruption of red pimples in children.

Rĕd'-hŏt, *a.* Heated to redness.

Re-dĭn'te-grāte, *v. t.* To renew.

Rĕd'ness, *n.* The quality of being red; red color.

Rĕd'o-lençe, *n.* Sweet scent.

Rĕd'o-lent, *a.* Diffusing a sweet scent; odorous.

Rē-doub'le (-dŭb'l), *v. t.* To increase by doubling.

Re-doubt' (-dowt'), *n.* An outwork within another outwork in fortifications.

Re-doubt'a-ble (-dowt'-), *a.* Formidable; valiant.

Re-dound', *v. i.* To conduce.

Re-drĕss', *v. t.* To set right; to deliver from wrongs, &c. — *n.* Deliverance from wrong or injury.

Rĕd'tŏp, *n.* A kind of grass.

Re-dūçe', *v. t.* To convert; to lower; to subdue; to change without alteration of value.

Re-dū'çi-ble, *a.* Capable of being reduced.

Re-dŭc'tion, *n.* Act of reducing; the changing of numbers from one denomination to another without altering their value.

Re-dŭc'tĭve, *a.* Tending, or having power, to reduce.

Re-dŭn'dançe, *n.* Superfluous quantity; excess.

Re-dŭn'dant, *a.* Superabundant; exuberant.

Re-dū'pli-cāte, *v. t.* To redouble; to multiply; to repeat the first letter or letters of.

Re-dū'pli-cā'tion, *n.* Act of redoubling.

Rē-ĕch'o, *v. t.* or *i.* To echo back again.

Reed, *n.* A hollow jointed stalk; a musical pipe.

Reed'y, *a.* Full of reeds.

Reef, *v. t.* To draw in and fold up, as sails. — *n.* Folded portion of a sail; a chain of rocks lying at or near the surface of water.

Reek, *n.* Steam; vapor; smoke. — *v. i.* To send forth steam or vapor.

Reek'y, *a.* Smoky; dark.

Reel, *n.* A frame to wind yarn or thread on; a dance. — *v.* To wind on a reel; to stagger.

Rē'-e-lĕct', *v. t.* To elect again.

Rē'-e-lĕc'tion, *n.* A second or repeated election.

Rē'-em-bärk', *v. t.* or *i.* To embark again.

Rē'-e-năct', *v. t.* To enact anew.

Rē'-en-ăct'ment, *n.* The renewal of a law.

Rē'-en-fôrçe', *v. t.* To strengthen with new force.

Rē'-en-fôrçe'ment, *n.* Additional supply, particularly of troops and ships.

Rē'-en-gāge', *v. t.* To engage a second time.

Rē'-en-lĭst', *v.* To enlist again.

Rē-ĕn'ter, *v. t.* To enter again.

Rē-ĕn'trançe, *n.* Act of entering again.

Rē'-es-tăb'lish, *v. t.* To establish again.

Reeve, *v. t.* To pass the end of, as of a rope, through a block, thimble, &c.

Rē'-ex-ăm'ine, *v. t.* To examine again or anew.

Re-fĕc'tion, *n.* Refreshment; a simple repast.

Re-fĕc'to-ry, *n.* A hall or room for refreshment.

Re-fĕr' (7), *v. t.* or *i.* To send back; to direct attention; to have recourse.

Rĕf'er-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being referred; assignable.

Rĕf'er-ee' (18), *n.* One to whom something is referred.

Rĕf'er-ençe, *n.* Act of referring; respect; relation.

Rĕf'er-ĕn'tial, *a.* Containing a reference.

Re-fĕr'ri-ble, *a.* Capable of being referred; referable.

Re-fīne', *v. t.* or *i.* To clear from impurities; to polish; to purify; to grow pure.

Re-fīned', *a.* Freed from ex-

traneous matter.—SYN. Purified; polished; polite.

Re-fīne'ment, *n.* Act of refining; polish of manners.

Re-fīn'er, *n.* One who, or that which, refines.

Re-fīn'er-y, *n.* A place and apparatus for refining.

Rē-fĭt', *v. t.* or *i.* To repair.

Re-flĕct', *v.* To bend or throw back; to consider attentively; to cast reproach.

Re-flĕc'tion (27), *n.* Act of reflecting; attentive consideration; censure; that which is produced by reflecting.

Re-flĕct'ĭve, *a.* Throwing back images; musing.

Re-flĕct'or, *n.* That which reflects; a polished surface

Rē'flex, *a.* Directed backward; retroactive. [back.

Rĕf'lu-ençe, *n.* A flowing

Rē'flux, *n.* A flowing back of water; ebb.

Re-fôrm', *v. t.* To correct; to amend. — *n.* Amendment; reformation.

Rē-fôrm', *v. t.* To form anew.

Rĕf'or-mā'tion, *n.* Act of reforming; amendment.

Rē'for-mā'tion, *n.* Act of forming anew.

Re-fôrm'a-to-ry, *a.* Tending to produce reformation.

Re-fôrm'er, *n.* One who promotes reform.

Re-frăct', *v. t.* To break the direct course of.

Re-frăc'tion, *n.* Deviation from a direct course.

Re-frăct'ĭve, *a.* Having power to refract. [nacy.

Re-frăc'to-ri-ness, *n.* Obsti-

Re-frăc'to-ry, *a.* Perverse; obstinate; contumacious.

Rĕf'ra-ga-ble, *a.* Capable of being refuted; refutable.

Re-frāin', *v. t.* or *i.* To abstain; to forbear. — *n.* Burden of a song.

Re-frăn'ġi-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Capability of being refracted.

Re-frăn'ġi-ble, *a.* Capable of being refracted.

Re-frĕsh', *v. t.* To revive; to cool: to relieve. [cooling.

Re-frĕsh'ing, *a.* Reviving;

Re-frĕsh'ment, *n.* Act of refreshing; that which refreshes; relief; rest; food.

Re-frĭġ'er-āte, *v. t.* To cool.

Re-frĭġ'er-ā'tion, *n.* A cooling; abatement of heat.

Re-frĭġ'er-ā'tor, *n.* A tight box for keeping things cool by means of ice.

Re-frĭġ'er-a-to-ry, *a.* Cooling; mitigating heat.

Rĕf'uġe, *n.* A shelter from danger; asylum; sanctuary; expedient to secure protection or defense.

Rĕf'u-ġee' (18), *n.* One who flees for safety to a foreign power or country.

Re-fŭl'ġençe, } *n.* A flood
Re-fŭl'ġen-çy, } of light.

Re-fŭl'ġent, *a.* Casting a bright light; splendid; radiant. [to repay.

Re-fŭnd', *v. t.* To pay back;

Re-fūs'al, *n.* Act of refusing; denial; rejection; right of choice; option.

Re-fūse', *v. t.* To deny; to reject. — *v. i.* To decline to accept some thing offered.

Rĕf'use, *n.* Worthless remains. — *a.* Rejected; worthless; of no value. [futing.

Rĕf'u-tā'tion, *n.* Act of re-

Re-fūte', *v. t.* To prove false.

Rē-gāin', *v. t.* To obtain again; to recover.

Rē'gal, *a.* Royal; kingly.

Re-gāle', *v. t.* To refresh; to entertain delightfully.

Re-gā'li-a, *n. pl.* Ensigns of royalty, as the crown, scepter, &c.; insignia.

Re-găl'i-ty, *n.* Royalty.

Rē'gal-ly, *adv.* As befits a sovereign; royally.

Re-gärd', *v. t.* To observe; to heed; to esteem. — *n.* Attention; esteem; eminence.

Re-gärd'less, *a.* Heedless; careless; indifferent.

Re-găt'ta, *n.* A rowing match; a boat-race.

Rē'gen-çy, *n.* Government by a regent.

Re-ġĕn'er-āte, *v. t.* To produce anew; to renew as to the spiritual nature.

Re-ġĕn'er-ate, *a.* Born anew; renewed.

Re-ġĕn'er-ā'tion, *n.* The new birth; reproduction.

Re-ġĕn'er-a-tĭve, *a.* Pertaining to regeneration.

Rē'ġent, *n.* One who governs in the place of a king; a ruler. — *a.* Ruling

Rĕġ'i-çīde, *n.* The killer or the killing of a king.

Régime (rā-zheem'), *n.* Mode of rule or management; administration.

Rĕġ'i-men, *n.* A rule of diet; (*Gram.*) government.

Rĕġ'i-ment, *n.* A body of troops under a colonel.

Rĕġ'i-mĕnt'al, *a.* Belonging to a regiment.

Rĕġ'i-mĕnt'als, *n. pl.* The uniform of a regiment.

Rē'ġion (rē'jun), *n.* A tract of land; a country.

Rĕġ'is-ter, *n.* A catalogue; list; record; keeper of a record; a sliding plate in a stove, &c. — *v. t.* To record; to enroll.

Rĕġ'is-trar, *n.* An officer who keeps public records.

Rĕġ'is-trā'tion, *n.* Act of registering; enrollment.

Rĕġ'is-try, *n.* A registering; record. [ing.

Rĕġ'nant, *a.* Reigning; ruling.

Rē'gress, *n.* Return; power of returning.

Re-grĕs'sion (-grĕsh'un), *n.* Act of passing back; return.

Re-grĕt', *n.* Pain of mind at something causing unhappiness; sorrow for the past. — SYN. Remorse; repentance. — *v. t.* To feel sorrow for; to lament the loss of.

Rĕg'u-lar, *a.* Agreeable to rule; stated; orderly; normal. — *n.* A soldier of a permanent or standing army.

Rĕg'u-lăr'i-ty, *n.* Certain order; method; uniformity.

Rĕg'u-lar-ly, *adv.* Statedly.

Rĕg'u-lāte, *v. t.* To adjust by rule, method, or established mode; to methodize.

Rĕg'u-lā'tion, *n.* Act of regulating; prescribed rule.

Rĕg'u-lā'tor, *n.* He who, or that which, regulates.

Re-gûr'gi-tāte, *v. t.* To throw or pour back.

Rē'ha-bĭl'i-tāte, *v. t.* To restore to a forfeited right or rank; to reinstate.

Rē'ha-bĭl'i-tā'tion, *n.* Restoration to former rights.

Re-hēars'al, *n.* Recital; preparatory repetition.

Re-hēarse', *v. t.* To narrate; to recite before exhibition.

Reign (rān), *n.* Royal authority or government; prevalence; controlling influence. —*v. i.* To rule.

Rē'im-bûrse', *v. t.* To repay.

Rē'im-bûrse'ment, *n.* A refunding; repayment.

Rein (rān), *n.* Strap of a bridle; restraint. —*v. t.* To guide or govern by a bridle; to restrain.

Rein'deer (rān'-), *n.* An animal of the deer kind.

Reindeer.

Reins, *n. pl.* The kidneys.

Rē'in-stāte', *v. t.* To replace in possession.

Rē'in-sūre' (-shŏr'), *v. t.* To insure by other underwriters.

Rē-ĭt'er-āte, *v. t.* To repeat; to do again.

Rē-ĭt'er-ā'tion, *n.* Repetition.

Re-jĕct', *v. t.* To cast off; to discard; to refuse.

Re-jĕc'tion, *n.* Act of rejecting.

Re-joiçe', *v. i.* or *t.* To be or make very glad; to gladden.

Re-joiç'ing, *n.* Expression of joy; exultation.

Re-join', *v. t.* or *i.* To join again.

Re join'der, *n.* An answer; esp. an answer to a reply.

Rē-jū've-nāte, *v. t.* To render young again.

Rē-jū've-nĕs'çençe, *n.* A being young again.

Rē-kĭn'dle, *v. t.* To kindle again; to rouse anew.

Re-lăpse', *v. i.* To fall back; to return to a former state. —*n.* A falling back.

Re-lāte', *v. t.* To tell; to recite. —*v. i.* To pertain.

Re-lā'tion, *n.* Act of relating; narrative of facts; any connection established; kindred.

Re-lā'tion-shĭp, *n.* State of being related.

Rĕl'a-tĭve, *a.* Having relation; respecting. —*n.* One connected by blood or affinity; that which relates to something else.

Rĕl'a-tĭve-ly (10), *adv.* With relation to something else.

Re-lăx', *v. t.* or *i.* To slacken; to remit in severity.

Rē'lax-ā'tion, *n.* A slackening; relief from laborious or painful duties.

Re-lāy', *n.* Horses at certain stations to relieve others. —*v. t.* To lay again.

Re-lēase', *v. t.* To free from restraint or obligation; to let go, as a legal claim. —*n.* Liberation from restraint of any kind; a claim.

Rĕl'e-gāte, *v. t.* To consign; to remand.

Rĕl'e-gā'tion, *n.* Removal; exile.

Re-lĕnt', *v. i.* To become more mild or tender.

Re-lĕnt'less, *a.* Unmoved by pity; insensible to distress.

Rĕl'e-vançe, } *n.* State of
Rĕl'e-van-çy, } being relevant; pertinence.

Rĕl'e-vant, *a.* Pertinent; applicable.

Re-lī'a-ble, *a.* Suitable or fit to be relied on or trusted.

Re-lī'ançe, *n.* Trust; dependence; confidence.

Rĕl'ic (5), *n.* Remains; a dead body; a memorial.

Rĕl'ict, *n.* A widow.

Re-liēf', *n.* Aid; alleviation; prominence of a figure, as in sculpture.

Re-liēve', *v. t.* To ease; to help; to succor; to aid.

Re-liē'vo, *n.* Prominence or projection of figures in sculpture or painting.

Re-lĭg'ion (-lĭj'un), *n.* A system of faith and worship; pious practice; piety.

Re-lĭg'ion-ĭst (-lĭj'un-), *n.* A bigot or devotee.

Re-lĭg'ioŭs (-lĭj'us), *a.* Pious; godly; devotional; pertaining to religion.

Re-lĭg'ioŭs-ly (-lĭj'us-), *adv.* Piously; sacredly; exactly.

Re-lĭn'quish (-lĭnk'wish), *v. t.* To withdraw from; to give up; to resign; to renounce; to abandon; to quit.

Re-lĭn'quish-ment, *n.* Act of relinquishing.

Rĕl'i-qua-ry, *n.* A small chest, box, or casket, in which relics are kept.

Rĕl'ish, *n.* A pleasing taste; flavor. —*v. t.* To give flavor to. —*v. i.* To have a pleasant flavor.

Re-lŭc'tançe, *n.* Unwillingness; aversion; repugnance.

Re-lŭc'tant, *a.* Averse; unwilling; loth; disinclined; granted unwillingly.

Re-lŭc'tant-ly, *adv.* With unwillingness.

Re-ly', *v. i.* To rest or confide.

Rē-mādе', *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Remake*.

Re-māin', *v. i.* To continue; to be left.

Re-māin'der, *n.* Any thing left.

Re-māins', *n. pl.* What is left; relics.

Re-mănd', *v. t.* To send or call back; to recommit.

Re-märk', *n.* An observation; notice; mention; comment. —*v. t.* To observe; to note; to express in words.

Re-märk'a-ble, *a.* Worthy of note; wonderful.

Re-märk'a-bly, *adv.* In an unusual manner.

Re-mē'di-a-ble, *a.* Capable of remedy; curable.

Re-mē'di-al, *a.* Affording, or designed to afford, a remedy.

Re-mĕd'i-less, or **Rĕm'i-di-less**, *a.* Admitting no cure.

Rĕm'e-dy (19), *n.* That which is adapted to cure, or which counteracts an evil. —*v. t.* To cure; to restore to soundness, health, &c.; to repair.

Re-mĕm'ber, *v. t.* To have or keep in mind; to call to mind: to recollect.

Re-mĕm'brançe, *n.* Retention in mind; recollection.

Re-mĕm'bran-çer, *n.* One who, or that which, reminds; a memento.
Re-mind', *v. t.* To put in mind or remembrance.
Rĕm'i-nis'çençe, *n.* Recollection; remembered incidents.
Re-mĭss', *a.* Slack; negligent. [being remitted.
Re-mĭs'si-ble, *a.* Capable of
Re-mĭs'sion (-mish'un), *n.* Pardon; discharge from what is due; diminution of intensity.
Re-mĭss'ly, *adv.* Negligently.
Re-mĭss'ness, *n.* Negligence.
Re-mĭt', *v. t.* To send, as money; to give up; to resign. — *v. i.* To abate in force or violence; to relax.
Re-mĭt'tal, *n.* A giving back.
Re-mĭt'tançe, *n.* Act of transmitting money in payment; sum transmitted.
Re-mĭt'tent, *a.* Temporarily ceasing or abating.
Rĕm'nant, *n.* What is left; residue; remainder.
Re-mŏd'el, *v. t.* To model anew.
Re-mŏn'strançe, *n.* Expostulation; earnest advice.
Re-mŏn'strant, *n.* One who remonstrates.
Re-mŏn'strāte, *v. i.* To urge reasons against. — SYN. To expostulate.
Re-môrse', *n.* Pain of conscience proceeding from a sense of guilt.
Re-môrse'ful, *a.* Full of a sense of guilt. [cruel.
Re-môrse'less, *a.* Pitiless;
Re-mōte', *a.* Distant in place or time; foreign.
Re-mōte'ly, *adv.* At a distance in time or place, &c.
Re-mōte'ness (10), *n.* State of being remote; distance.
Rē-mount', *v. t.* or *i.* To mount again; to reascend.
Re-mov'a-ble, *a.* Admitting of being removed.
Re-mov'al, *n.* Act of removing from a place.
Re-mōve', *v.* To change place, to move. — *n.* Change of place; interval; distance.
Re-mū'ner-āte, *v. t.* To recompense; to repay.
Re-mū'ner-ā'tion, *n.* Reward; recompense.
Re-mū'ner-ā'tĭve, *a.* Affording reward. [kidneys.
Rē'nal, *a.* Pertaining to the
Rĕn'ard, *n.* A fox.
Re-năs'çent, *a.* Growing again; reproduced.
Ren-coun'ter, *n.* A sudden or casual combat; clash. — *v. t.* or *i.* To meet; to clash.
Rĕnd, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RENT.] To split; to tear asunder; to break; to lacerate; to rupture.
Rĕn'der (8), *v. t.* To return; to give up.
Rĕn'der-ing, *n.* Act of returning; a version.
Rĕn'dez-vous (rĕn'de-vōō), *n.* A place of meeting; a meeting appointed. — *v. i.* or *t.* To assemble, as troops.
Ren-dĭ'tion (-dĭsh'un), *n.* Act of giving up; surrender.
Rĕn'e-gāde, } *n.* One faith-
Rĕn'e-gā'do, } less to principle; an apostate; a deserter.
Re-new', *v. t.* To make new or as good as new; to repeat; to furnish again.
Re-new'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being renewed.
Re-new'al, *n.* Act of renewing; that which is renewed.
Re-new'ed-ly, *adv.* Anew.
Rĕn'net, *n.* Inner membrane of a calf's stomach, used to coagulate milk.
Re-nounçe', *v. t.* To disown; to cast off formally.
Re-nounçe'ment, *n.* Act of renouncing; renunciation.
Rĕn'o-vāte, *v. t.* To renew.
Rĕn'o-vā'tion, *n.* Renewal.
Re-nown', *n.* Fame; celebrity; exalted reputation.
Re-nowned', *a.* Famous; celebrated; distinguished.
Rĕnt, *imp.* of *Rend.* Torn asunder. — *n.* A fissure or laceration; money paid for lease of property. — *v. t.* To lease, as lands, &c. [rents.
Rĕnt'al, *n.* An account of
Re-nŭn'ci-ā'tion (-shĭ-ā'-shun), *n.* Act of renouncing; renouncement.
Rē-ôr'gan-i-zā'tion, *n.* Organization anew.
Rē-ôr'gan-īze, *v. t.* To organize anew.
Re-pāid' (14), *imp.* of *Repay.*
Re-pâir', *v. t.* To mend; to refit. — *v. i.* To go; to resort. — *n.* Reparation; supply of loss.
Rĕp'a-rā'tion, *n.* Restitution; amends. [reply.
Rĕp'ar-tee' (18), *n.* A smart
Re-pâss', *v.* To pass again.
Re-pâst', *n.* A meal; food.
Rē-pāy', *v. t.* To pay back.
Rē-pāy'ment, *n.* Act of repaying; thing repaid.
Re-pēal', *v. t.* To make void. — SYN. To revoke; annul; abrogate. — *n.* Abrogation.
Re-pēal'er, *n.* One who repeals, or desires repeal.
Re-pēat', *v. t.* To do again; to reiterate. — *n.* Repetition; that which is, or is to be, repeated.
Re-pēat'ed-ly, *adv.* With repetition; frequently.
Re-pēat'er, *n.* One who repeats; a watch that strikes the hours. [resist.
Re-pĕl', *v. t.* To drive back; to
Re-pĕl'len-çy, *n.* Quality that repels. [repel.
Re-pĕl'lent, *a.* Tending to
Re-pĕnt', *v. i.* To feel sorrow for something done.
Re-pĕnt'ançe, *n.* Sorrow for sins; penitence; contrition.
Re-pĕnt'ant, *a.* Sorrowful for sin; contrite.
Rē-pēo'ple, *v. t.* To supply anew with inhabitants.
Rē'per-cŭs'sion (-kŭsh'un), *n.* Act of driving back; rebound; reverberation.
Rĕp'er-to-ry, *n.* A book of records; a magazine.
Rĕp'e-tĕnd', *n.* That part of a repeating decimal which recurs continually.
Rĕp'e-tĭ'tion (-tĭsh'un), *n.* Act of repeating; iteration.
Rĕp'e-tĭ'tioŭs (-tĭsh'us), *a.* Containing repetition.
Re-pīne', *v. t.* To indulge in

envy or complaint; to complain; to murmur.
Re-plāçe', *v. t.* To put again in its place; to substitute.
Re-plĕn'ish, *v. t.* To fill again; to supply; to stock.
Re-plēte', *a.* Full to excess.
Re-plē'tion, *n.* Superabundant fullness.
Re-plĕv'i-a-ble, } *a.* Capa-
Re-plĕv'i-ṣa-ble, } ble of being replevied.
Re-plĕv'in, *n.* A writ to recover goods distrained.
Re-plĕv'y, *v. t.* To set at liberty on security; to bail.
Rĕp'li-cant, *n.* One who replies.
Rĕp'li-cā'tion, *n.* A plaintiff's reply to a defendant's plea.
Re-plȳ', *v. i.* To answer; to respond; to rejoin. — *n.* Return in words.
Re-pōrt', *v. t.* To bring back as an answer; to relate; to tell. — *v. i.* To circulate publicly. — *n.* Account returned; rumor; loud sound, as of a gun. [ports.
Re-pōrt'er, *n.* One who re-
Re-pōṣe', *v. i.* To rest; to sleep; to lie quiet. — *v. t.* To lay at rest; to place in confidence.
Re-pŏṣ'it, *v. t.* To lodge or lay up for safety.
Re-pŏṣ'i-to-ry, *n.* A place where things are stored.
Rē'pos-sĕss' (*or* -poz-zĕs'), *v. t.* To possess again.
Rē'pos-sĕs'sion (-pos-sĕsh'un *or* -poz-zĕsh'un), *n.* Act or state of possessing again.
Rĕp're-hĕnd', *v. t.* To blame.
Rĕp're-hĕn'si-ble, *a.* Deserving of censure; censurable; blameworthy.
Rĕp're-hĕn'sion, *n.* Reproof; censure; open blame.
Rĕp're-hĕn'sĭve, *a.* Containing reproof or censure.
Rĕp're-ṣĕnt', *v. t.* To show; to exhibit; to delineate; to personate.
Rĕp're-sen-tā'tion, *n.* Act of representing; thing represented; likeness; description; statement; exhibition; appearance for another; a body of representatives.
Rĕp're-ṣĕnt'a-tĭve, *a.* Fitted to represent; exhibiting likeness. — *n.* One acting for another; a deputy.
Re-prĕss', *v. t.* To put down; to subdue; to crush.
Re-prĕs'sion (-prĕsh'un), *n.* Act of repressing. [press.
Re-prĕss'ĭve, *a.* Tending to re-
Re-prīēve', *v. t.* To respite for a time. — *n.* Suspension of the execution of a sentence; respite.
Rĕp'ri-mănd, *n.* Reproof for a fault. — *v. t.* To chide; to reprove; to rebuke.
Rē-prĭnt', *v. t.* To print a new edition of, especially in another country. [sion.
Rē'print, *n.* A new impres-
Re-prī'ṣal, *n.* Seizure by way of retaliation.
Re-prōach', *v. t.* To accuse; to blame; to upbraid. — *n.* Censure in opprobrious terms; invective. [brious.
Re-prōach'ful (17), *a.* Oppro-
Rĕp'ro-bate, *a.* Lost to virtue; base; depraved. — *n.* One abandoned to sin.
Rĕp'ro-bāte, *v. t.* To disapprove with detestation; to condemn. [nation.
Rĕp'ro-bā'tion, *n.* Condem-
Rē'pro-dūçe', *v. t.* To produce anew.
Rē'pro-dŭc'tion, *n.* Act or process of producing anew; thing reproduced.
Rē'pro-dŭc'tĭve, *a.* Pertaining to reproduction.
Re-prōōf', *n.* Censure expressed; rebuke.
Re-prov'al (11), *n.* Reproof.
Re-prōve', *v. t.* To censure to the face. — SYN. To rebuke; reprimand; blame.
Rĕp'tile, *a.* Creeping; groveling; low; vulgar. — *n.* A creeping animal.
Re-pŭb'lic (5), *n.* A state governed by representatives elected by the citizens.
Re-pŭb'lic-an, *a.* Pertaining to, or consistent with, a republic. — *n.* One who favors or prefers a republic.
Re-pŭb'lic-an-ĭsm, *n.* System of republican government.
Rē-pŭb'li-cā'tion, *n.* A new publication; a reprint.
Rē-pŭb'lish, *v. t.* To publish anew, or in another country.
Re-pū'di-āte, *v. t.* To divorce; to reject; to disclaim.
Re-pū'di-ā'tion, *n.* Act of disclaiming; divorce.
Re-pū'di-ā'tor, *n.* One who repudiates.
Re-pŭg'nançe, } *n.* Unwill-
Re-pŭg'nan-çy, } ingness.
Re-pŭg'nant, *a.* Unwilling; inconsistent; averse.
Re-pŭlse', *n.* A check in advancing; refusal. — *v. t.* To repel; to drive off.
Re-pŭl'sion, *n.* Act of repelling or driving back.
Re-pŭl'sĭve, *a.* Forbidding; cold; reserved.
Rĕp'u-ta-ble, *a.* Of good repute; respectable.
Rĕp'u-tā'tion, *n.* General estimation; credit; honor derived from public esteem.
Re-pūte', *v. t.* To hold in estimation; to account. — *n.* Reputation.
Re-pūt'ed, *a.* Reckoned.
Re-quĕst', *n.* Expression of desire; petition; state of being desired. — *v. t.* To ask.
Rē'qui-em, *n.* A hymn or mass sung for the dead.
Re-quīre', *v. t.* To make necessary; to need; to demand; to ask as a right.
Re-quīre'ment (10), *n.* Demand; thing required.
Rĕq'ui-ṣīte (rĕk'wĭ-zĭt), *a.* Required; necessary. — *n.* That which is necessary.
Rĕq'ui-ṣi'tion (rĕk'wĭ-zĭsh'un), *n.* Act of requiring; claim made; demand.
Re-quīt'al, *n.* Recompense.
Re-quīte', *v. t.* To recompense; to retaliate.
Re-ṣçĭnd', *v. t.* To repeal; to abrogate; to revoke.
Re-ṣçĭs'ṣion (-sĭzh'un), *n.*

Act of rescinding; abrogation.

Rē'script, *n.* Edict or decree of an emperor.

Rĕs'cūe, *v. t.* To deliver from danger or confinement; to set free. — *n.* Deliverance from arrest or danger.

Re-sĕarch', *n.* Diligent inquiry; investigation.

Re-sĕm'blançe, *n.* Likeness.

Re-sĕm'ble, *v. t.* To be like.

Re-sĕnt', *v. t.* To be angry at; to express anger at.

Re-sĕnt'ful (17), *a.* Apt to resent; easily provoked.

Re-sĕnt'ment, *n.* Sense of injury; displeasure.

Rĕs'er-vā'tion, *n.* Act of reserving; a proviso.

Re-sĕrve', *v. t.* To keep in store; to retain. — *n.* That which is reserved; restraint in manner or words.

Re-sĕrved', *a.* Not frank; cautious; restrained; cold.

Re-sĕrv'ed-ly, *adv.* With reserve; coldly.

Rĕs'er-vôir' (rĕz'er-vwôr'), *n.* A large cistern or basin.

Rē-sĕt', *v. t.* To set again, as a jewel or plant.

Rē-sĕt'tle, *v. t.* To settle or install again.

Rē-sĕt'tle-ment, *n.* Act of settling again.

Rē-shĭp', *v. t.* To ship again, as what has been imported.

Rē-shĭp'ment, *n.* Act of reshipping; re-exportation.

Re-sīde', *v. i.* To dwell; to live; to have one's abode.

Rĕs'i-dençe, *n.* A place of abode; dwelling.

Rĕs'i-dent, *a.* Dwelling; living. — *n.* One who dwells.

Rĕs'i-dĕn'ti-a-ry (-shĭ-), *a.* Having residence; residing.

Re-sĭd'u-al, *a.* Remaining after a part is taken.

Re-sĭd'u-a-ry, *a.* Entitled or pertaining to the residue.

Rĕs'i-dūe, *n.* Remainder, or what is left; rest.

Re-sĭd'u-um, *n.* That which remains; residue.

Re-sīgn' (-zīn'), *v. t.* To give up in a formal manner.

Rĕs'ig-nā'tion, *n.* Act of resigning; quiet submission.

Re-sīgned' (-zīnd'), *p. a.* Submissive; yielding.

Re-sĭl'i-ençe, *n.* A recoil.

Re-sĭl'i-ent, *a.* Leaping back.

Rĕs'in, *n.* An inflammable substance from the pine, &c. [or like, resin.

Rĕs'in-oŭs, *a.* Containing,

Re-sĭst', *v. t.* To act in opposition to; to withstand.

Re-sĭst'ançe, *n.* Act of resisting; opposition.

Re-sĭst'less, *a.* Not to be withstood; irresistible.

Rĕs'o-lu-ble, *a.* Admitting of being resolved or melted.

Rĕs'o-lūte, *a.* Firm to one's purpose; determined; firm.

Rĕs'o-lūte-ly, *adv.* With steadiness and courage.

Rĕs'o-lū'tion, *n.* Act of resolving; firmness of purpose; formal declaration.

Re-sŏlv'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being resolved.

Re-sŏlve', *v. t.* To separate into component parts; to analyze. — *v. i.* To determine. — *n.* Fixed purpose.

Re-sŏlv'ent, *n.* That which causes solution.

Rĕs'o-nançe, *n.* A reverberation of sound or sounds.

Rĕs'o-nant, *a.* Resounding.

Re-sôrt', *v. i.* To have recourse; to repair; to go. — *n.* Concourse of people; assembly; place of habitual meeting; a haunt.

Re-sound', *v. t.* or *i.* To sound back; to echo; to reverberate; to celebrate.

Re-sōurçe', *n.* Means of supply; resort; expedient.

Re-spĕct', *v. t.* To regard with esteem; to honor; to relate to. — *n.* Regard for worth; relation; reference.

Re-spĕct'a-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of deserving respect.

Re-spĕct'a-ble, *a.* Worthy of respect; deserving regard.

Re-spĕct'a-bly, *adv.* So as to merit respect.

Re-spĕct'ed, *a.* Held in high estimation.

Re-spĕct'ful, *a.* Full of respect. [due respect.

Re-spĕct'ful-ly, *adv.* With

Re-spĕct'ive, *a.* Having relation to; particular.

Re-spĕct'ive-ly, *adv.* As relating to each.

Re-spīr'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being, or fit to be, breathed.

Rĕs'pi-rā'tion, *n.* Act of breathing. [for respiration.

Res-pīr'a-to-ry, *a.* Serving

Re-spīre', *v.* To breathe.

Rĕs'pĭte, *n.* Delay; suspension of punishment; reprieve. — *v. t.* To suspend execution of; to delay.

Re-splĕn'dençe, *n.* Brilliant luster; splendor.

Re-splĕn'dent, *a.* Bright; splendid; shining.

Re-spŏnd', *v. i.* To answer; to reply; to rejoin.

Re-spŏnd'ent, *n.* One who responds; an answerer in an action at law. — *a.* Answering; accordant. [ply.

Re-spŏnse', *n.* Answer; re-

Re-spŏn'si-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Liability to answer or pay.

Re-spŏn'si-ble, *a.* Liable to account. — SYN. Accountable; answerable.

Re-spŏn'sĭve, *a.* Answering.

Rĕst, *n.* Quiet; peace; repose; sleep; ease; a pause; a support; that which is left. — *v. i.* To be quiet; to sleep; to lean or rely. — *v. t.* To place.

Rĕs'tau-rant (-to-), *n.* An eating-house.

Res-tau'ra-teûr' (-to'-), *n.* Keeper of an eating-house.

Rĕst'iff, } *a.* Unwilling to go.

Rĕst'ĭve, } or only running back; stubborn.

Rĕs'ti-tū'tion, *n.* Act of restoring; indemnification.

Rĕst'ĭve-ness, *n.* Obstinate reluctance to move.

Rĕst'less, *a.* Void of rest; unsettled; unquiet.

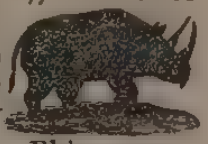
Re-stōr'a-ble, *a.* Admitting of being restored.

Rĕs'to-rā'tion, *n.* Renewal; recovery.

Re-stōr'a-tĭve, *a.* Tending to

restore. — *n.* That which restores. [to heal.
Re-stōre′, *v. t.* To give back;
Re-strāin′, *v. t.* To check; to repress; to hold back.
Re-strāint′, *n.* That which restrains; a hindering; check; restriction.
Re-strĭct′, *v. t.* To limit; to restrain; to confine.
Re-strĭc′tion, *n.* Limitation.
Re-strĭct′ĭve, *a.* Restraining.
Re-sŭlt′, *v. i.* To proceed or spring as a consequence. — *n.* Conclusion to which any course leads; effect.
Re-sūme′, *v. t.* To take back; to begin again after interruption.
Résumé (rā′zu-mā′), *n.* A summing up; summary.
Re-sŭmp′tion, *n.* Act of resuming, or taking again.
Rĕs′ur-rĕc′tion, *n.* A rising again; revival from the grave; the future state.
Re-sŭs′çi-tāte, *v. t.* To revive; to bring to life again.
Re-sŭs′çi-tā′tion, *n.* Act of resuscitating.
Re-tāil′, *v. t.* To sell in small quantities. [quantities.
Rē′tāil, *n.* Sale in small
Re-tāil′er, or Rē′tāil-er, *n.* One who sells at retail.
Re-tāin′, *v. t.* To keep in possession or in pay.
Re-tāin′er, *n.* One who retains; a dependent; a fee to engage counsel.
Rē-tāke′, *v. t.* To take again.
Re-tăl′i-āte, *v. i.* To return like for like.
Re-tăl′i-ā′tion, *n.* Return of like for like; reprisal.
Re-tăl′i-a-tĭve, } *a.* Giving
Re-tăl′i-a-to-ry, } like for like; involving retaliation.
Re-tärd′, *v. t.* To diminish the speed of; to delay; to hinder; to impede.
Rĕtch, *v. i.* To make an effort to vomit. [ing.
Re-tĕn′tion, *n.* Act of retain-
Re-tĕn′tĭve, *a.* Having power to retain.
Re-tĕn′tĭve-ness, *n.* Power of retaining.
Re-tĭc′u-lar, *a.* Having the form of a net.
Re-tĭc′u-late, } *a.* Made of,
Re-tĭc′u-lāt′ed, } or resembling, net-work. [work.
Re-tĭc′u-lā′tion, *n.* Net-
Rĕt′i-cūle, *n.* A little bag of net-work.
Rĕt′i-nà, *n.* Internal nervous tissue of the eye, which receives the impression resulting in the sense of vision.
Rĕt′i-nūe, *n.* A suite or train of attendants. [withdraw.
Re-tīre′, *v.* To retreat; to
Re-tīred′, *a.* Withdrawn.
Re-tīre′ment (10), *n.* Act of living in seclusion; privacy.
Re-tôrt′, *n.* Censure returned; repartee; a chemical vessel. — *v. t.* To throw back; to return. [by new touches.
Rē-toŭch′, *v. t.* To improve
Re-trāçe′, *v. t.* To trace back.
Re-trăct′, *v. t.* To take back; to recall. — *v. i.* To take back what has been said.
Re-trăct′ĭle, *a.* Capable of being retracted, or drawn back.
Re-trăc′tion, *n.* Act of retracting; recantation.
Re-trēat′, *n.* A retiring; a place of privacy. — *v. i.* To withdraw; to go back.
Re-trĕnch′, *v. t.* To lessen; to curtail, as expenses.
Re-trĕnch′ment, *n.* Act of retrenching.
Rĕt′ri-bū′tion, *n.* Reward; repayment; requital.
Re-trĭb′u-tĭve, } *a.* Reward-
Re-trĭb′u-to-ry, } ing or punishing.
Re-trĭēv′a-ble, *a.* Capable of being retrieved.
Re-trĭēve′, *v. t.* To recover; to regain; to repair.
Rē′tro-ăc′tion (*or* rĕt′ro-), *n.* Action in return.
Rē′tro-çēde (*or* rĕt′ro-), *v. t.* To cede or grant back.
Rē′tro-çĕs′sion (*or* rĕt′ro-sĕsh′un), *n.* Act of going back or of ceding back.
Rĕt′ro-grāde (*or* rē′tro-), *a.* Going backward. — *v. i.* To go backward.
Rē′tro-grĕs′sion (*or* rĕt′ro-grĕsh′un), *n.* Act of going backward.
Rē′tro-spĕct, or Rĕt′ro-spĕct, *n.* A looking back on things past.
Rē′tro-spĕc′tion (*or* rĕt′ro-), *n.* A looking back; review.
Rē′tro-spĕct′ĭve (*or* rĕt′ro-), *a.* Looking back.
Re-tûrn′ (8), *v. i.* To come or go back. — *v. t.* To send or give back; to repay. — *n.* A going or giving back; relapse, profit of business; restitution.
Re-tûrn′a-ble, *a.* Capable of being returned.
Rē-ūn′ion (-yŭn′yun), *n.* Act of reuniting; a second union; a meeting of associates.
Rē′u-nīte′, *v. t.* or *i.* To unite again, as things disjoined.
Re-vēal′, *v. t.* To make known; to divulge.
Re-vēil′le (re-vāl′ye), *n.* The morning beat of drum.
Rĕv′el (8), *v. i.* To feast riotously; to carouse. — *n.* A riotous feast; a carousal.
Rĕv′e-lā′tion, *n.* Act of revealing, or disclosing; divine communication.
Rĕv′el-ry, *n.* Act of reveling; riotous feast; a carouse.
Re-vĕnge′, *n.* Malicious return of injury; disposition to revenge. — *v. t.* To inflict pain or injury upon for injury received.
Re-vĕnge′ful, *a.* Disposed to revenge; vindictive.
Rĕv′e-nūe (18), *n.* Income of a state or prince. [ing.
Re-vēr′ber-ant, *a* Resound-
Re-vēr′ber-āte, *v. t.* or *i.* To resound; to echo.
Re-vēr′ber-ā′tion, *n.* Act of reverberating.
Re-vēr′ber-a-to-ry, *a.* Beating or driving back.
Re-vēre′, *v. t.* To regard with fear and respect.
Rĕv′er-ençe, *n.* Veneration; very great respect. — *v. t.* To regard with reverence.
Rĕv′er-end, *a.* Deserving reverence; a title of clergymen

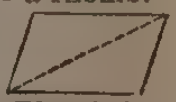
Rĕv'er-ent, } *a.* Expressing reverence; submissive.
Rĕv'er-ĕn'tial, }
Rĕv'er-ie', } *n.* Loose; irregular train of thought.
Rĕv'er-y, }
Re-vĕr'sal, *n.* Change to the [opposite.
Re-vērse', *v. t.* To change from one position to the opposite; to make void. — *n.* Opposite side; change; adversity; vicissitude. — *a.* Turned backward.
Re-vēr'si-ble, *a.* Capable of being reversed.
Re-vēr'sion, *n.* The return of an estate to the grantor or his heirs; succession.
Re-vēr'sion-a-ry, *a.* Pertaining to, or involving, a reversion.
Re-vĕrt', *v. i.* To return; to [fall back.
Re-view' (-vū'), *v. t.* To consider again; to inspect; to examine; to survey. — *n.* Careful examination; revision; criticism; inspection of troops; a periodical publication containing criticisms on books, &c.
Re-view'er, *n.* One who reviews; an inspector.
Re-vīle', *v. t.* To treat with abusive language; to vilify.
Re-vī'sal (11), } *n.*
Re-vĭz'ion (-vĭzh'un), } Act of revising or reviewing.
Re-vīse' (81), *v. t.* To examine with care for correction; to review. — *n.* A second proof-sheet.
Rē-vĭz'it, *v. t.* To visit again.
Re-vī'so-ry, *a.* Having power to revise.
Re-vī'val (11), *n.* Act of reviving; return to life; a religious awakening.
Re-vī'val-ist, *n.* One who promotes revivals.
Re-vīve', *v. t.* To restore or bring to life; to renew; to re-animate. — *v. i.* To recover life and vigor.
Re-vĭv'i-fi-cā'tion, *n.* Act of returning to life; resuscitation.
Re-vĭv'i-fy, *v. t.* To recall to life.
Rĕv'o-ca-ble, *a.* Capable of being recalled.
Rĕv'o-cā'tion, *n.* Act of revoking or recalling; repeal
Re-vōke', *v. t.* To recall or repeal; to reverse.
Re-vōlt', or Re-vŏlt', *v. i.* To renounce allegiance; to be shocked. — *n.* Renunciation of allegiance; desertion; rebellion.
Rĕv'o-lū'tion, *n.* Motion round a center; rotation; a great change in the government of a country.
Rĕv'o-lū'tion-a-ry, *a* Pertaining to, or producing, great change.
Rĕv'o-lū'tion-ĭst, *n.* One who favors a revolution.
Rĕv'o-lū'tion-īze, *v. t* To effect a complete change in, as to government or principles
Re-vŏlve', *v i.* To move round. — *v t* To turn in the mind; to consider
Re-vŭl'sion, *n.* A turning back; marked repugnance or hostility.
Re-vŭl'sĭve, *a.* Having the power of revulsion.
Re-ward', *v. t* To recompense; to repay. — *n.* Recompense; requital; pay.
Rē-wrīte' (-rīt'), *v. t.* To write a second time or again.
Rhap-sŏd'ic-al (rap-), *a.* Consisting in rhapsody, wild; unconnected.
Rhăp'so-dĭst (răp'-), *n.* One who sings, recites, or composes rhapsodies.
Rhăp'so-dy (răp'-, 19), *n.* A wild, rambling writing or discourse.
Rhĕn'ish (rĕn'-), *a.* Pertaining to the river Rhine.
Rhĕt'o-rĭc (rĕt'-), *n.* The art of speaking or writing with elegance and propriety.
Rhe-tŏr'ic-al (re-), *a.* Pertaining to, or involving, rhetoric; oratorical
Rhĕt'o-rĭ'cian (rĕt'o-rĭsh'an), *n.* One who teaches or is versed in the rules and principles of rhetoric; an orator.
Rheum (rūm), *n.* A thin watery fluid secreted by the glands
Rheu-măt'ic (rū-), *a.* Pertaining to, or affected with, rheumatism.
Rheu'ma-tĭsm (rū'-), *n.* A painful inflammatory disease of the joints and muscles of the human body.
Rheum'y (rūm'-), *a.* Full of rheum
Rhi-nŏç'er-os, (rī-), *n.* An African quadruped having one or two strong horns on the nose.


Rhinoceros.

Rhŏmb (rŏmb), }
Rhŏm'bus, } *n* A figure of four equal sides, but unequal angles.

Rhomb.

Rhŏm'bic (rŏm'-), *a.* Having the figure of a rhomb.
Rhŏm'boid (rŏm'-), *a.* An oblique-angled parallelogram like a rhomb, but having only the opposite sides equal.


Rhomboid.

Rhu'bärb (rū'-), *n.* A plant, and a cathartic medicine obtained from it.
Rhȳme (rīm), *n.* Correspondence of sounds; verses. — *v. i.* To accord in sounds. — *v t.* To turn into rhyme.
Rhȳm'er (rīm'-), *n.* One who makes rhymes; a versifier.
Rhȳthm (rĭthm *or* rĭthm), *n.* Regular succession of motions, sounds, &c., as in music and dancing.
Rĭb, *n.* One of the curved bones of the chest; a curved strengthening piece of timber in a ship. — *v. t.* To furnish with ribs.
Rĭb'ald, *a.* Low; base; mean.
Rĭb'ald-ry, *n.* Low, vulgar language.
Rĭbbed, *a.* Furnished with [ribs.
Rĭb'bon, *n.* A fillet of silk.
Rīçe, *n.* A plant and its esculent seed or grain.
Rĭch, *a.* Opulent; wealthy;

affluent; valuable; fertile; fruitful.
Rĭch'eş, *n. pl.* Wealth; opulence; affluence.
Rĭch'ly, *adv.* Abundantly.
Rĭch'ness, *n.* Wealth; opulence; affluence; fertility.
Rĭck, *n.* A long, covered pile of hay or grain in the field.
Rĭck'ets, *n. pl.* A disease of children. [rickets.
Rĭck'et-y, *a.* Affected with
Rĭc'o-çhet (-shā' *or* -shĕt'), *n.* The firing of guns so as to cause balls to rebound from one point to another.
Rĭd, *v. t.* [*imp.* and *p. p.* RID.] To set free; to clear; to deliver. [away.
Rĭd'dançe, *n.* A clearing
Rĭd'dle, *n.* A coarse sieve or sifter; an enigma. — *v. t.* or *i* To clear from chaff with a riddle; to perforate with many balls; to solve.
Rīde, *v. i.* [*imp.* RODE; *p. p.* RID, RIDDEN.] To be carried on horseback, or in a vehicle. — *n.* An excursion on horseback, or in a vehicle.
Rīd'er, *n.* One who rides; an additional clause to a bill.
Rĭdġe, *n.* Top of the back; a long elevation, as of land. — *v. t.* To form into ridges.
Rĭd'i-cūle, *n.* Derisive merriment. — *v. t.* To laugh at, or expose to laughter.
Rĭ-dĭc'u-loŭs, *a.* Deserving ridicule; absurd.
Rīfe, *a.* Prevalent; abounding. [use.
Rĭff'răff, *n.* Sweepings; refRī'fle, *n.* A gun with grooved barrel. — *v. t.* To rob; to plunder; to pillage.
Rī'fle-man (21), *n.* One armed with a rifle.
Rĭft, *n.* A cleft; a fissure.
Rĭg, *v. t.* To fit with rigging; to dress; to clothe.
Rĭg'ġer, *n.* One who fits a ship with rigging.
Rĭg'ġing, *n.* The ropes of a ship; dress; tackle.
Rĭght (rīt), *a.* Straight; just; true; correct; proper; opposite to left. — *n.* That which is right or correct; justice; just claim; property; privilege; side opposed to left. — *adv.* In a straight line; according to rule; properly; justly; very. — *v. t.* To set upright; to do justice to. — *v. i.* To take a proper position.
Rĭght'-ăn'gled (rīt'-), *n.* Having an angle of ninety degrees.
Rĭght'eoŭs (rī'chus), *a.* According with, or performing, that which is right; just; upright; religious; virtuous.
Rĭght'eoŭs ly (rī'chus-), *adv.* Justly; uprightly.
Rĭght'eoŭs-ness (rī'chus-), *n.* Justice; uprightness; virtue; holiness.
Rĭght'fụl (rīt'-), *a.* Having a right; just.
Rĭght'-hănd'ed (rīt'-), *a.* Using the right hand more easily than the left.
Rĭġ'id, *a.* Difficult to bend; stiff; strict; exact; severe.
Rĭ-ġĭd'i-ty, } *n.* Stiffness;
Rĭġ'id-ness, } strictness.
Rĭġ'id-ly, *adv.* Inflexibly; exactly; severely.
Rĭg'or (33), *n.* Strictness; severity; a shivering.
Rĭg'or-oŭs, *a.* Strict; severe.
Rĭll (1), *n.* A small brook.
Rĭm, *n.* A border; edge; margin. — *v. t.* To put a rim on.
Rīme, *n.* Hoar frost; a chink.
Rīnd, *n.* Skin, bark, or outer coat; husk.
Rĭng, *n.* A circular line or thing; a hoop; a metallic sound; a chime. — *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* RUNG.] To cause to sound; to put a ring on. — *v. i.* To sound.
Rĭng'-bōlt, *n.* A bolt with an eye at its head and a ring through the eye.
Rĭng'dōve, *n.* A kind of pigeon.
Rĭng'lēad-er, *n.* Leader of a lawless association or band.
Rĭng'let, *n.* A curl of hair.
Rĭng'worm (-wûrm), *n.* An eruption of the skin forming rings.
Rĭnse, *v. t.* To cleanse by agitating in water after washing; to wash lightly.
Rī'ot, *n.* Uproar; tumult. — *v. i.* To make an uproar; to revel.
Rī'ot-er, *n.* One who joins [in a riot.
Rī'ot-oŭs, *a.* Disposed to riot.
Rĭp, *v. t.* To cut or tear asunder, especially at a seam. — *n.* A rent made by ripping.
Rīpe, *a.* Perfect in growth; mature; complete; finished.
Rīpe'ly, *adv.* Maturely.
Rīp'en (rīp'n), *v. t.* To mature; to prepare. — *v. i.* To grow ripe.
Rīpe'ness, *n.* Maturity; perfection.
Rĭp'ple, *v. i.* or *t.* To fret on the surface. — *n.* Agitation of the surface of water.
Rīşe, *v. i.* [*imp.* ROSE; *p. p.* RISEN.] To get up; to attain greater height; to increase; to grow; to ascend.
Rīse, *n.* Act of rising; ascent; increase; beginning; origin.
Rĭş'en (rĭz'n), *p. p.* Ascended.
Rĭş'i-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Inclination to laughter. [ing laughter.
Rĭş'i-ble, *a.* Capable of excitRĭş'ing, *n.* Act of getting up; insurrection.
Rĭsk, *n.* Hazard; danger; peril. — *v. t.* To expose to danger; to hazard.
Rīte, *n.* A ceremonial observance; religious usage.
Rīt'u-al, *n.* A book of rites. — *a.* According to rites.
Rīt'u-al-ĭşm, *n.* System of rites. [to a ritual.
Rīt'u-al-ĭst, *n.* One devoted
Rī'val, *n.* One in pursuit of the same object as another. — SYN. Competitor. — *a.* Standing in competition. — *v. t.* (8) To emulate; to strive to equal or excel.
Rī'val-ry, *n.* Strife for equality or superiority; competition; emulation.
Rīve, *v. t.* [*imp.* RIVED; *p. p.* RIVEN.] To split.
Rĭv'en (rĭv'n), *p. p.* of *Rive.*
Rĭv'er, *n.* A large stream.
Rĭv'et, *n.* A pin clinched. — *v. t.* To fasten with rivets; to clinch.

Rĭv'u-let, *n.* A small stream.
Rix'-dŏl'lar, *n.* A European silver coin varying in value from 60c. to $1.08.
Rōach, *n.* A fresh-water fish.
Rōad, *n.* A public way for traveling; a place for ships to ride at anchor.
Rōad'stĕad, *n.* A place where ships can anchor.
Rōam, *v. i.* To rove; to ramble.
Rōan, *a.* Of a dark color with white or gray spots.
Rōar, *v. i.* To make a loud, continued noise.—*n.* A loud, continuous noise; clamor.
Rōast, *v. t.* To cook by exposure to heat, as before a fire.—*n.* That which is roasted.
Rŏb, *v. t.* To take forcibly, or without the owner's consent.—SYN. To plunder; steal.
Rŏb'ber (7), *n.* One who robs.
Rŏb'ber-y, *n.* A taking of property without consent.
Rōbe, *n.* A long gown.—*v. t.* To invest with a robe.
Rŏb'in, *n.* A European song-bird; also, an American song-bird.
Ro-bŭst', *a.* Strong; healthy.
Ro-bŭst'ness, *n.* Great and hearty strength.
Rŏch'et, *n.* A linen habit worn by priests; a surplice.
Rŏck (5), *n.* A large mass of stone.—*v. t.* or *i.* To move from side to side; to still.
Rŏck'er, *n.* One who, or that which, rocks.
Rŏck'et, *n.* A projectile firework.
Rŏck'i-ness, *n.* Abundance of rocks.
Rŏck'-sa̤lt, *n.* Salt in rock-like masses or large crystals.
Rŏck'y, *a.* Full of rocks; hard.
Rŏd, *n.* A twig; a pole or perch; 16½ feet.
Rōde, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Ride.*
Rō'dent, *a.* Gnawing.—*n.* An animal that gnaws.
Rŏd'o-mont-ād', *n.* Empty bluster; vain boasting.
Rōe (18), *n.* Female of the hart; eggs of a fish.
Rōe'buck, *n.* Male of the roe.
Ro-gā'tion, *n.* Supplication; litany.
Rogue (18), *n.* A dishonest person; a knave.
Rōgu'er-y, *n.* Knavery; dishonest tricks; mischievousness.
Rōgu'ish (11), *a.* Knavish; waggish.
Roil, *v. t.* To make turbid by stirring; to excite.
Rōll (1), *v. t.* or *i.* To turn in a circle; to revolve; to wrap up.—*n.* A thing rolled up; a small loaf of bread; a list of names.
Rōll'er, *n.* One who, or that which, rolls.
Rōll'ing-pĭn, *n.* A cylinder of wood.
Rō'man, *a.* Pertaining to Rome.—*n.* A native of Rome.
Ro-măn'çe', *n.* A fictitious and wonderful tale; a sort of novel.—*v. i.* To tell marvelous tales.
Ro-măn'çer, *n.* One who romances.
Rō'man-ĭs̤m, *n.* Tenets of the Roman Catholic church.
Rō'man-ĭst, *n.* A Roman Catholic.
Ro-măn'tic, *a.* Wild; fanciful.
Ro-măn'ti-çĭs̤m, *n.* State of being romantic.
Rōm'ish, *a.* Belonging to Rome.
Rŏmp, *n.* A rude girl.—*v. i.* To play rudely.
Rōod, *n.* The fourth of an acre; a crucifix; a representation of the Trinity.
Rōof (4), *n.* Cover of a building, or something similar.—*v. t.* To cover with a roof.
Rŏŏk, *v. t.* or *i.* To cheat; to rob.—*n.* A bird like a crow; a cheat.
Rŏŏk'er-y, *n.* A collection of rooks' nests; a pile of dilapidated buildings.
Rōōm, *n.* Space; extent; an apartment; stead.—*v. i.* To lodge.
Rōōm'i-ness, *n.* Spaciousness.
Rōōm'y, *a.* Having ample room.—SYN. Spacious; capacious; large.
Rōōst, *n.* A place on which birds or fowls rest; a perch.—*v. i.* To rest as a bird.
Rōōst'er, *n.* Male of the domestic fowl; a cock.
Rōōt, *n.* The part of a plant which shoots into the earth; the original; first cause.—*v. i.* To become fixed in the earth, as a root; to take root.—*v. t.* To plant deeply; to dig up; to destroy.
Rōpe, *n.* A large, stout cord.—*v. i.* To draw out in a slender string.
Rōpe'-dan'çer, *n.* One who dances on a rope extended in the air.
Rōpe'-wa̤lk (-wawk), *n.* A long building where ropes are made.
Rōpe'-yärn, *n.* Threads to be twisted into ropes.
Rōp'i-ness (13), *n.* Stringiness; viscosity.
Rōp'y, *a.* Stringy; viscous.
Rŏq'ue-laur (rŏk'e-lōr), *n.* A kind of surtout.
Rō'sa-ry, *n.* A bed of roses; a string of beads for counting prayers.
Rōs̤e, *n.* A plant and flower of many species.—*v.*, *imp.* of *Rise.*
Rō's̤e-ate, *a.* Full of roses; resembling a rose; blooming.
Rōs̤e'-bŭg, *n.* A kind of beetle that feeds on roses, &c.
Rōs̤e'ma-ry, *n.* A fragrant and aromatic plant.
Ro-s̤ĕtte', *n.* An ornament made of ribbons.
Rōs̤e'-wa̤'ter, *n.* Water tinctured with roses by distillation.
Rōs̤e'-wo̤o̤d, *n.* A kind of wood much used in cabinet-work. It is obtained from several different kinds of trees.
Rŏs'in, *n.* Resin left after distilling turpentine.
Rŏs'ter, *n.* A list of officers.
Rŏs'tral, *a.* Resembling, or pertaining to, a beak.
Rŏs'trum, *n.* Beak of a ship; a platform for speakers.
Rō's̤y, *a.* Like a rose; red as a rose; blooming.
Rŏt, *v.* To putrefy; to decay.—*n.* Putrefaction; decay; a fatal distemper in sheep.

Rō'ta-ry, } *a.* Turning like
Ro'ta-to-ry, } a wheel on its axis.
Rō'tāte, *v. i.* To revolve round an axis, as a wheel.
Ro-tā'tion, *n.* A turning round on an axis, as a wheel; regular succession.
Rōte, *n.* Repetition of words by memory.
Rŏt'ten (rŏt'tn), *a.* Putrid; decayed; unsound.
Rŏt'ten-ness, *n.* A putrid state; putrefaction.
Ro-tŭnd', *a.* Round; circular; spherical; complete.
Ro-tŭn'dà (18), *n.* A building circular within and without.
Ro-tŭnd'i-ty, *n.* Roundness; sphericity.
Rouge (rōozh), *n.* A red cosmetic. — *v. t.* To paint or tinge with rouge.
Roŭgh (rŭf), *a.* Having an uneven surface; coarse; harsh; rude; uncivil; loud and hoarse; tempestuous.
Roŭgh'-cāst (rŭf'kàst), *v. t.* To cover or plaster with a mixture of lime and shells or pebbles. — *n.* A rude model; plaster mixed with shells or pebbles.
Roŭgh'en (rŭf'n), *v.* To make or become rough.
Roŭgh'-hew (rŭf'hū), *v. t.* To hew roughly or coarsely.
Roŭgh'ly (rŭf'-), *adv.* Ruggedly; coarsely; harshly.
Roŭgh'ness (rŭf'-), *n.* Ruggedness.
Roŭgh'-shŏd (rŭf'-), *a.* Having shoes armed with points.
Roŭ-lĕtte' (rōō-lĕt'), *n.* A game of chance.
Rounçe, *n.* Handle of a printing press.
Round, *a.* Spherical; circular; full; approximate. — *n.* A circle; a regular course. — *v.* To make or become round. — *prep.* About; on all sides of. — *adv.* On every side; circularly.
Round'a-bout', *a.* Indirect.
Round'e-lāy, *n.* A kind of song or poem of very artificial structure.
Round'-hĕad, *n.* A Puritan.
Round'ing, } *a.* Somewhat
Round'ish, } round.
Round'ly, *adv.* In a round form; openly; boldly.
Round'ness, *n.* Quality of being round; sphericity.
Round'-rŏb'in, *n.* A petition or other writing with the names of the signers written in a circle.
Rouşe, *v. t.* To wake from rest; to start; to excite.
Rout, *n.* Defeat, or confusion from defeat; a multitude; fashionable assembly. — *v. t.* To put to flight.
Roŭte (rōōt *or* rowt), *n.* A course or way.
Roŭ-tīne' (rōō-teen'), *n.* Round or course.
Rōve, *v. i.* To ramble; to wander; to roam; to stroll.
Rōv'er, *n.* One who roves; a wanderer; a pirate.
Row (rou), *n.* A riot.
Rōw (rō), *n.* A line of things. — *v. t.* To impel with oars.
Row'el (rou'el), *n.* The little wheel of a spur; a seton. — *v. t.* (8) To insert a rowel in.
Row'en (rou'en), *n.* Second growth of grass.
Roy'al, *a.* Regal; kingly.
Roy'al-ĭst, *n.* An adherent to kingly government.
Roy'al-ly, *adv.* In a kingly manner.
Roy'al-ty, *n.* Office, state, or character of a king.
Rŭb (7), *v. t.* To wipe; to scour. — *v. i.* To move along with pressure. — *n.* Friction; difficulty.
Rŭb'ber, *n.* One who, or that which, rubs; a decisive game or games.
Rŭb'bish, *n.* Waste matter; ruins; fragments.
Ru'bi-eŭnd, *a.* Inclining to redness.
Rū'ble, *n.* A silver and a gold coin of Russia.
Ru'bric, } *a.* Red; placed
Ru'bric-al, } in rubrics.
Ru'bric, *n.* Directions in a prayer-book as to the order of services.
Ru'bric-āte, *v. t.* To distinguish with red; to arrange as in a rubric.
Ru'by (19), *n.* A gem of a red color. — *a.* Of a red color.
Rŭd'der, *n.* The instrument by which a ship is steered.
Rŭd'dĭ-ness, *n.* Redness.
Rŭd'dy, *a.* Of a red color; red; florid.
Rude, *a.* Uncivilized; rough; coarse; harsh.
Rude'ly, *adv.* Roughly; harshly.
Rude'ness, *n.* Condition of being rude; unevenness; incivility; coarseness.
Ru'di-ment, *n.* First principle; element.
Ru'di-mĕnt'al, *a.* Pertaining to elements; elementary.
Rue, *n.* A very bitter plant. — *v. t.* To lament; to regret; to be sorry for.
Rue'ful (17), *a.* Sorrowful.
Rŭff (1), *n.* A plaited cloth round the neck; ruffle.
Rŭf'fian (rŭf'yan *or* rŭf'fi-an), *n.* A boisterous, brutal fellow; a cut-throat. — *a.* Brutal; savage; vile.
Rŭf'fian-ĭşm (rŭf'yan- *or* rŭf'fi-an-), *n.* Act or conduct of a ruffian.
Rŭf'fle, *v. t.* To wrinkle; to plait; to discompose; to vex; to disturb. — *n.* A plaited article of dress; disturbance; roll of a drum.
Ru'foŭs, *a.* Brownish red.
Rŭg, *n.* A coarse, nappy, woolen cloth; a mat.
Rŭg'ged, *a.* Rough; harsh; crabbed; shaggy; robust.
Rŭg'ged-ness, *n.* Roughness; harshness.
Ru'in, *n.* Overthrow; destruction; remains of buildings, &c. — *v. t.* To destroy utterly; to demolish.
Ru'in-oŭs, *a.* Destructive; fatal; composed of ruins.
Rul'a-ble, *a.* Conformable to rule.
Rule, *n.* That by which any thing is regulated; government; authority; an instrument for drawing lines. — *v. t.* To govern; to mark with

lines. — *v. i.* To have power or command; to decide.
Rul'er, *n.* One who rules; a governor; an instrument for drawing lines.
Rŭm, *n.* A spirituous liquor distilled from molasses.
Rŭm'ble, *v. i.* To make a low, heavy, continued noise, like thunder.
Rŭm'bling, *n.* A low, heavy, continuous sound.
Ru'mi-nant, *a.* Chewing the cud. — *n.* An animal that chews the cud.
Ru'mi-nāte, *v. i.* To chew the cud; to meditate.
Ru'mi-nā'tion, *n.* Act of ruminating; meditation.
Rŭm'mage, *n.* A close search. — *v. t.* To search or examine thoroughly.
Ru'mor (33), *n.* A flying or popular report or story. — *v. t.* To report.
Rŭmp, *n.* End of the backbone and parts adjacent.
Rŭm'ple, *v. t.* To wrinkle; to make uneven. — *n.* A wrinkle; an irregular fold.
Rŭn, *v. i.* or *t.* [*imp.* RAN or RUN; *p. p.* RUN.] To move with rapidity; to flow; to melt; to form in a mold. — *n.* Flow; course; way; small stream; result; unusual demands on a bank.
Rŭn'a-gāte, } *n.* A fugitive;
Rŭn'a-wāy, } deserter; renegade.
Rŭn'dle, *n.* Round of a ladder.
Rŭng, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Ring*.
Rŭn'let, *n.* A small stream.
Rŭn'ner, *n.* One who runs; a messenger; a part on which a sled slides.
Rŭn'net, *n.* See *Rennet*.
Rŭnt, *n.* A stunted animal.
Ru-pee', *n.* An East Indian coin; the silver rupee is 46 cents, and the gold 7 dollars.
Rŭpt'ūre, *n.* A breach; a burst; hernia. — *v. t.* To break; to burst.
Ru'ral, *a.* Belonging to the country; rustic.
Ruse, *n.* Artifice; stratagem.
Rŭsh (18), *n.* A violent motion or course; a plant. — *v. i.* To pass or move with vehemence.
Rŭsh'-līght (-līt), *n.* A candle with a wick made of a rush.
Rŭsh'y, *a.* Abounding with rushes.
Rŭsk, *n.* A species of cake.
Rŭss, or **Ruŝs**, *a.* Pertaining to Russia. — *n.* The language of the Russians.
Rŭs'set, *a.* Of a reddish brown color.
Rŭs'set, } *n.* An apple of
Rŭs'set-ing, } a russet color.
Rŭs'sian (rŭsh'an *or* rŭ'shan), *a.* Pertaining to Russia. — *n.* A native, or the language, of Russia.
Rŭst, *n.* A crust which forms on metals. — *v.* To make or become rusty.
Rŭs'tic (5), *a.* Rural; rude; inelegant; simple. — *n.* An inhabitant of the country.
Rŭs'tic-āte, *v.* To reside in, or banish to, the country.
Rŭs'ti-cā'tion, *n.* Residence in, or banishment to, the country.
Rus-tĭç'i-ty, *n.* Rustic manners; rudeness; simplicity.
Rŭst'i-ness, *n.* State or quality of being rusty.
Rŭs'tle (rŭs'l), *v. i.* To make a quick succession of small sounds, like the rubbing of silk cloth or dry leaves.
Rŭst'y, *a.* Covered with rust.
Rŭt, *n.* Track worn by a wheel.
Ru'tà-bā'gà, *n.* A variety of turnip.
Ruth, *n.* Pity; tenderness.
Rŭth'less, *a.* Cruel; pitiless.
Rȳe (rī), *n.* A kind of grain.

S.

SĂB'A-ŎTH, or **Sa-bā'oth**, *n.* Armies; hosts.
Săb'ba-tā'ri-an, *a.* Pertaining to the Sabbath. — *n.* A strict observer of the Sabbath; one who regards the seventh day as holy.
Săb'bath, *n.* The day of religious rest; Sunday.
Sab-băt'ic, } *a.* Relating to
Sab-băt'ic-al, } the Sabbath.
Sā'ber } (29),
Sā'bre } *n.* A sword with a broad blade.

Saber.

Sā'ble, *n.* An animal of the weasel kind, and its fur. — *a.* Dark; black.
Sāc (5), *n.* A little bag or receptacle for some animal or vegetable fluid.
Săc'cha-rīne, *a.* Pertaining to, or having the nature of, sugar.
Săç'er-dō'tal, *a.* Priestly.
Sā'chem, *n.* An Indian chief.
Săck (5), *n.* A bag; pillage of a town; a loose upper garment; a sweet wine. — *v. t.* To pillage; to plunder.
Săck'but, *n.* A brass wind instrument of music.
Săck'clŏth, *n.* Cloth for sacks.
Săc'ra-ment, *n.* A solemn religious ordinance, especially the Lord's Supper.
Săc'ra-mĕnt'al, *a.* Pertaining to a sacrament.
Sā'cred, *a.* Pertaining to God or religion. — SYN. Holy; divine; consecrated.
Sā'cred-ly, *adv.* Religiously.
Sā'cred-ness, *n.* State or quality of being sacred.
Săc'ri-fīce (-fīz), *v. t.* To offer

to God in worship; to destroy; to give up with loss. — *n.* An offering to God; any loss incurred.

Săc'ri-fĭ'cial (-fĭsh'al), *a.* Pertaining to sacrifice.

Săc'ri-leġe, *n.* A violation of sacred things.

Săc'ri-lē'ġioŭs, *a.* Violating sacred things; involving sacrilege; profane; impious.

Săc'ri-lē'ġioŭs-ly, *adv.* Impiously; profanely.

Săc'ris-tan, *n.* A sexton.

Săc'ris-ty, *n.* A vestry room.

Săd, *a.* Sorrowful; gloomy; cheerless; grave.

Săd'den (săd'dn), *v.* To make or become sad.

Săd'dle, *n.* A seat for the back of a horse.— *v. t.* To put a saddle on. [dles.

Săd'dler, *n.* A maker of sad-

Săd'dler-y, *n.* Materials for saddles and harnesses.

Săd'dle-tree, *n.* The frame of a saddle.

Săd'du-çee, *n.* One of a Jewish sect which denied the resurrection. [iron.

Săd'-ī'ron (-ī'urn), *n.* A flat-

Săd'ly, *adv.* In a sad manner; sorrowfully. [sad.

Săd'ness, *n.* State of being

Sāfe, *a.* Free from danger; secure. — *n.* A place to secure provisions, money, &c.

Sāfe'-cŏn'duct, *n.* A convoy or guard; a pass or warrant of security.

Sāfe'guärd, *n.* A thing that protects; a defense; a passport; a safe-conduct.

Sāfe'ly, *adv.* Securely.

Sāfe'ty (10), *n.* Freedom from danger or loss; security.

Sāfe'ty-vălve, *n.* A valve by which a steam-boiler is preserved from bursting.

Săf'fron, *n.* A plant bearing a yellow flower. — *a.* Like saffron.

Săg, *v. i.* To sway; to incline.

Sa-gă'cioŭs, *a.* Of keen penetration and judgment; sage; wise.

Sa-gă'cioŭs-ly, *adv.* With sagacity.

Sa-găç'i-ty, *n.* Quick discernment; penetration.

Săg'a-mōre, *n.* An Indian chief; a sachem.

Sāġe, *a.* Wise; sagacious; discreet. — *n.* A wise man; a plant or herb.

Sāġe'ly, *adv.* Wisely; sagaciously; acutely.

Săġ'it-tal, *a.* Pertaining to an arrow.

Sā'go, *n.* Granulated starch from a species of palm.

Said (sĕd, 14), *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Say.*

Sāil, *n.* A ship's canvas; a ship of any kind; excursion on the water. — *v.* To be conveyed on the water, with or without sails; to fly through; to manage, as a vessel.

Sāil'-clŏth, *n.* Canvas used for making sails.

Sāil'-lŏft, *n.* A loft or room where sails are made.

Sāi'lor, *n.* A seaman.

Sāil'-yärd, *n.* Yard or spar on which sails are extended.

Sāint, *n.* One eminent for piety. — *v. t.* To make a saint of; to canonize.

Sāint'ed, *a.* Holy; sacred.

Sāint'ly, *a.* Resembling a saint; holy.

Sāke, *n.* Final cause; purpose; end; reason.

Sāl'a-ble (11), *a.* Fit for sale.

Sa-lā'cioŭs, *a.* Lustful; lewd.

Săl'ad, *n.* Food of raw herbs.

Săl'a-măn'der, *n.* A small reptile, formerly thought to be able to live in fire.

Săl'a-ried, *a.* Having a salary.

Săl'a-ry (19), *n.* A stated allowance for services.

Sāle, *n.* Act of selling; market; demand.

Săl'e-rā'tus, *n.* A bi-carbonate of potash, used in cookery.

Sāles'man (21), *n.* One employed to sell goods.

Săl'ic, *a.* Designating a law which excludes females from the throne.

Sā'li-ent, *a.* Shooting out or up; hence, prominent.

Săl'i-fī'a-ble (13), *a.* Capable of becoming a salt.

Săl'i-fy, *v. t.* To form into a salt, as a base.

Sa-līne', or Sā'līne, *a.* Salt. — *n.* A salt spring.

Sa-lī'vȧ, *n.* The fluid secreted in the mouth; spittle.

Săl'i-va-ry, *a.* Secreting saliva, as the glands.

Săl'i-vāte, *v. t.* To excite an unusual discharge of saliva in, as by the use of mercury.

Săl'i-vā'tion, *n.* A continued unnatural flow of saliva.

Săl'lōw, *a.* Of a pale, sickly, yellow color. — *n.* A tree or shrub of the willow kind.

Săl'lōw-ness, *n.* Paleness tinged with a dark yellow.

Săl'ly, *n.* A sudden eruption; wild gayety. — *v. i.* To leap or rush out

Săl'ly-pōrt, *n.* A gate through which troops sally.

Săl'ma-gŭn'dĭ, *n.* Chopped meat and pickled herring, seasoned with oil, vinegar, &c.

Săl'mon (săm'un), *n.* A large fish, of a yellowish red color.

Sa-lōōn', *n.* A spacious and elegant apartment.

Săl'si-fy, *n.* A garden plant

Salt, *n.* A substance used for seasoning food; an old sailor; a combination of an acid with a base. — *v. t.* To sprinkle with salt.

Sal-tā'tion, *n.* Act of leaping.

Săl'ta-to-ry, *a.* Leaping or dancing, or used therein.

Salt'-çĕl'lar, *n.* A small dish for salt at table.

Salt'ness, *n.* Taste of salt.

Salt-pē'ter, } *n.* A mineral
Salt-pē'tre, } salt composed of nitric acid and potash.

Salt'-rheum (-rum), *n.* An affection of the skin.

Sa-lū'bri-oŭs, *a.* Healthful.

Sa-lū'bri-ty, *n.* Healthfulness; wholesomeness.

Săl'u-ta-ry, *a.* Promoting health or safety.

Săl'u-tā'tion, *n.* Act of greeting another. — SYN. Greeting; salute; address.

Sa-lū'ta-tō'ri-an, *n.* A student who pronounces a salutatory oration.
Sa-lū'ta-to-ry, *a.* Containing salutations or a welcome.
Sa-lūte', *v. t.* To greet; to hail; to kiss; to honor. — *n.* Act of saluting; a kiss; discharge of cannon.
Săl'va-ble, *a.* Capable of being saved.
Săl'vage, *n.* Reward for saving a ship or its cargo.
Sal-vā'tion, *n.* Act of saving; preservation, especially preservation from eternal misery.
Sălve (săv), *n.* A substance for covering wounds or sores.
Săl'ver, *n.* A plate or waiter to present something on.
Săl'vo, *n.* (*pl.* Săl'vōs, 18.) An exception; military or naval salute; a volley.
Sāme, *n.* Identical; not different or other; similar.
Sāme'ness, *n.* Identity; resemblance; similarity.
Sā'mi-el, *n.* A destructive wind from the desert, in Arabia; the simoom.
Săm, *n.* Maize broken coarse, and boiled with milk.
Săm'phīre (*or* săm'fur), *n.* A plant growing by the seashore, and used as a pickle.
Săm'ple, *n.* A specimen.
Săm'pler, *n.* A collection of needle-work; patterns.
Săn'ă-tīve, } *a.* Adapted to
Săn'a-to-ry, } cure; healing.
Săn'ti-fi-ā'tion, *n.* Act of sanctifying.
Săn'ti-fȳ (13), *v. t.* To make sacred or holy.
Săn'ti-mō'ni-oŭs, *a.* Appearing holy; saintly.
Săn'ti-mo-ny, *n.* Hypocritical devoutness.
Săn'tion, *n.* That which confirms; solemn ratification. — *v. t.* To ratify; to give sanction or authority to.
Săn'ti-ty, *n.* Holiness; purity; religious binding force.
Săn'tu-a-ry, *n.* A sacred place; house of worship; place of refuge.
Săn'tum, *n.* A place of retreat for privacy.
Sănd, *n.* Fine particles of stony matter.

Sandals.

Săn'dal, *n.* A kind of shoe or slipper.
Săn'dal-wood, *n.* A yellow, fragrant Eastern wood, and the tree producing it.
Săn'di-ver, *n.* A whitish scum on melted glass.
Sănd'stōne, *n.* A rock made of sand more or less firmly united.
Sănd'wich, *n.* Pieces of bread and butter with a slice of meat between them. — *v. t.* To make into a sandwich, or into something like one; to interlard.
Săn'dy, *a.* Full of sand; of the color of sand.
Sāne, *a.* Sound in mind; not deranged; whole; healthy.
Săng, *imp.* of *Sing*.
Săn'ga-ree', *n.* Sweetened and spiced wine and water.
Sang-froid (sŏng-frwȧ'), *n.* Cool blood; indifference.
San-guif'er-oŭs, *a.* Conveying blood.
Săn'gui-na-ry, *a.* Bloody; eager to shed blood; cruel.
Săn'guine (săng'gwin), *a.* Red, like blood; full of blood; confident; full of hope.
San-guĭn'e-oŭs, *a.* Abounding with blood.
Săn'he-drĭm, *n.* The supreme council of the Jews.
Sā'ni-oŭs, *a.* Pertaining to, or emitting, a thin watery fluid.
Săn'i-ta-ry, *a.* Pertaining to health.
Săn'i-ty, *n.* Soundness of mind.
Săn̄k, *imp.* of *Sink*.
Săn'scrit, } *n.* The ancient
Săn'skrit, } language of Hindostan.
Săp, *n.* Vital juice of plants. — *v. t.* To undermine; to subvert by digging.
Săp'id, *a.* Well tasted; having a relish; savory.
Sa-pĭd'i-ty, *n.* Taste; savoriness.
Sā'pi-ence, *n.* Wisdom.
Sā'pi-ent, *a.* Wise; sagacious.
Săp'less, *a.* Having no sap; dry; withered.
Săp'ling, *n.* A young tree.
Săp'o-nā'ceoŭs, *a.* Having the qualities of soap; soapy.
Sa-pŏn'i-fȳ, *v. t.* To convert into soap.
Sā'por, *n.* Taste; savor; relish.
Săp'phic (săf'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to Sappho, a Grecian poetess.
Săp'phīre (săf'īr *or* săf'ur), *n.* A precious stone.
Săp'phir-ine (săf'ur-in), *a.* Made of, or like, sapphire.
Săp'py, *a.* Full of sap; juicy.
Săr'a-bănd, *n.* A grave Spanish dance.
Sär'casm, *n.* Bitter reproach.
Sar-căs'tic, } *a.* Bitterly
Sar-căs'tic-al, } satirical; scornfully severe.
Särce'net, *n.* A fine, thin silk, used for linings, &c.
Sar-cŏph'a-gus, *n.* A stone coffin.
Sär'di-us, *n.* A precious stone; a carnelian.
Sar-dŏn'ic, *a.* Forced, heartless, or bitter; — said of a laugh or smile.
Sär'do-nyx, *n.* A precious stone of a reddish yellow color, allied to the onyx.
Sär'sa-pa-rĭl'là, *n.* A species of medicinal plant.
Săsh, *n.* Ornamental belt or band; a window-frame.
Săs'sa-frăs, *n.* A certain tree that has an aromatic bark.
Săt, *imp.* of *Sit*.
Sā'tan, *n.* The great adversary of man; the devil.
Sa-tăn'ic, } *a.* Having the
Sa-tăn'ic-al, } qualities of Satan; very wicked.
Sătch'el, *n.* A little sack or bag for books and papers.
Sāte, *v. t.* To satisfy; to glut; to satiate; to surfeit.
Săt'el-līte, *n.* A small planet revolving round a larger; an obsequious attendant.
Sā'ti-āte (sā'shĭ-āt), *v. t.* To fill or gratify to the utmost; to satisfy; to sate.

Sā'ti-ate, *a.* Filled to satiety.
Sa-tī'e-ty, *n.* Fullness beyond desire or pleasure.
Săt'in, *n.* A glossy silk.
Săt'in-ĕt', *n.* A woolen cloth.
Săt'īre (*in Eng.* săt'ur), *n.* A discourse or poem containing severe censure; trenchant wit.
Sa-tĭr'ic, } *a.* Censorious;
Sa-tĭr'ic-al, } sarcastic; severe in language.
Sa-tĭr'ic-al-ly, *adv.* With satire.
Săt'ir-ĭst, *n.* One who writes satire.
Săt'ir-īze, *v. t.* To make the object of satire.
Săt'is-făc'tion, *n.* Content; gratification of desire; that which satisfies.
Săt'is-făc'to-ri-ly, *adv.* So as to give content.
Săt'is-făc'to-ry, *a.* Giving content; making amends.
Săt'is-fȳ, *v. t.* To content; to discharge, as a debt, &c.; to give assurance to.
Sā'trap, or **Săt'rap**, *n.* Governor of a province in ancient Persia.
Săt'u-rāte, *v. t.* To cause to become completely soaked.
Săt'u-rā'tion, *n.* State of being saturated.
Săt'ur-day, *n.* The last day of the week.
Săt'urn, *n.* A remote planet.
Săt'ur-nā'li-a, *n. pl.* Festival of Saturn; unrestrained license and merriment.
Săt'ur-nā'li-an, *a.* Riotously merry; dissolute.
Săt'ur-nīne, *a.* Grave; heavy; dull; phlegmatic.
Sā'tyr, *n.* A fabulous sylvan deity, half man, half goat.
Sauce, *n.* Something eaten with food to improve its relish. — *v. t.* To apply sauce to; to be impudent or saucy to.
Sauce'bŏx, *n.* A saucy fellow.
Sau'cer, *n.* A vessel for a teacup.
Sau'çi-ly, *adv.* Impudently.
Sau'çy, *a.* Pert; impudent.
Säun'ter (sän'ter), *v. t.* To wander about idly.
Sau'ri-an, *n.* A reptile of the lizard kind.
Sau'sage, *n.* A roll of minced and highly seasoned meat stuffed into a skin.
Sāv'a-ble (11), *a.* Capable of being saved.
Săv'age, *a.* Uncivilized; barbarous; cruel. — *n.* An uncivilized person; one who delights in cruelty.
Săv'age-ly, *adv.* Barbarously.
Săv'age-ness, *n.* Barbarousness; cruelty; wildness.
Săv'age-ry, *n.* Barbarity.
Sa-văn'nà (18), *n.* An open meadow or plain.
Savant (sä'vong'), *n.* A man of learning.
Sāve, *v. t.* To preserve; to rescue; to spare; to except. — *v. i.* To avoid expense.
Sāv'ing, *a.* Frugal; economical. — *n.* That which is saved. — *prep.* With the exception of.
Sāv'ior } (33), *n.* One who
Sāv'iour } preserves; our Lord Jesus Christ.
Sā'vor (33), *n.* Taste; relish; odor; smell; scent. — *v. i.* To have a taste or smell.
Sā'vor-y, *a.* Pleasing to the taste or smell.
Sa-voy', *n.* A kind of cabbage.
Saw, *n.* An instrument to cut boards, &c.; a saying; a proverb. — *v. t.* or *i.* [*imp.* SAWED; *p. p.* SAWED, SAWN] To cut or divide with a saw.
Saw'-pĭt, *n.* A pit for a man to stand in when sawing timber placed over it.
Saw'yer, *n.* One whose occupation is to saw wood, &c.
Săx'i-frage, *n.* A hardy plant growing on rocks.
Săx'on (*or* săks'n), *a.* Pertaining to the Saxons. — *n.* The language of the Saxons.
Sāy (14), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SAID.] To speak; to utter; to tell; to affirm; to recite; to report. — *n.* A speech; something said.
Sāy'ing, *n.* An expression; sentence uttered; a maxim.
Scăb, *n.* Incrustation over a sore or wound.
Scăb'bard, *n.* Sheath of a sword.
Scăb'bed, *a.* Covered with scabs, paltry, vile.
Scăb'by, *a.* Full of scabs.
Scā'brous, *a.* Having short, hard points; rough; rugged.
Scăf'fold, *n.* A staging for workmen, or for the execution of a criminal.
Scăf'fold-ing, *n.* Frame or structure for temporary support.
Scagl-iō'là (skal-yō'-), *n.* A species of stucco made to imitate marble.
Sca-lāde', *n.* Assault with ladders on a besieged place.
Scald, *v. t.* To burn by a hot liquid or steam. — *n.* A burning with hot liquor or steam; scurf on the head.
Scăld, *n.* An old Norse bard.
Scald'-hĕad, *n.* An eruptive disorder of the hairy scalp.
Scāle, *n.* Dish of a balance; one of the membranous or bony pieces forming the covering of a fish; gradation; gamut. — *v. t.* To strip of scales; to mount by or as if by a ladder. — *v. i.* To clear of scales; to take off in thin layers.
Sca-lēne', *a.* Having three unequal sides and angles.
Scā'li-ness, *n.* State or quality of being scaly.
Scăl'lion, *n.* A plant allied to the onion.
Scal'lop, *n.* A marine shellfish; a curved indentation on the edge of any thing. — *v. t.* To cut the edge of into segments of circles.
Scălp, *n.* Skin of the top of the head. — *v. t.* To take off the scalp of.
Scălp'el, *n.* A surgeon's knife.
Scāl'y, *a.* Abounding with scales; rough.
Scăm'mo-ny, *n.* A plant and an inspissated sap obtained from it.
Scămp, *n.* A knavish fellow.
Scămp'er, *v. i.* To run with speed or hurry.

Scăn (7), *v. t.* To examine closely; to measure by counting the poetic feet.
Scăn'dal, *n.* Imputed disgrace; defamatory speech or report; calumny.
Scăn'dal-īze, *v. t.* To offend; to defame; to reproach.
Scăn'dal-oŭs, *a.* Disgraceful to reputation; defamatory.
Scăn'ning, *n.* Act of resolving a verse into its component feet.
Scăn'sion, *n.* Act of scanning verse.
Scan-sō'ri-al, *a.* Adapted to [climbing.
Scănt, *v. t.* To limit; to straiten; to make scanty.—*a.* Scarcely sufficient.—*adv.* Not quite.
Scănt'i-ly, } *adv.* Not fully
Scănt'ly, } or sufficiently.
Scănt'i-ness, } *n.* Want of
Scănt'ness, } sufficiency.
Scănt'ling, *n.* A narrow piece of timber.
Scănt'y, *n.* Hardly sufficient; sparing; niggardly; scant.
Scāpe, *n.* A peduncle rising from the ground and bearing the fructification in its apex.
Scāpe'-gōat (17), *n.* One who suffers for the misdeeds of others.
Scāpe'-grāçe, *n.* A graceless, hair-brained fellow.
Scăp'u-là, *n.* (*pl.* **Scăp'u-læ**.) The shoulder-blade.
Scăp'u-lar, *a.* Belonging to the shoulder or scapula.
Scăp'u-la-ry, *n.* Part of an ecclesiastical habit.
Scăr, *n.* Mark of a wound.—*v. t.* To mark with a scar.
Scârçe, *a.* Uncommon; rare; not abundant.
Scârçe'ly, *adv.* Hardly; with difficulty.
Scâr'çi-ty, *n.* Deficiency; want; lack; dearth.
Scâre, *v. t.* To terrify suddenly; to frighten; to affright.
Scâre'crōw, *n.* A thing set up to frighten birds.
Scarf (18), *n.* A loose covering of cloth; part cut away from a timber to make it form a joint with another.—*v. t.* To throw on loosely; to cut a scarf on, as for a joint on timber.
Scärf'-skĭn, *n.* Outer thin skin; cuticle.
Scăr'i-fi-cā'tion, *n.* A slight incision of the skin.
Scăr'i-fȳ, *v. t.* To scratch and cut, as the skin.
Scär'la-tī'nà, *n.* Scarlet fever. [ver.
Scär-lăt'i-noŭs, *a.* Pertaining to the scarlet fever.
Scär'let, *n.* An orange-red color.—*a.* Of an orange-red color.
Scär'let Fē'ver. A contagious disorder, characterized by a scarlet rash.
Scärp, *n.* Interior slope of a ditch nearest the parapet.
Scăth, } *v. t.* To do harm
Scāthe, } to; to injure; to damage; to destroy.
Scăth'less, *a.* Without harm.
Scăt'ter, *v. t.* To spread thinly; to disperse; to dissipate; to strew about.
Scăv'en-ger, *n.* One employed to clean streets.
Sçēne, *n.* A stage; subordinate part of a play; exhibition; place of exhibition.
Sçēn'er-y, *n.* Painted representation of the scenes in a play; landscape.
Sçĕn'ic, or **Sçē'nic**, } *a.* Dra-
Sçĕn'ic-al (sĕn'-), } matic; theatrical.
Sçe-nŏg'ra-phy, *n.* Representation in perspective.
Sçĕnt, *n.* Odor; smell; sense of smell.—*v. t.* To smell; to perfume.
Sçĕnt'less, *a.* Having no smell.
Sçĕp'ter, } *n.* Ensign of roy-
Sçĕp-tre, } alty.
Scĕp'tic, *n.* See *Skeptic*.
Sched'ule (skĕd'yūl), *n.* An inventory of property, debts, &c.; list; catalogue.
Schēme (skēm), *n.* A plan; project; contrivance.—*v. t.* To plan; to contrive.
Schēm'er, *n.* A contriver.
Schĭşm (sĭzm), *n.* Division or separation, especially in a church.
Schiş-măt'ic (siz-măt'ik), *n.* One guilty of schism.
Schiş-măt'ic } (siz-), *a.*
Schiş-măt'ic-al } Pertaining to, or partaking of, schism.
Schŏl'ar (skŏl'ar), *n.* A learner; a learned person; a pupil; a disciple.
Schŏl'ar-līke, } *a.* Like, or
Schŏl'ar-ly, } becoming, a scholar. [erudition.
Schŏl'ar-shĭp, *n.* Learning;
Scho-lăs'tic, *a.* Pertaining to a school, or to the schoolmen of the middle ages.
Scho-lăs'ti-çĭşm, *n.* The method or the subtilties of the schools. [tor.
Schō'li-ăst, *n.* A commenta-
Schō'li-ŭm, *n.* (Lat. *pl.* **Schō'li-à**; *Eng. pl.* **Schō'li-ums**.) An explanatory observation.
Schōōl (skōōl), *n.* A place of discipline and instruction; a sect.—*v. t.* To instruct; to tutor; to discipline.
Schōōl'-fĕl'lōw, *n.* One bred at the same school and time with another.
Schōōl'-house, *n.* A house for a school.
Schōōl'ing, *n.* Instruction.
Schōōl'man (21), *n.* One versed in scholastic divinity.
Schōōl'-mâs'ter, *n.* A male teacher of a school.
Schōōn'er, *n.* A small, sharp-built vessel, usually with two masts.

Schooner.

Sçī-ăt'ic, *a.* Affecting the hip.
Sçī-ăt'ic-à, *n.* Rheumatism in the hip.
Sçī'ençe, *n.* Knowledge; collection of general principles; philosophical knowledge.
Sçī'en-tĭf'ic, } *a.* Accord-
Sçī'en-tĭf'ic-al, } ing to, or versed in, science.
Sçĭn'til-lā'tion, *n.* Act of sparkling or twinkling.
Sçĭn'til-lāte, *v. t.* To emit sparks; to sparkle; to twinkle.

Sçī'o-lĭşm, *n.* Superficial knowledge.
Sçī'o-lĭst, *n.* A superficial scholar; a smatterer.
Sçī'on, *n.* Shoot of a plant cut for ingrafting.
Scir-rhŏs'i-ty (skĭr-rŏs'-), *n.* A morbid induration, as of a gland.
Scĭr'rhoŭs (skĭr'rus), *a.* Indurated.
Scĭr'rhus (skĭr'rus), *n.* A hard tumor in the flesh.
Sçĭş'şion (sĭzh'un), *n.* A dividing by means of a sharp instrument.
Scĭş'şors (sĭz'zurz), *n. pl.* A small cutting instrument.
Sele-rŏt'ic, *a.* Hard or firm, as the outer coat of the eye.
Scŏff (1), *v. i.* or *t.* To treat with scorn; to mock; to jeer. — *n.* Expression of scorn; mockery; derision.
Scōld, *v. i.* or *t.* To find fault; to chide. — *n.* One who scolds; a shrew.
Scōld'ing, *n.* Act of chiding.
Scŏnçe, *n.* A fixed hanging or projecting candlestick; the skull; sense.
Scōop, *n.* A large ladle; a sweep. — *v. t.* To lade out; to cut into a hollow.
Scōpe, *n.* Sweep or range of the eye or mind; that at which one aims; free course. — SYN. Space; room; intention; tendency; drift.
Scor-bū'tic, *a.* Diseased with scurvy.
Scôrch, *v. t.* To burn on the surface.
Scōre, *n.* A notch; a tally-mark; twenty; a reckoning; account. — *v. t.* To notch; to cut; to mark; to charge.
Scō'ri-å, *n.* Dross; recrement; slag.
Scôrn, *n.* Extreme and passionate contempt. — *v. t.* To hold in extreme contempt; to contemn; to disdain.
Scôrn'er, *n.* One who scorns.
Scôrn'fụl (17), *a.* Full of scorn; expressive of scorn; disdainful; haughty; contemptuous.
Scôr'pi-on, *n.* A reptile.

Scorpion.

Scŏt, *n.* A native of Scotland; a tax or fine.
Scŏtch, *a.* Pertaining to Scotland. — *v. t.* To stop, as a wheel, from rolling back; to cut slightly.
Scŏtch'-eŏl'lops, *n. pl.* Veal cut into small pieces.
Scŏt'-free, *a.* Excused from payment.
Scŏt'ti-çĭşm, *n.* An idiom of the Scots.
Scŏt'tish, *a.* Pertaining to Scotland or to the Scots.
Scoun'drel, *n.* A mean, worthless fellow; a rascal.
Scoun'drel-ĭşm, *n.* Conduct of a scoundrel.
Scour, *v. t.* To clean by rubbing hard.
Scoûrge (skûrj), *n.* A whip; a lash; punishment. — *v. t.* To whip severely.
Scout, *n.* One sent to discover the movements and condition of an enemy; a spy. — *v. i.* To act as a scout. — *v. t.* To sneer at.
Scow, *n.* A large flat-bottomed boat.
Scowl, *v. i.* To wrinkle the brows in displeasure. — *n.* A wrinkling of the brows in frowning.
Scrăb'ble, *v.* To scrape rudely; to scramble; to scrawl.
Scrăg, *n.* Something lean and thin; a neck-piece of meat.
Scrăg'ged, } *a.* Broken; lean
Scrăg'gy, } and rough.
Scrăg'gi-ness, *n.* Ruggedness of surface; leanness.
Scrăm'ble, *v. i.* To clamber with hands and knees. — *n.* A scrambling or climbing.
Scrăp, *n.* A little piece; a fragment; a crumb; a bit.
Scrăp'-bŏŏk, *n.* A blank book for extracts.
Scrāpe, *v. t.* To rub with a rough tool. — *v. i.* To make an awkward bow. — *n.* A disagreeable predicament.
Scrāp'er, *n.* An instrument for scraping and cleaning.
Scrătch, *v. t.* or *i.* To rub and tear the surface of. — *n.* A slight wound; a sort of wig; (*pl.*) dry scabs between a horse's heel and pastern joint.
Scrawl, *v. t.* or *i.* To write or mark awkwardly. — *n.* Hasty, bad writing.
Scraw'ny, *a.* Meagre; wasted.
Screăk, *v. n.* To creak, as a door. — *n.* A creaking.
Screām, *v. i.* To utter a sudden, shrill cry. — *n.* A shrill outcry; a screech.
Screech, *v. i.* To shriek; to scream. — *n.* A harsh, shrill cry; a scream.
Screed, *n.* A wooden rule for running moldings.
Screen, *v. t.* To conceal; to shelter; to defend; to pass through a screen. — *n.* Something that shelters, or shuts off view, &c.; a partition; a long, coarse sieve.
Screw (skrj), *n.* A cylinder, or a cylindrical perforation, grooved spirally, used for various purposes. — *v. t.* To fasten with a screw.

Screw.

Scrīb'ble, *v. i.* or *t.* To write without care. — *n.* Careless writing.
Scrīb'bler, *n.* A petty writer.
Scrībe, *n.* A writer; a clerk; a Jewish teacher of the law.
Scrĭmp, *v. t.* To contract; to shorten; to scant.
Scrĭp, *n.* A bag; a certificate of stock.
Scrĭpt, *n.* Type in the form of written letters.

Script Type.

Scrĭpt'ūr-al, *a.* Contained in, or according to, the Scriptures.
Scrĭpt'ūre, *n.* The Old and New Testaments.
Scrĭve'ner, *n.* One who draws contracts, &c.
Scrŏf'u-lå, *n.* A disease affect-

ing the lymphatic glands, especially those of the neck.

Scrŏf'u-loŭs, *a.* Diseased with scrofula.

Scrōll (1), *n.* A writing rolled [up.

Scrŭb, *n.* A worn brush; a mean drudge. — *v.* To rub hard with something coarse.

Scrŭb'by, *a.* Small and mean; stunted in growth.

Scrų'ple, *n.* A doubt; hesitation; a weight of 20 grains. — *v.* To doubt; to hesitate.

Scrų'pu-lŏs'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being scrupulous.

Scrų'pu-loŭs, *a.* Hesitating or doubtful; careful; cautious; conscientious.

Scru'ti-nīze, *v. t.* To examine or search closely.

Scrų'ti-ny, *n.* Close search.

Scrū-toire' (skrų-twôr'), *n.* A case of drawers for papers.

Scŭd, *v. i.* To be driven with haste. — *n.* A low thin cloud driven by the wind.

Scŭf'fle, *n.* A confused quarrel or contest. — *v. i.* To strive with close grapple.

Scŭll, *n.* A short oar; a boat. — *v. t.* To impel, as a boat, by turning an oar at the stern.

Scŭll'er-y, *n.* A place for keeping kitchen utensils, and doing dirty work.

Scŭll'ion, *n.* A menial servant in the kitchen. [ures.

Scŭlpt'or, *n.* One who sculpt-

Scŭlpt'ūre, *n.* Art of carving stone or wood into images; carved work. — *v. t.* To carve; to cut; to engrave.

Scŭm, *n.* Froth or impurities on the surface of liquor. — *v. t.* To take the scum from; to skim.

Scŭp'per, *n.* A hole or channel cut through the side of a ship to discharge water from the deck.

Scûrf, *n.* A dry scab; mealy crust. [being scurfy.

Scûrf'i-ness (13), *n.* State of

Scûrf'y, *a.* Having scurf.

Scŭr'rile, } *a.* Grossly op-

Scŭr'ril-oŭs, } probrious; low; mean.

Scur-rĭl'i-ty, *n.* Vulgar, abusive language.

Scŭr'vy, *n.* A disease. — *a.* Scurfy; low; mean; vile.

Scŭtch'eon, *n.* An ornamental bit of brass plate, perforated with a key-hole.

Scŭ'ti-fôrm, *a.* Having the form of a shield.

Scŭt'tle, *n.* A metal pail for coals; a hatchway; opening in the roof of a house furnished with a lid. — *v. i.* or *t.* To sink by cutting a hole in the bottom.

Sçўm'e-tar, *n.* See *Cimeter.*

Sçўthe (sīth), *n.* An instrument for mowing grass.

Sēa (17), *n.* A large body of salt water, less than an ocean; the ocean; a high wave.

Sēa'-bōard, *n.* The sea-shore.

Sēa'-breeze, *n.* A current of air from the sea. [sea.

Sēa'-cōast, *n.* Shore of the

Sēa'-ĕl'e-phant, *n.* A kind of seal.

Sēa'-fâr'er, *n.* A mariner; a seaman; a sailor.

Sēa'-fâr'ing, *a.* Following the business of a seaman.

Sēa'-fīght (-fīt), *n.* A naval engagement.

Sēa'-green, *a.* Having the color of sea-water.

Sēa'-hôrse, *n.* The walrus; also, the hippopotamus.

Sēal, *n.* A marine animal; a stamp with a device on it; wax impressed with a seal. — *v. t.* (8) To fix a seal to; to fasten with a seal; to ratify; to confirm.

Seal.

Sēal'ing-wăx, *n.* A substance for sealing letters.

Sēam, *n.* The joining of two edges of cloth; any line of junction. — *v. t.* To make a seam on or of; to mark with something like a seam.

Sēa'man (21), *n.* A sailor.

Sēa'man-shĭp, *n.* Skill in navigating. [seam.

Sēam'less, *a.* Having no

Sēa'-mew, *n.* A gull.

Sēam'stress, *n.* A woman whose occupation is sewing.

Sēa'-pōrt, *n.* A port or harbor on the sea-coast.

Sēar, *v. t.* To burn the surface of; to cauterize. — *a.* Dry; withered.

Sēarch, *v. t.* To seek for; to look for; to inquire after. — *v. i.* To seek; to hunt. — *n.* A seeking; quest.

Sēarch'er, *n.* One who searches; a seeker.

Sēarch'ing, *a.* Trying; close.

Sēa'-rōom, *n.* Ample distance from land.

Sēa'-shĕll, *n.* A marine shell.

Sēa'-shōre, *n.* The coast of the sea or ocean.

Sēa'-sĭck, *a.* Affected with nausea at sea. [sea.

Sēa'sīde, *n.* Land near the

Sēa'şon (sē'zn), *n.* A fit time; a brief period; a division of the year. — *v. t.* To render palatable; to spice; to dry, as timber.

Sēa'şon-a-ble, *a.* Occurring in due season or in good time; opportune; timely.

Sēa'şon-a-bly, *adv.* In due time; sufficiently early.

Sēa'şon-ing, *n.* That which seasons; act of drying.

Sēa'-weed, *n.* One of a class of marine plants.

Sēa'-wor'thi-ness (-wûr'-thĭ-), *n.* Quality of being sea-worthy; fitness for a voyage.

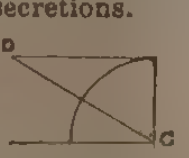
Sēa'-wor'thy (wûr'thў), *a.* Able to encounter the violence of the sea.

Sēat, *n.* A chair; bench: place of sitting; mansion; abode. — *v. t.* To place on a seat. [sea.

Sēa'ward, *adv.* Toward the

Se-bā'ceoŭs, *a.* Fat: like fat; yielding fatty secretions.

Sē'cant, *n.* A line that cuts another. — *a.* Cutting.



C D, Secant.

Se-çēde', *v. i.* To withdraw.

Se-çēd'er, *n.* One who secedes.

Se-çĕs'sion (-sĕsh'un), *n.* Act of seceding or withdrawing.
Sĕck'el (sĕk'l), *n.* A small, delicious variety of pear.
Se-clūde', *v. t.* To shut up in retirement.
Se-clū'sion, *n.* Act of withdrawing; retirement; separation; withdrawal.
Sĕc'ond, *a.* Next to the first; inferior. — *n.* The next to the first; 60th part of a minute; attendant in a duel. — *v. t.* To support; to aid.
Sĕc'ond-a-ri-ly, *adv.* In a secondary manner or degree.
Sĕc'ond-a-ry, *a.* Subordinate.
Sĕc'ond-hănd, *a.* Not new; previously owned by another.
Sĕc'ond-ly, *adv.* In the second place.
Sĕc'onds, *n. pl.* A coarse kind of flour.
Sē'cre-çy, *n.* Privacy; concealment.
Sē'cret, *a.* Concealed; secluded; hidden; unseen; private. — *n.* Something unknown or hidden.
Sĕc're-ta-ry, *n.* One who writes for others; head of a particular department of government; a piece of furniture for writing at.
Sĕc're-ta-ry-shĭp (18), *n.* Office of a secretary.
Se-crēte', *v. t.* To remove from observation. — SYN. To hide; conceal.
Se-crē'tion, *n.* A separation of juices; fluid secreted.
Sē'cret-ly, *adv.* In a secret manner.
Sē'cre-to-ry, *a.* Performing secretion.
Sĕct, *n.* A religious denomination or school.
Sec-tā'ri-an, *a.* Pertaining to a sect or to sects. — *n.* One of a sect.
Sec-tā'ri-an-ĭsm, *n.* Devotion to a sect.
Sĕc'ta-rĭst, } *n.* A follower of
Sĕct'a-ry, } a sect.
Sĕc'tĭle, *a.* Capable of being cut, especially of being cut smoothly.
Sĕc'tion, *n.* A cutting off; division: portion. [section.
Sĕc'tion-al, *a.* Pertaining to a
Sĕct'or, *n.* Part of a circle between two radii and the included arc; a mathematical instrument.

a c b, Sector.

Sĕc'u-lar, *a.* Worldly; not spiritual. — *n.* A layman.
Sĕc'u-lar-īze, *v. t.* To convert to a secular use.
Sĕc'u-lăr'i-ty, *n.* A worldly disposition.
Se-cūre', *a.* Free from fear or danger; safe. — *v. t.* To make safe.
Se-cūre'ly (10), *adv.* So as to be safe.
Se-cūr'i-ty (11), *n.* Freedom from danger; safety; pledge.
Se-dăn', *n.* A portable covered vehicle for a single person.
Se-dāte', *a.* Calm; undisturbed; quiet.
Sĕd'a-tĭve, *a.* Allaying irritability and irritation. — *n.* A remedy that allays irritability and irritation.
Sĕd'en-ta-ry, *a.* Accustomed to sit much.
Sĕdġe, *n.* A coarse grass.
Sĕdġ'y, *a.* Pertaining to, or overgrown with, sedge.
Sĕd'i-ment, *n.* That which settles at the bottom; lees.
Sĕd'i-mĕnt'a-ry, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, sediment; feculent.
Se-dĭ'tion (-dĭsh'un), *n.* Tumult; insurrection.
Se-dĭ'tioŭs (-dĭsh'us), *a.* Engaged in sedition.
Se-dūçe', *v. t.* To lead astray by evil arts; to corrupt.
Se-dū'çer, *n.* One who seduces or corrupts.
Se-dŭc'tion, *n.* Leading astray from virtue.
Se-dŭc'tĭve, *n.* Enticing to evil; tending to seduce.
Se-dū'li-ty, *n.* Great diligence.
Sĕd'u-loŭs, *a.* Very diligent.
Sĕd'u-loŭs-ly, *adv.* With application; assiduously.
See, *n.* The seat of episcopal power; a diocese. — *v. t.* [*imp.* SAW; *p. p.* SEEN.] To perceive by the eye; to behold; to discover.
Seed, *n.* That which produces animals or plants; original; offspring; race.
Seed'-cāke, *n.* A sweet cake, containing aromatic seeds.
Seed'ling, *n.* A plant springing from a seed.
Seeds'man (21), *n.* One who deals in seeds.
Seed'-tīme, *n.* The season for sowing.
Seed'-vĕs'sĕl, *n.* A vessel containing seed.
Seed'y, *a.* Abounding with seeds; shabbily clothed.
Seek, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SOUGHT.] To look for; to endeavor to find.
Seek'er, *n.* One who seeks or searches; an inquirer.
Seem, *v. i.* To appear; to have a show.
Seem'ing, *n.* Appearance; show; semblance. — *a.* Apparent; specious.
Seem'ing-ly, *adv.* In appearance; apparently.
Seem'ly, *a.* Becoming; decent; decorous; fit.
Seen, *p. p.* of *See*. Perceived.
Seer, *n.* One who foresees events; a prophet.
See'saw, *n.* A reciprocating motion up and down.
Seethe, *v. t.* To boil; to decoct.
Sĕg'ment, *n.* A part cut off from a figure by a line or plane.

a c b, Segment of a circle.

Sĕg're-gāte, *v. t.* To separate; to set apart.
Sĕg're-gā'tion, *n.* Separation from others.
Sēign-eū'ri-al (sēn-ū'rĭ-al), *a.* Vested with large powers; manorial.
Sēign'ior (seen'yur), *n.* A lord.
Sēign'ior-ağe (seen'yur-), *n.* A royal right; profit or percentage.
Sēign'ior-y (seen'yur-), *n.* A lordship; a manor.
Sēine, *n.* A large fishing-net.
Sēize, *v. t.* To take suddenly; to snatch; to grasp.
Sēi'zin, *n.* Possession of an

estate in freehold; thing possessed.

Sēiz'ūre, *n.* Act of seizing: the thing seized. [often.

Sēl'dom, *adv.* Rarely: not

Se-lēct', *v. t.* To choose from a number; to cull. — *a.* Taken from a number: well chosen. [ing: choice.

Se-lēc'tion, *n.* Act of select-

Se-lēct'man (21), *n.* A town officer: to manage the concerns of the town.

Sēl'e-nŏg'ra-phy, *n.* A description of the surface of the moon.

Sĕlf (20), *pron.* or *a.* A person as a distinct individual.

Sĕlf'-con-çēit', *n.* High opinion of one's powers or endowments; vanity.

Sĕlf'-de-nī'al, *n.* Denial of personal gratification.

Sĕlf'-es-tēem', *n.* Good opinion of one's self; complacency.

Sĕlf'-ĕv'i-dent, *a.* Needing no proof: evident without proof or reasoning.

Sĕlf'-ex-ĭst'ent, *a.* Existing of or by himself; solely.

Sĕlf'-ĭn'ter-est, *n.* Private interest or advantage.

Sĕlf'ish, *a.* Regarding one's own interest solely.

Sĕlf'ish-ly, *adv.* With undue self-love.

Sĕlf'ish-ness, *n.* Regard to one's own interest solely.

Sĕlf-lōve', *n.* Love of self.

Sĕlf'sāme, *a.* Exactly the same: identical.

Sĕlf-will', *n.* One's own will; obstinacy.

Sĕll (1), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SOLD.] To transfer to another for an equivalent.

Sĕll'er, *n.* One who sells.

Sĕl'vage, } *n.* Edge of cloth
Sĕl'vedge, } woven so as to prevent raveling.

Sĕlves, *pl.* of *Self.*

Sĕm'blançe, *n.* Seeming; show; likeness. [yearly.

Sĕm-i-ăn'nu-al, *a.* Half-

Sĕm'i-brēve, *n.* A whole note, the longest note now in general use.

Sĕm'i-çīr'cle (-sĭr'-kl), *n.* Half of a circle.

Semicircle.

Sĕm'i-cō'lon, *n.* A point (marked ;), used in writing and printing.

Sĕm-i-dī-ăm'e-ter, *n.* Half a diameter. [a half moon.

Sĕm-i-lū'nar, *a.* In form like

Sĕm'i-nal, *a.* Pertaining to seed: original: radical.

Sĕm'i-na-ry, *n.* A place of education: a college: academy: school. — *a.* Pertaining to seed.

Sĕm'i-quā'ver, *n.* A note of half the duration of the quaver.

Sĕm'i-tōne, *n.* Half a tone.

Sĕm'i-vow'el, *n.* A sound intermediate between a vowel and consonant, or the sign representing such a sound, as *w* and *y*. [ing.

Sĕm-pi-tĕr'nal, *a.* Everlast-

Sĕmp'stress, *n.* See *Seamstress.*

Sĕn'ate, *n.* A council of senators; the upper branch of a legislature. [a senate.

Sĕn'a-tor, *n.* A member of

Sĕn-a-tō'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to, or becoming, a senator.

Sĕn'a-tor-ship, *n.* The office or dignity of a senator.

Sĕnd, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SENT.] To cause to go; to dispatch: to transmit.

Se-nĕs'çençe, *n.* A growing old: decay by time.

Sĕn'es-çhal (sĕn'e-shal), *n.* Steward. [age: doting.

Sē'nīle, *a.* Belonging to old

Se-nīl'i-ty, *n.* State of being senile: old age: dotage.

Sēn'ior (sēn'yur), *n.* One older than another: an aged person. — *a.* Older in age or office. [age or office.

Sēn-iŏr'i-ty, *n.* Priority in

Sĕn'nà, *n.* A plant the leaves of which are used as a cathartic. [week.

Sĕn'night (sĕn'nit), *n.* A

Sen-sā'tion, *n.* Perception by the senses; state of excited interest.

Sen-sā'tion-al, *a.* Attended by, or fitted to excite, great interest.

Sĕnse, *n.* Faculty by which external objects are perceived: sensation: discernment: opinion: meaning.

Sĕnse'less, *a.* Wanting sense; foolish: stupid.

Sĕn'si-bil'i-ty, *n.* Capability of sensation; acuteness of perception.

Sĕn'si-ble, *a.* Capable of perceptions: perceptible by the senses. — SYN. Intelligent; wise: judicious.

Sĕn'si-bly, *adv.* Perceptibly; with good sense [or feeling.

Sĕn'si-tive, *a.* Having sense

Sĕn'si-tive-ness, *n.* State of being sensitive.

Sĕn'su-al (sĕn'shu-), *a.* Affecting the senses; carnal; voluptuous.

Sĕn'su-al-ĭsm (-shu-), *n.* A state of subjection to sensual feelings or appetites

Sĕn'su-al-ist (-shu-), *n.* One devoted to sensuality.

Sĕn'su-ăl'i-ty (-shu-), *n.* Free indulgence in carnal or sensual pleasures.

Sĕnt, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Send.*

Sĕn'tençe, *n.* A judgment pronounced: doom: a short saying: a maxim: a period in writing. — *v. t.* To doom; to condemn.

Sen-tĕn'tial, *a.* Comprising sentences. [pithy.

Sen-tĕn'tious, *a.* Short and

Sĕn'tient, *a.* Having the faculty of sensation and perception.

Sĕn'ti-ment, *n.* A thought prompted by feeling: sensibility: opinion: a toast.

Sĕn ti-mĕnt'al, *a.* Abounding with sentiment; affectedly tender.

Sĕn ti-mĕnt'al-ĭst, *n.* One who affects fine feelings.

Sĕn'ti-men-tăl'i-ty, *n.* Affectation of sensibility.

Sĕn'ti-nel, } *n.* A soldier on
Sĕn'try, } guard.

Sĕn'try-bŏx, *n.* A box to shelter a sentinel.

Sĕp'a-ra-ble, *a.* Capable of being separated.
Sĕp'a-rāte, *v.* To disunite; to divide; to withdraw.
Sĕp'a-rate, *a.* Divided; disconnected; distinct; single.
Sĕp'a-rate-ly, *adv.* Singly; distinctly.
Sĕp'a-rā'tion, *n.* A disjunction; disunion; divorce.
Sĕp'a-rā'tist, *n.* A dissenter; a seceder.
Sē'poy, *n.* A native of India in the military service of Europeans.
Sept-ăn'gu-lar, *a.* Having seven angles.
Sep-tĕm'ber, *n.* The ninth month of the year.
Sĕp'ten-a-ry, *a.* Consisting of seven.
Sep-tĕn'ni-al, *a.* Returning or happening every seventh year; lasting seven years.
Sĕp'tic, } *a.* Tending to
Sĕp'tic-al, } produce putrefaction.
Sĕp'tu-a-ġe-nā'ri-an, *n.* A person seventy years old.
Sĕp'tu-a-ġint, *n.* A Greek version of the Old Testament.
Sĕp'tu-ple, *a.* Seven times as much.
Sĕp'ul-cher } (29), *n.* A
Sĕp'ul-chre } grave; a tomb.
Se-pŭl'chral, *a.* Relating to burial; deep; grave; hollow.
Sĕp'ul-tūre, *n.* The act of burying a human being.
Se-quā'cioŭs, *a.* Following.
Sē'quel, *n.* A succeeding part; consequence; event.
Sē'quençe, *n.* Order of following; succession; series.
Sē'quent, *a.* Following.
Se-quĕs'ter, } *v. t.* To seize
Se-quĕs'trāte, } and hold for a time; to set apart.
Sĕq'ues-trā'tion, *n.* Act of sequestering.
Sĕq'ues-trā'tor, *n.* One who sequesters, or has the keeping of sequestered property.
Sē'quin, *n.* A gold coin of Italy, and also of Turkey.
Se-răgl'io (se-răl'yo), *n.* Palace of the Turkish sultan; a harem.
Sĕr'aph (25), *n.* An angel of the highest order.
Se-răph'ic, *a.* Angelic; pure.
Sĕr'a-phīne, *n.* A kind of reed-organ.
Sĕr'a-phim, *n. pl.* of *Seraph.*
Sĕr'e-nāde', *n.* Music performed at night in the open air in compliment to some one. — *v. t.* To entertain with a serenade.
Se-rēne', *a.* Calm; quiet; peaceful; a title of honor.
Se-rĕn'i-ty, *n.* Calmness; clearness.
Sĕrf (18), *n.* A slave employed in husbandry.
Sĕrġe, *n.* A thin woolen stuff.
Ser'ġeant (sär'jent *or* sĕr'jent), *n.* A non-commissioned military officer; a lawyer of high rank.
Sē'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to a series. — *n.* A tale or other writing, issued in a series of numbers.
Sē'riēs (*or* sē'rĭ-ēz), *n.* Order; succession; course.
Sē'ri-oŭs, *a.* Sober; grave; earnest; weighty.
Sĕr'mon, *n.* A discourse grounded on a text of Scripture.
Sĕr'mon-īze, *v. i.* To write or preach a sermon.
Se-rōōn', *n.* A package of skins for drugs, &c.
Se-rŏs'i-ty, *n.* The thin, watery part of blood.
Sē'roŭs, *a.* Consisting of serum; thin; watery.
Sĕr'pent, *n.* A creeping animal; a snake; a firework.
Sĕr'pent-īne, *a.* Winding, as a serpent; sinuous.
Sĕr'rate, *a.* Notched on the edge, like a saw.
Sē'rum, *n.* Thin part of the blood
Sĕrv'ant, *n.* One who serves, or labors for, another.
Sĕrve, *v. t.* To work for; to obey; to contribute to; to treat. — *v. i.* To perform duties; to suit; to be of use.
Sĕrv'ĭçe, *n.* Duty of a servant; military duty; office; benefit; use; set of vessels used at table.
Sĕrv'ĭçe-a-ble, *a.* Doing service; beneficial.
Sĕrv'ile, *a.* Slavish; cringing.
Ser-vĭl'i-ty, *n.* Mean submissiveness; obsequiousness.
Sĕrv'i-tor, *n.* A servant; an attendant.
Sĕrv'i-tūde, *n.* Slavery; thraldom; dependence.
Sĕs'sion (sĕsh'un), *n.* A meeting or sitting of a public body.
Sĕss'-pōōl, *n.* A hollow in the earth for sediment from drains.
Sĕt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SET.] To place; to put; to fix; to regulate. — *v. i.* To descend below the horizon. — *n.* A number of things suited to each other; an assortment. — *p. a.* Fixed; firm; regular; prescribed.
Se-tā'ceoŭs, *a.* Bristly; hairy.
Sĕt'-ŏff, *n.* An account set against another; offset.
Sē'ton, *n.* A twist of thread, or a few horse-hairs, to keep a wound open.
Se-tōse', } *a.* Set with bris-
Sē'toŭs, } tles; bristly.
Set-tee' (18), *n.* A long seat with a back.
Sĕt'ter, *n.* A sporting dog of the hound kind.
Sĕt'tle, *n.* A long bench with a back. — *v. t.* To establish; to determine. — *v. i.* To subside; to sink.
Sĕt'tle-ment, *n.* Act of settling; adjustment; a place settled; a colony; jointure.
Sĕt'tler, *n.* One who settles; a colonist.
Sĕt'-tọ, *n.* A conflict.
Sĕv'en, *a.* Six and one.
Sĕv'en-nĭght (sĕn'nĭt), *n.* A week.
Sĕv'enth, *a.* Next after the sixth; ordinal of seven. — *n.* One part in seven; a musical interval.
Sĕv'en-teen, *n.* Ten and seven.
Sĕv'en-ty, *a.* Seven times ten.
Sĕv'er, *v. t.* To part violently; to disjoin.
Sĕv'er-al, *a.* Separate; more than two, but not many; divers; sundry.

Sĕv'er-al-ly, *adv.* Separately.
Sĕv'er-al-ty, *n.* A state of separation. [partition.
Sĕv'er-ançe, *n.* Separation;
Se-vēre', *a.* Very strict; stern; cruel; painful; extreme.
Se-vĕr'i-ty, *n.* State of being severe; harshness; rigor; austerity; strictness.
Sew (so), *v. t.* To unite with needle and thread. [sews.
Sew'er (sō'er), *n.* One who
Sew'er (sū'er), *n.* A passage under ground for water.
Sĕx, *n.* Distinction of male and female; womankind.
Sĕx'a-ġe-nā'ri-an, *n.* A person of sixty years of age.
Sex-ăġ'e-na-ry, or Sĕx'a-ġe-na-ry, *a.* Pertaining to the number sixty; proceeding by sixties.
Sĕx'a-ġĕs'i-mȧ, *n.* Second Sunday before Lent.
Sex-ăn̲'gu-lar, *a.* Having six angles.
Sex-ĕn'ni-al, *a.* Happening once in, or lasting, six years.
Sĕx'tant, *n.* Sixth part of a circle; instrument for measuring angular distances.
Sĕx'tile, *n.* Aspect of planets sixty degrees apart.
Sĕx'ton, *n.* An under officer of a church.
Sĕx'tu-ple, *a.* Six times as much; having six parts.
Sĕx'u-al (sĕk'shu̲-), *a.* Pertaining to, or distinguishing, sex.
Shăb, *v. i.* To play mean tricks; to act shabbily.
Shăb'bi-ly, *adv.* In a mean manner; raggedly.
Shăb'bi-ness, *n.* Quality of being shabby; meanness.
Shăb'by, *a.* Worn; ragged; mean; paltry; despicable.
Shăck'le (shăk'l), *v. t.* To fetter; to chain; to bind.
Shăck'leş (shăk'lz), *n. pl.* Fetters or handcuffs.
Shăd, *n. sing. & pl.* A kind of fish much prized for food.
Shăd'dock (5), *n.* A tree and its fruit, a species of orange.
Shāde, *n.* Interception of light; obscurity; a screen; a spirit; degree of cold; (*pl.*) place of the dead. — *v. t.* To screen from light; to obscure. [ing shady.
Shā'di-ness, *n.* State of be-
Shăd'ōw, *n.* A figure formed by the interception of light; a mystical representation; a type; phantom. — *v. t.* To cloud; to darken; to represent faintly.
Shăd'ōw-y, *a.* Full of shade.
Shā'dy, *a.* Sheltered from the glare of light.
Shăft, *n.* An arrow; straight cylindrical part of any thing; passage into a mine; thills of a chaise; a long axis in machinery.
Shăg, *n.* Rough, wooly hair; cloth with a long, coarse nap. — *a.* Hairy; rough. — *v. t.* To make hairy or rough.
Shăg'ġed, } *a.* Hairy; rough.
Shăg'ġy, } with long wool or hair. [being shaggy.
Shăg'ġi-ness, *n.* State of
Sha-green', *n.* A kind of leather prepared from the skins of horses, mules, &c.
Shäh, *n.* A Persian king.
Shāke, *v. t.* [*imp.* SHOOK; *p. p.* SHAKEN.] To agitate; to cause to tremble or to doubt; to trill. — *v. i.* To be agitated; to quake. — *n.* Vibratory motion.
Shāk'er, *n.* One who shakes; one of a religious sect.
Shāle, *n.* A kind of fine-grained slaty rock.
Shăll. An auxiliary verb, used in forming the future tense. [worsted stuff.
Shal-lōōn', *n.* A kind of
Shăl'lop, *n.* A kind of large boat with two masts.
Shăl'low, *a.* Not deep; shoal; simple. — *n.* A place where the water is not deep.
Shălt. *Second person* of *Shall.*
Shăm, *n.* False pretense; imposture. — *a.* False; counterfeit. — *v. t.* To pretend; to deceive; to imitate; to counterfeit.
Shăm'ble, *v. i.* To walk awkwardly and unsteadily, as if the knees were weak; to shuffle; to counterfeit.
Shăm'bleş, *n. pl.* A place where butchers kill or sell meat.
Shăm'bling, *n.* A shuffling gait. — *a.* Shuffling along.
Shāme, *n.* Sense or cause of disgrace; reproach. — *v. t.* To make ashamed.
Shāme'façed (-fāst), *a.* Bashful; diffident; modest.
Shāme'ful, *a.* Disgraceful; scandalous; ignominious.
Shāme'less, *a.* Destitute of shame; impudent.
Shăm'my, *n.* See *Chamois.*
Sham-pōō', } *v. t.* To rub
Çham-pōō', } and press the limbs of after warm bathing; to wash thoroughly the head of.
Shăm'rŏck, *n.* White clover.
Shăn̲k, *n.* The bone of the leg; lower joint of the leg; long part of a tool.
Shăn'ty, *n.* A rude hut.
Shāpe, *v. t.* [*imp.* SHAPED; *p. p.* SHAPED or SHAPEN.] To form; to give form or figure to; to fashion; to adjust. — *n.* External form or figure; make; appearance.
Shāpe'less, *a.* Wanting regularity of form.
Shāpe'ly, *a.* Well formed; symmetrical.
Shärd, *n.* A fragment; a shell.
Shâre, *n.* A part; a portion; a plow-iron. — *v. t.* To apportion; to divide; to partake with others. — *v. i.* To have part.
Shâre'-hōld'er, *n.* One who holds a share in a joint fund or property.
Shärk, *n.* A voracious sea-fish. — *v. i.* To play the petty thief; to cheat; to trick.

Shark.

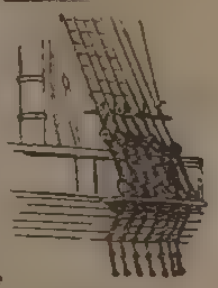
Shärp, *a.* Having a thin edge or a fine point; keen; acute; sour; acid. — *v. t.* To make sharp; to sharpen. — *v. i.* To grow sharp.

Shärp'en, *v. t.* or *i.* To make or grow sharp. [swindler.
Shärp'er, *n.* A cheat; a
Shärp'ly, *adv.* In a sharp manner; keenly; acutely; severely; violently.
Shärp'ness, *n.* Keenness of edge or point; acuteness.
Shärp'-sĕt, *n.* Very hungry.
Shăt'ter, *v. t.* To break in pieces; to disorder. — *v. i.* To be broken into fragments; (*pl.*) broken pieces; fragments.
Shāve, *v. t.* [*imp.* SHAVED; *p. p.* SHAVED, SHAVEN.] To cut or pare off; to defraud. — *n.* To use a razor; to cut closely; to cheat.
Shāv'er, *n.* One who shaves; a sharp dealer; a boy.
Shāv'ing, *n.* A thin slice pared off.
Shawl, *n.* A cloth to cover the neck and shoulders.
Shawm, *n.* An instrument of music formerly in use.
Shē, *pron. fem.*, standing for the name of female.
Shēaf (20), *n.* A bundle of stalks of grain; any bundle.
Shēar, *v. t.* [*imp.* SHEARED; *p. p.* SHEARED or SHORN.] To cut or clip from the surface; to reap.
Shēars, *n. pl.* A cutting instrument with two blades; an apparatus for raising heavy weights. [bard.
Shēath, *n.* A case; a scab-
Shēathe, *v. t.* To put into a sheath or case; to cover or line. [ship's bottom.
Shēath'ing, *n.* Covering of a
Shēave, *n.* A wheel in a pulley.
Shĕd, *n.* A slight building; an out-building. — *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHED.] To emit; to spill; to cast off. [dor.
Sheen, *n.* Brightness; splen-
Sheen'y, *a.* Bright.
Sheep (24), *n. sing.* and *pl.* An animal that furnishes wool. [sheep.
Sheep'-cŏt, *n.* A pen for
Sheep'-fōld, *n.* A fold or inclosure for sheep.
Sheep'ish, *a.* Like a sheep; timorous; bashful; modest.
Sheep's'-ēye, *n.* A sly, diffident, loving look.
Sheer, *a.* Clear; unmingled; simple; perpendicular. — *v. i.* To deviate from a course. — *n.* The bend of a ship's deck.
Sheet, *n.* A cloth for a bed; a broad piece of paper. — *v. t.* To fold up in, or cover as with, a sheet.
Sheet'-ăn'chor, *n.* The largest anchor; last refuge.
Sheet'ing, *n.* Cloth for sheets.
Shĕk'el, *n.* A Jewish coin, worth about 62½ cents.
Shĕl'drāke, *n.* A species of duck.
Shĕlf, *n.* (*pl.* Shĕlves, 20.) A board supported in some way and designed to lay things on; a bank or rock under water. [shoals.
Shĕlf'y, *a.* Full of rocks and
Shĕll, *n.* A hard covering; a bomb. — *v. t.* or *i.* To remove or cast the shell.
Shĕll'-fĭsh, *n.* An aquatic animal covered with a shell.
Shĕl'ter, *n.* A protection; retreat; covert. — *v. t.* To cover; to protect; to shield.
Shĕlve, *v. i.* To slope. — *v. t.* To furnish with shelves; to put on a shelf.
Shĕlv'y, *a.* Abounding with rocks or sand-banks.
Shĕp'herd, *n.* A man who tends sheep.
Shĕp'herd-ess, *n.* A woman who has the care of sheep.
Shĕr'bet, *n.* A beverage of water, lemon-juice, and sugar. [shire or county.
Shĕr'iff, *n.* Chief officer of a
Shĕr'ry, *n.* A Spanish wine.
Shew (shō). See *Show*.
Shewn (shōn) *p. p.* of *Shew*.
Shĭb'bo-leth, *n.* Watchword or test-word of a party.
Shiēld, *n.* Armor for defense; a buckler; protection. — *v. t.* To protect; to defend.
Shĭft, *v. t.* or *i.* To transfer; to change; to find some expedient. — *n.* Evasion; artifice; expedient; a woman's under-garment.
Shĭft'less, *a.* Lacking in expedients; without capacity.
Shĭl'ling, *n.* A silver coin; sum of twelve pence.
Shĭn, *n.* Fore part of the leg, between the ankle and knee.
Shīne, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHINED or SHONE.] To emit rays of light; to be conspicuous. — *n.* Fair weather; brightness; splendor; a fancy.
Shĭn'gle, *n.* A thin board; loose pebbles; (*pl.*) a disease. — *v. t.* To cover with shingles; to cut, as hair, so that one portion overlaps another.
Shīn'ing, *a.* Bright in a high degree. — SYN. Brilliant; sparkling; radiant.
Shīn'y, *a.* Bright; luminous.
Shĭp, *n.* Any large sea-going vessel; esp. one that is square-rigged and has three masts.

Ship.

— *v. t.* To put on board a vessel of any kind. [a ship.
Shĭp'bōard, *adv.* On board of
Shĭp'-mās'ter, *n.* A master or captain of a ship.
Shĭp'ment, *n.* Act of shipping; that which is shipped.
Shĭp'ping, *n.* Ships in general; vessels collectively.
Shĭp'-shāpe, *adv.* In a seaman-like manner; hence, properly; well put.
Shĭp'wreck (-rĕk), *n.* Destruction of a ship at sea. — *v. t.* To destroy, as a ship at sea, by running on shore, &c. [builder of ships.
Shĭp'wrīght (-rīt), *n.* A
Shīre, or **Shĭre**, *n.* In *England*, a county.
Shīrk, *v. t.* To get off from; to slink away from.
Shīrt, *n.* A man's under-garment. — *v. t.* To cover with a shirt. [ment.
Shīve, *n.* A slice; a frag-

Shĭv'er, *n.* A little piece. — *v. t.* or *i.* To break into small pieces; to shatter; to cause to shake in the wind.
Shĭv'er-ing, *n.* A trembling or shaking.
Shĭv'er-y, *a.* Easily broken; trembling.
Shōal, *n.* A crowd, as of fishes; a sand-bank or bar. — *a.* Shallow. — *v. i.* To become more shallow.
Shōal'y, *a.* Full of shoals.
Shŏck, *n.* A sudden shake; concussion; a blow; offense; a pile of sheaves. — *v. t.* To strike with surprise, disgust, or terror.
Shŏck'ing, *a.* Striking as with horror; extremely offensive or disgusting.
Shŏd, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Shoe.*
Shoe (18), *n.* A covering or protection for the foot. — *v. t.* (11) [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHOD.] To put shoes on.
Shoe'-blăck, } *n.* One who
Shoe'-boy, } blacks shoes.
Shoe'māk-er (shōō'-), *n.* One who makes shoes. [*Shine.*
Shōne, or **Shŏne**, *imp.* of
Shook, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Shake.* — *n.* A bundle of staves, or of boards for a box.
Shōōt, *v. t.* or *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHOT.] To dart; to jut; to sprout; to discharge, as a gun. — *n.* A sprout or young branch.
Shōōt'er, *n.* One who, or that which, shoots; a gunner; a fire-arm.
Shŏp, *n.* A building for work or for trade. — *v. i.* To visit shops for goods.
Shŏp'-keep'er, *n.* A trader who sells in a shop
Shŏp'-lĭft'er, *n.* One who steals from a shop.
Shŏp'-lĭft'ing, *n.* Larceny committed in a shop.
Shŏp'ping, *n.* Act of visiting shops to purchase goods.
Shōre, *n.* Coast; land adjacent to water; a prop; a support. — *v. t.* To support by props.
Shorn, *p. p.* of *Shear.*
Shôrt, *a.* Not long; brief; scanty; deficient; brittle.
Shôrt'en, *v. t.* To make short or shorter.
Shôrt'en-ing, *n.* Act of contracting; something to make paste brittle.
Shôrt'-hănd, *n.* Abbreviated writing; stenography.
Shôrt'-līved, *a.* Being of short continuance.
Shôrt'ly, *adv.* Quickly; briefly; concisely.
Shôrt'ness, *n.* Quality of being short; brevity.
Shôrts, *n. pl.* Coarse part of meal; small clothes.
Shôrt'-sīght'ed (-sīt'-), *a.* Unable to see far.
Shŏt, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Shoot.* — *n.* Act of shooting; a small missile weapon; a reckoning or charge. [hog.
Shōte, *n.* A small or young
Shŏt'ten (shŏt'tn), *a.* Having cast the spawn; sprained.
Should (shŏŏd), *imp.* of *Shall*, denoting intention or duty.
Shōul'der, *n.* The joint that connects the arm with the body. — *v. t.* To take on the shoulder; to push or thrust rudely.
Shōul'der-blāde, *n.* The broad bone of the shoulder.
Shout, *v. i.* To utter a loud and sudden outcry. — *n.* A loud and sudden outcry.
Shŏve, *v. t.* or *i.* To push; to urge. — *n.* A push.
Shŏv'el (shŭv'l), *n.* A utensil for throwing earth, &c. — *v. t.* (8) To throw with a shovel.
Shōw, *v. t.* or *i.* [*imp.* SHOWED; *p. p.* SHOWED, SHOWN.] To exhibit; to display; to prove; to direct. — *n.* Exhibition; sight.
Shōw'-brēad, } *n.* Unleavened
Shew'-brēad, } bread placed before the Lord in the Jewish sanctuary.
Shŏw'er, *n.* One who shows.
Show'er, *n.* A temporary fall of rain. — *v. t.* or *i.* To rain in showers.
Show'er-y, *a.* Raining in showers.
Shōw'i-ly (13), *adv.* In a showy manner.
Shōwn, *p. p.* of *Show.*
Shōw'y, *a.* Making a show; fine.
Shrĕd, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHRED.] To cut into small pieces, esp. long and narrow pieces. — *n.* A long, narrow piece, cut or torn off.
Shrew (shrụ), *n.* An ill-tempered brawling woman.
Shrewd (shrụd), *a.* Sagacious; astute.
Shrew'ish (shrụ'-), *a.* Like a shrew; petulant.
Shrīēk, *v. i.* To utter a loud, shrill cry. — *n.* A loud, shrill cry; a scream.
Shrīke, *n.* A rapacious European bird. [sound.
Shrĭll, *a.* Sharp; piercing, as
Shrĭll'y, *adv.* Acutely.
Shrĭll'ness, *n.* Acuteness of sound. [shell-fish.
Shrĭmp, *n.* A long-tailed
Shrīne, *n.* A case or box, especially for sacred relics.
Shrĭnk, *v. i.* or *t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHRUNK.] To contract; to become or make less.
Shrĭnk'age, *n.* Act or measure of shrinking.
Shrĭv'el (8), *v. t.* or *i.* To contract into wrinkles
Shroud, *n.* A cover; a winding sheet; (*pl.*) a set of ropes reaching from the mast-head to the side of a vessel. — *v. t.* To cover; to shelter; to dress for the grave.


Shrouds.

Shrōve'-tīde, *n.* Confession-time; Tuesday before Lent.
Shrŭb, *n.* A low, dwarf tree; a drink.
Shrŭb'ber-y, *n.* A collection or plantation of shrubs.
Shrŭb'by, *a.* Full of shrubs; like a shrub.

Shrŭg, *v. t.* To draw up, as the shoulders. — *n.* A drawing up the shoulders.

Shrŭnk, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Shrink.*

Shŭck, *n.* A shell or covering; a husk or pod.

Shŭd'der, *n.* A trembling, as with horror. — *v. i.* To quake; to quiver.

Shŭf'fle, *v. t.* To change the relative position of, as of cards. — *v. i.* To prevaricate; to evade. — *n.* Act of shuffling; a change in cards; a trick.

Shŭf'fling, *n.* Evasion; trickery; irregular gait.

Shŭn, *v. t.* To avoid; to get out of the way of.

Shŭnt, *n.* A turn-off to a side rail; a switch. — *v. t.* To turn off to one side.

Shŭt, *v. t.* or *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SHUT.] To close; to prohibit; to bar.

Shŭt'ter, *n.* One who, or that which, shuts; a close cover.

Shŭt'tle, *n.* A weaver's instrument to shoot the threads of the woof between those of the warp.

Shŭt'tle-cŏck, *n.* An instrument used with a battledoor in play.

Shȳ, *a.* Shunning society; reserved. — SYN. Coy; timid.

Shȳ'ly (13), *adv.* In a timid manner; bashfully.

Shȳ'ness (13), *n.* Reserve; coyness; bashfulness.

Sĭb'i-lant, *a.* Hissing. — *n.* A letter uttered with a hissing sound.

Sĭb'i-lā'tion, *n.* A hissing sound.

Sĭb'yl, *n.* A pagan prophetess; a gypsy.

Sĭb'yl-līne, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a sibyl.

Sĭck (5), *a.* Afflicted with disease; ill; ailing; indisposed; disgusted.

Sĭck'en (sĭk'n), *v. t.* or *i.* To make or become sick.

Sĭck'ish, *a.* Exciting disgust.

Sĭck'le, *n.* A reaping-hook.

Sĭck'li-ness, *n.* State of being sickly; unhealthiness.

Sĭck'ly, *a.* Somewhat sick; unhealthy; infirm.

Sĭck'ness, *n.* A morbid state of the body; disease.

Sīde, *n.* The broad part of a thing; part of the body about the ribs; margin; edge; party; interest. — *a.* Lateral; indirect. — *v. i.* To lean to one party.

Sīde'bōard, *n.* A kind of table on one side of a room, to hold dinner utensils, &c.

Sīde'long, *a.* Lateral; oblique; not directly in front.

Sĭd'er-al, **Sī-dē're-al,** *a.* Pertaining to stars; starry.

Sīde'-săd'dle, *n.* A woman's saddle.

Sīde'wīse, *adv.* On one side.

Sī'dle, *v. i.* To go side foremost.

Siēge, *n.* Act of besetting a fortified place.

Sī'e-nīte, *n.* See *Syenite.*

Sĭ-ĕs'ta, *n.* A short sleep at noon or after dinner.

Sĭeve, *n.* A small utensil used for sifting.

Sĭft, *v. t.* To separate by means of a sieve.

Sĭft'er, *n.* One who, or that which, sifts.

Sīgh (sī), *v. i.* To emit breath audibly; to lament. — *n.* A deep breathing.

Sīght (sīt), *n.* Sense, act, or object of seeing; a show.

Sīght'less (sīt'-), *a.* Wanting sight.

Sīght'ly (sīt'-), *a.* Pleasing to the eye; conspicuous.

Sīgn (sīn), *n.* A token; mark; signal; symbol; proof; wonder; constellation. — *v. t.* To subscribe one's name to.

Sĭg'nal, *n.* A sign to give notice; a token. — *a.* Eminent; remarkable.

Sĭg'nal-īze, *v. t.* To make distinguished; to make a signal in regard to.

Sĭg'nal-ly, *adv.* Remarkably.

Sĭg'na-tūre, *n.* A name or mark signed or impressed

Sĭgn'er (sīn'er), *n.* One who subscribes his name.

Sĭg'net, *n.* A seal, especially a private royal seal.

Sig-nĭf'i-eançe, **Sig-nĭf'i-can-çy,** *n.* Importance; meaning; import; weight.

Sig-nĭf'i-eant, *a.* Expressive of some fact or meaning; important; weighty.

Sĭg'ni-fi-eā'tion, *n.* Meaning expressed by words or signs.

Sig-nĭf'i-ea-tĭve, *a.* Having or expressing meaning.

Sĭg'ni-fȳ, *v. t.* To make known. — *v. i.* To express meaning with force.

Sīgn'-pōst (sīn'-), *n.* A post on which a sign hangs.

Sī'lençe, *n.* Stillness; secrecy; quiet; muteness. — *v. t.* To still; to appease.

Sī'lent, *a.* Still; mute; quiet.

Sī'lex, **Sĭl'i-eă,** *n.* Silicic acid, or the substance of pure quartz.

Sĭ-lĭç'ie, *a.* Relating to flint or quartz.

Sī-lĭ'cioŭs (-lĭsh'us), *a.* Pertaining to silex; flinty.

Sĭlk, *n.* The fine, soft thread produced by the silk-worm, or cloth made of the thread.

Sĭlk'en, *a.* Made of silk; like silk; soft; silky.

Sĭlk'-worm (-wûrm), *n.* A larve that produces silk.

Sĭlk'y, *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling, silk; soft; silken.

Sĭll (1), *n.* Foundation timber of a house or window, &c.

Sĭl'la-bŭb, *n.* A liquor of wine or cider and milk.

Sĭl'li-ness, *n.* Want of sense.

Sĭl'ly, *a.* Weak in intellect and self-satisfied. — SYN. Simple; stupid.

Sĭlt, *n.* Mud deposited from running or standing water.

Sĭl'ver, *n.* A precious metal of a white color. — *a.* Made of, or like, silver. — *v. t.* To cover with silver.

Sĭl'ver-smĭth, *n.* One who works in silver.

Sĭl'ver-y, *a.* Resembling silver.

Sĭm'i-lar, *a.* Like; resembling.

Sĭm'i-lăr'i-ty, *n.* Resemblance; likeness.

Sĭm'i-lar-ly, *adv.* In a like manner.

Sĭm'i-le, *n.* Similitude.

Sĭ-mĭl'i-tūde, *n.* Comparison.
Sĭm'mer, *v. i.* To boil gently.
Sĭm'o-nī'ac-al, *a.* Guilty of, or consisting in, simony.
Sĭm'o-ny, *n.* The crime of buying or selling of church preferment.
Sī-mōom', *n.* A hot suffocating wind in Arabia, Syria, and the adjacent countries.
Sĭm'per, *v. i.* To smile in a silly manner. — *n.* An affected or silly smile.
Sĭm'ple, *a.* Plain; artless; single; unmingled; silly. — *n.* Something not mixed; a medicinal plant.
Sĭm'ple-ton (sĭm'pl- 10), *n.* A silly or foolish person.
Sim-plĭç'i-ty, *n.* Plainness; artlessness; singleness.
Sĭm'pli-fi-çā'tion, *n.* Act of making simple.
Sĭm'pli-fy, *v. t.* To make simple, plain, or easy.
Sĭm'ply, *adv.* Without art; plainly; merely.
Sĭm'u-lāte, *v. t.* To counterfeit.
Sĭm'u-lā'tion, *a.* Hypocrisy.
Sī'mul-tā'ne-oŭs, *a.* Being or happening at the same time with something else.
Sī'mul-tā'ne-oŭs-ly, *adv.* At the same time.
Sĭn, *n.* A violation of divine law, or rule of duty. — *v. i.* To depart knowingly from a known rule of duty.
Sĭn'a-pĭsm, *n.* A poultice of pulverized mustard-seed.
Sĭnçe, *prep.* After. — *adv.* Before this or now; ago. — *conj.* From the time that; because; considering.
Sin-çēre', *a.* True; honest; undissembling; unfeigned.
Sin-çĕr'i-ty, *n.* Freedom from disguise; honesty
Sīne, *n.* A perpendicular line from one end of an arc to the diameter drawn through the other end.

Sine.

Sī'ne-cūre, *n.* Office or position with pay, but not requiring active labor.
Sĭn'ew (sĭn'yū), *n.* A tendon; muscle; strength. — *v. i.* To unite as with sinews.
Sĭn'ew-y, *a.* Strong; muscular; tendinous; brawny.
Sĭn'fŭl, *a.* Guilty of sin; unholy; wicked.
Sĭn'fŭl-ness, *n.* State of being sinful; wickedness.
Sĭng, *v. t.* or *i.* [*imp.* SANG, SUNG; *p. p.* SUNG.] To utter musical or melodious sounds.
Sĭnge, *v. t.* (11) To burn the external part of; to scorch. — *n.* A slight burn or scorching.
Sĭng'er, *n.* One skilled in singing.
Sĭng'ing, *n.* Act of uttering musical notes.
Sĭn'gle (sĭng'gl), *a.* Individual; separate; alone; unmarried; sincere. — *v. t.* To select; to separate.
Sĭn'gle-ness, *n.* Simplicity.
Sĭn'gly, *adv.* Individually; separately; only.
Sĭng'-sŏng, *n.* A drawling, monotonous tone.
Sĭn'gu-lar, *a.* Single; alone; not plural; particular; remarkable; rare; odd.
Sĭn'gu-lăr'i-ty, *n.* Peculiarity; oddity.
Sĭn'gu-lar-ly, *adv.* Peculiarly.
Sĭn'is-ter, *a.* Left; bad; unfair; unlucky.
Sĭn'is-troŭs, *a.* Being on, or inclined to, the left side; wrong; perverse.
Sĭnk, *v. i.* [*imp.* SUNK, SANK; *p. p.* SUNK.] To settle; to fall; to subside; to decline. — *v. t.* To immerse; to depress; to degrade. — *n.* A drain to carry off filth.
Sĭnk'ing-fŭnd, *n.* A fund to reduce a public debt.
Sĭn'less, *a.* Free from sin.
Sĭn'ner, *n.* A transgressor.
Sĭn'-ŏf'fer-ing, *n.* A sacrifice for sin.
Sĭn'u-ā'tion, *n.* A winding in and out.
Sĭn'u-ŏs'i-ty, *n.* Quality of winding in and out.
Sĭn'u-oŭs, *a.* Winding in and out; serpentine.
Sĭp, *n.* A slight taste, as of liquor. — *v. i.* or *t.* To drink a little.
Sī'phon, *n.* A bent tube for transferring liquor from one vessel to another.
Sīr, *n.* A title of address to a man; title of a baronet.
Sīre, *n.* Father; title of a king; male parent of a beast. — *v. t.* To generate.
Sī'ren, *n.* A mermaid noted for singing.
Sīr'loin, *n.* The loin of beef.
Sī-rŏc'co, *n.* A noxious southeast wind in Italy.
Sĭr'rah, *n.* A term of reproach; — addressed to men.
Sĭr'up, *n.* Vegetable juice boiled with sugar.
Sĭs'ter, *n.* A female born of the same parents or belonging to the same association.
Sĭs'ter-hŏŏd, *n.* A society of sisters.
Sĭs'ter-ly, *a.* Becoming a sister.
Sĭt, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SAT.] To rest on the haunches; to perch; to brood.
Sīte, *n.* A situation; local position.
Sĭt'ting, *n.* A session.
Sĭt'u-ate, Sĭt'u-ā'ted, *a.* Being in any condition.
Sĭt'u-ā'tion, *n.* Relative position, location, or condition; state; site.
Sĭx, *a.* Five and one.
Sĭx'pençe, *n.* Half a shilling.
Sĭx'teen, *a.* Ten and six.
Sĭx'teenth, *a.* The ordinal of sixteen.
Sĭxth, *a.* Next after the fifth: being one of six equal parts of any thing.
Sĭx'ty, *n.* & *a.* Six times ten; three-score.
Sīz'a-ble (11), *a.* Of a reasonable bulk.
Sī'zar, *n.* A student of rank below a pensioner. [*Eng.*]
Sīze, *n.* Bulk; quantity; a glutinous substance. — *v. t.* To adjust or arrange according to size; to cover or prepare with size
Sīz'y, *a.* Glutinous; ropy.
Skāte, *n.* A frame for the feet for sliding on ice. — *v. i.* To slide with skates.

Skein, *n.* A knot or number of knots of threads.

Skĕl'e-ton, *n.* The bones of an animal retained in their natural position; general structure.

Skĕp'tic, *n.* One who doubts, especially of revelation.

Skĕp'tic-al, *a.* Doubting.

Skĕp'ti-çĭşm, *n.* Doubt; uncertainty; universal doubt.

Skĕtch, *n.* An outline; a rough draught. — *v. t.* To trace by drawing outlines of.

Skĕtch'y, *a.* Like a sketch; incomplete.

Skew'er (skū'-), *n.* A pointed rod to fasten meat. — *v. t.* To fasten with skewers.

Skĭd, *n.* A short piece of timber; a slider. [boat.

Skĭff (1), *n.* A small, light

Skĭll, *n.* Familiar knowledge united to readiness of performance. — SYN. Dexterity; adroitness. — *v. i.* To know or be knowing.

Skĭlled, *a.* Having familiar knowledge. [boiler.

Skĭl'let, *n.* A small kind of

Skĭll'ful } (9), *a.* Qualified

Skĭl'fụl } with skill; experienced.

Skĭll'ful-ly, } *adv.* With

Skĭl'fụl-ly, } knowledge and dexterity.

Skĭm, *v. t.* or *i.* To take off scum or cream; to touch slightly. [take off scum.

Skĭm'mer, *n.* A utensil to

Skĭm'-mĭlk, *n.* Milk from which the cream has been skimmed, or taken.

Skĭn, *n.* Covering of the flesh; hide; rind. — *v. t.* To deprive of the skin. — *v. i.* To form a skin over.

Skĭn'-flĭnt, *n.* A miser; a niggard. [or of skin only.

Skĭn'ny, *a.* Consisting of skin,

Skĭp, *v. i.* To leap lightly. — *v. t.* To pass over or by. — *n.* A leap; a bound.

Skĭp'per, *n.* Master of a small trading vessel.

Skĭr'mĭsh, *n.* A slight fight in war. — *v. i.* To fight slightly or in small parties.

Skĭrt, *n.* A border; the loose lower part of a coat, of a woman's dress, or of some other garment.

Skĭt'tish, *a.* Shy; timorous.

Skĭt'tleş, *n. pl.* Nine-pins.

Skŭlk, *v. i.* To lurk; to hide.

Skŭll, *n.* The bony case that incloses the brain.

Skŭll'-căp, *n.* A close-fitting cap.

Skŭṇk, *n.* A fetid animal of North America.

Sky (19), *n.* The aërial region; the heavens.

Sky'-lĭght (-līt), *n.* A window in a roof or deck.

Sky'-sāil, *n.* A sail next above the royal.

Slăb, *n.* A thin piece of any thing, especially of stone; outside piece of a sawed log.

Slăb'ber (*colloq.* slŏb'ber), *v. i.* To slaver; to drivel.

Slăck (5), *a.* Lax; loose; relaxed; remiss; slow; tardy. — *n.* Part of a rope having no strain on it. — *v.* To loosen; to relax.

Slăck'en (slăk'n), *v.* To make or become slack; to relax; to be remiss or backward.

Slăck'ness, *n.* State of being slack; remissness.

Slăg, *n.* Dross of metal; vitrified cinders.

Slāin (14), *p. p.* of *Slay*.

Slāke, *v. t.* To quench, as thirst; to extinguish; to mix with water, and reduce to powder, as lime.

Slăm, *v. t.* To shut with force. — *n.* A violent shutting or striking.

Slăn'der, *v. t.* To injure by false reports. — SYN. To defame; vilify; calumniate. — *n.* False report maliciously uttered; defamation.

Slăn'der-oŭs, *a.* Defamatory; calumnious.

Slăng, *n.* Low, vulgar, unauthorized language.

Slănt, *v. t.* or *i.* To slope; to lie or turn obliquely.

Slănt'ing, *a.* Sloping; inclining; oblique.

Slăp, *v. t.* To strike with the open hand. — *n.* A blow with the open hand, or with something flat and broad.

Slăsh, *v. t.* To cut in long cuts. — *v. n.* To strike violently and at random with an edged instrument. — *n.* A long incision.

Slăt, *n.* A narrow strip of board for various purposes.

Slāte, *n.* A kind of dark stone, or a thin flat piece of it. — *v. t.* To cover with slate.

Slăt'tern, *n.* A woman negligent of her dress or house.

Slăt'tern-ly, *a* Negligent; sluttish. [like, slate.

Slāt'y, *a.* Consisting of, or

Slaugh'ter (slaw'ter), *n.* Destruction of life; massacre; carnage. — *v. t.* To kill; to slay; to butcher.

Slaugh'ter-house (slaw'-), *n.* Place for butchering cattle.

Slaugh'ter-oŭs (slaw'-), *a.* Murderous; destructive.

Slāve, *n.* A person held in bondage; a drudge. — *v. i.* to drudge; to toil

Slāv'er, *n.* A slave-ship.

Slăv'er, *n.* Spittle driveling from the mouth. — *v. i.* To emit spittle. — *v. t.* To smear with spittle issuing from the mouth.

Slāv'er-y, *n.* State of a slave; bondage; thralldom.

Slāv'ish, *a.* Servile; mean.

Slāy, *v. t.* [*imp.* SLEW; *p. p.* SLAIN.] To put to death. — SYN. To kill; destroy; slaughter; butcher.

Slāy'er, *n.* One who kills.

Slĕa'zy, *a.* Thin; flimsy.

Slĕd, *n.* A carriage on runners for carrying heavy burdens on the snow; a light seat on runners for sliding on snow. — *v. t.* To convey on a sled.

Slĕd'ding, *n.* Act of transporting on a sled; snow enough for sleds.

Slĕdġe, *n.* A large hammer; a sled; a sleigh.

Sleek, *a.* Smooth, soft, and glossy. — *v. t.* To make smooth, soft, and glossy.

Sleek'ness, *n.* Smoothness and glossiness of surface.
Sleep, *n.* Slumber; repose; rest. — *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SLEPT.] To rest with the voluntary exercise of the powers of body and mind suspended.
Sleep'er, *n.* One who sleeps; a timber for the support of a rail or some superstructure.
Sleep'i-ness, *n.* Drowsiness.
Sleep'less, *a.* Having no sleep; wakeful; excited.
Sleep'less-ness, *n.* Want of sleep. [drowsy.
Sleep'y, *a.* Disposed to sleep;
Sleet, *n.* Rain and snow or hail falling together. [arm.
Sleeve, *n.* Covering of the
Sleigh (slā), *n.* A vehicle for traveling on snow.
Sleigh'ing (slā'-), *n.* Act of riding in a sleigh; state of snow with respect to riding in a sleigh.
Sleight (slīt), *n.* An artful trick; dexterity.
Slĕn'der, *a.* Thin and comparatively long; weak
Slĕn'der-ness, *n.* Smallness of diameter; slightness.
Slĕpt, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Sleep.*
Slew (slū), *imp.* of *Slay*
Sley, *v. t* To part and arrange in a reed, as threads.
Slīçe, *n.* A thin piece cut off. — *v. t.* To cut off a thin, broad piece from.
Slīde, *v. i* or *t.* [*imp.* SLID; *p. p.* SLID, SLIDDEN.] To move along the surface; to slip. — *n.* A smooth, easy passage on something.
Slight (slīt), *a.* Unimportant; weak; trifling; slender. — *n.* Neglect. — *v. t.* To treat with neglect; to disregard.
Slīght'ly (slīt'-), *adv.* Superficially.
Slī'ly. See *Slyly.* [slight.
Slīm, *a.* Slender; weak;
Slīme, *n.* Soft, moist, adhesive earth. [glutinous.
Slīm'y, *a.* Viscous; clammy;
Slĭng, *n.* A weapon for throwing stones; a throw; a kind of bandage. — *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SLUNG.] To hurl by a sling; to cast.
Slĭnk, *v.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SLUNK.] To steal or sneak away; to miscarry.
Slĭp, *v.* To slide involuntarily; to glide; to escape. — *n.* A sliding; mistake; twig; narrow piece; strip.
Slĭp'-knŏt (-nŏt), *n.* A knot that slips along the line on which it is made.
Slĭp'per, *n.* A kind of light shoe worn in undress.
Slĭp'per-i-ness, *n.* State or quality of being slippery.
Slĭp'per-y, *a.* Smooth; glib; apt to slip away; unstable.
Slĭp'shŏd, *a.* Wearing shoes down at the heels; careless.
Slĭt, *n.* A long cut or rent. — *v. t.* [*imp.* SLIT; *p. p.* SLIT, SLITTED.] To divide lengthwise; to rend or cut.
Slĭt'ting-mĭll, *n.* A mill where iron bars are slit into nail-rods, &c.
Slĭv'er, or **Slī'ver**, *v. t.* To divide into thin pieces. — *n.* A long slice cut or torn off.
Slŏb'ber, *v. n.* See *Slabber.*
Slŏe (27), *n.* Fruit of the black thorn.
Slŏop, *n.* A kind of vessel having one mast only.

Sloop.

Slŏp, *n.* Water carelessly spilled. — *pl.* dirty water; ready-made clothes. — *v. t.* To cause to overflow; to spill.
Slŏpe, *n.* Direction downward; a declivity or acclivity. — *v.* To form with a slope; to be inclined.
Slŏp'py, *a.* Wet and dirty.
Slŏt, *n.* A slit or aperture in a plate of metal.
Slŏth, or **Slŏth**, *n.* Sluggishness; laziness; a slow-moving animal of South America, living in trees.
Slŏth'ful, or **Slŏth'ful**, *a.* Lazy; sluggish; indolent.
Slouch, *n.* A hanging down. — *v.* To hang down; to depress; to have a clownish look or manner. [place.
Slough (slou), *n.* A miry
Slough (slŭf), *n.* Cast skin of a serpent; part that separates from a sore.
Slŏv'en (*or* slŭv'n), *n.* A man habitually careless of dress and neatness.
Slŏv'en-li-ness (*or* slŭv'n-), *n.* Habitual want of cleanliness.
Slŏv'en-ly (*or* slŭv'n-), *a.* Negligent of dress or neatness; loose; disorderly.
Slōw, *a.* Not fast or quick; not prompt. — SYN. Tardy; slothful; inactive. [dily.
Slōw'ly, *adv.* Not quick; tar-
Slōw'ness, *n.* Quality of being slow; deliberation.
Slūe, *v. t.* To turn about a fixed point.
Slŭg, *n.* A drone; a slow or lazy fellow; a kind of snail.
Slŭg'gard, *n.* A person habitually lazy; a drone. [lazy.
Slŭg'gish, *a.* Habitually
Slŭice, *n.* A stream of water issuing through a floodgate; a floodgate.
Slŭm'ber, *v. i.* To sleep lightly; to doze. — *n.* Light sleep; repose.
Slŭmp, *v. i.* To sink through or in, as when walking on ice or snow.
Slŭng, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Sling.*
Slŭnk, *imp.* & *p. p* of *Slink.*
Slŭr, *v. t.* To soil; to sully; to pass lightly; to perform in a smooth, gliding manner. — *n.* Stain; slight disgrace or reproach; innuendo; a mark [⁀ or ⁀] connecting notes to be sung to the same syllable.
Slŭt, *n.* An untidy woman; a slattern; a female dog.
Slŭt'tish, *a.* Negligent; dirty; slatternly. [crafty.
Slȳ (13), *a.* Artful; cunning;
Slȳ-bōots, *n.* A sly person.
Slȳ'ly (13), *adv.* With art, cunningly; craftily. [sly.
Slȳ'ness, *n.* Quality of being
Smăck, *v. i.* To kiss loudly; to crack, as a whip; to

taste. — *n.* A loud kiss; taste; a small coasting or fishing vessel.

Small, *a.* Little; slender; weak. — *n.* The slender or narrow part of any thing.

Small'-ärms, *n. pl.* Muskets, rifles, or pistols.

Small'-beer, *n.* A kind of [weak beer.

Small'-pŏx, *n.* A contagious and eruptive disease.

Smalt, *n.* Blue glass ground [fine.

Smärt, *a.* Quick; active; brisk; sharp. — *n.* Quick, pungent, lively pain. — *v. i.* To have a keen pain.

Smärt'ly, *adv.* Briskly; sharply; wittily.

Smärt'ness, *n.* Quality of [being smart.

Smăsh, *v. t.* To dash to pieces. — *n.* A breaking to pieces.

Smăt'ter, *v. i.* To talk superficially or ignorantly.

Smăt'ter-ing, *n* Slight, superficial knowledge.

Smēar, *v. t.* To daub; to soil.

Smĕll, *v. t.* or *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SMELLED, or SMELT.] To perceive by the nose; to affect the nose. — *n.* Odor; scent; sense by which odors are perceived.

Smĕlt, *v. t.* To melt, as ore. — *n.* A small kind of fish. — *v. imp.* & *p. p.* of *Smell.*

Smīle, *v. i.* To look as when pleased or joyous. — *n.* A peculiar contraction of the face expressive of pleasure or kindness, &c.

Smīl'ing, *a.* Appearing gay.

Smĭrch, *v. t.* To cloud; to dirt; to soil.

Smĭrk, *v. i.* To look affectedly soft or kind. — *n.* An affectedly soft or kind look.

Smīte, *v. t.* [*imp.* SMOTE; *p. p.* SMIT, SMITTEN.] To strike; to kill; to blast; to afflict. — *v. i.* To strike; to collide.

Smĭth, *n.* One who works in [metals

Smĭth'er-y, *n.* The work or workshop of a smith.

Smĭt'ten, *p. p.* of *Smite.*

Smŏck, *n.* A shift; a chemise.

Smōke, *n.* Exhalation from burning substances. — *v. i.* To emit smoke. — *v. t.* To hang in smoke; to use in smoking, as a pipe or cigar.

Smōk'er, *n.* One who smokes.

Smōk'y, *a.* Emitting smoke; like smoke; obscure.

Smol'der, **Smōul'der**, *v. i.* To waste away by slow combustion.

Smōoth, *a.* Even on the surface. — *v. t.* To make even.

Smōoth'ly, *adv.* Evenly; calmly; blandly.

Smōoth'ness, *n.* Evenness of surface; mildness of address; gentleness.

Smōte, *imp.* of *Smite.*

Smŏth'er, *v. t.* To suffocate. — *n.* A smoke; thick dust.

Smŭg'gle, *v. t.* To import without paying duties; to convey privately.

Smŭt, *n.* Soot; foul matter, or a spot made by it; a kind of fungus; mildew. — *v. t.* To mark with smut; to soil.

Smŭtch, *v. t.* To blacken [with smoke.

Smŭt'ti-ness, *n.* Soil from smoke; obscenity.

Smŭt'ty, *a.* Soiled; obscene.

Snăck, *n.* A share; equal part or portion.

Snăf'fle, *n.* A bridle consisting of a slender bit without branches.

Snăg, *n.* A short, rough branch; trunk of a large tree fixed at one end to the bottom of a river.

Snăg'ged, **Snăg'gy**, *a.* Full of snags or sharp points.

Snāil, *n.* A small reptile which moves very slowly; a sluggard.

Snāke, *n.* A serpent.

Snāke'rōot, *n.* One of several very different plants.

Snăp (7), *v.* To break short; to seize suddenly with the teeth; to crack. — *n.* Act of breaking suddenly.

Snăp'-drăg'on, *n.* A plant; a kind of game.

Snăp'pish, *a.* Apt to snap; petulant.

Snâre, *n.* Any thing which entraps; a noose. — *v. t.* To ensnare; to entangle.

Snärl, *v. t.* To entangle; to complicate. — *v. i.* To growl, as a dog. — *n.* Entanglement; an embarrassing difficulty.

Snătch, *v. t.* To seize hastily. — *n.* A hasty catch or seizing; a small fragment.

Snăth, *n.* Handle of a scythe.

Snēak (8), *v. i.* To creep slyly; to behave meanly; to hide. — *n.* A mean, sneaking fellow.

Snēak'ing, *a.* Mean; servile.

Sneer, *v. i.* To show contempt by laughing or by a look. — *n.* A scornful or contemptuous look.

Sneeze, *v. i.* To eject air violently through the nose. — *n.* A violent ejection of air through the nose.

Snĭff (1), *v. t.* or *i.* To draw air audibly up the nose.

Snĭck'er, **Snĭg'ger**, *v. i.* To laugh with catches of voice.

Snĭp, *v. t.* To cut off; to nip; [to clip.

Snīpe, *n.* A bird having a long, straight, slender bill.

Snĭv'el (snĭv'l), *n.* Mucous running from the nose. — *v. i.* (8) To run at the nose; to cry, as children.

Snŏb, *n.* A vulgar person who apes gentility; an upstart.

Snŏb'bish, *a.* Relating to, or like, a snob.

Snōōze, *v. i.* To doze; to drowse. — *n.* A short sleep; a nap; slumber.

Snōre, *v. i.* To breathe with a rough, hoarse noise in sleep. — *n.* A breathing with a loud noise in sleep.

Snōr'ing, *n.* A loud, hoarse breathing in sleep.

Snôrt, *v. i.* To force air through the nose with a noise.

Snŏt, *n.* Mucus from or in [the nose.

Snout, *n.* The long nose of a beast; end of a pipe.

Snōw, *n.* Frozen vapor which falls in flakes. — *v. i.* To fall in flakes.

Snōw'-ball, *n.* A round mass or lump of snow.

Snōw'-bĕr'ry, *n.* A shrub with small white berries.
Snōw'-drŏp, *n.* A bulbous plant bearing white flowers.
Snōw'-shoe, *n.* A light frame for the foot, to enable a person to walk on snow.
Snōw'y, *a.* Full of snow; white as snow; pure.
Snŭb, *v. t.* To check or rebuke sarcastically. — *n.* A reprimand; a rebuke.
Snŭff (1), *n.* Burnt wick of a candle; powdered tobacco. — *v. t.* To crop, as the burnt end of the wick of a candle; to inhale; to smell. — *v. i.* To draw air forcibly into the nose.
Snŭff'bŏx, *n.* A small box for snuff.
Snŭff'erş (9), *n. pl.* An instrument to snuff candles.
Snŭf'fle, *v. i.* To speak through the nose.
Snŭg, *a.* Lying close; private; compact and comfortable.
Snŭg'gle, *v. i.* To lie close for convenience or warmth.
Snŭg'ly, *adv.* Closely; safely.
Sō, *adv.* Thus; in like manner or degree; very.
Sōak, *v. t.* or *i.* To steep or be steeped; to drench.
Sōap, *n.* A compound of oil or fat, and an alkali or oxide used in washing. — *v. t.* To rub with soap.
Sōap'-boil'er, *n.* One who makes soap.
Sōap'stone, *n.* A soft mineral feeling soapy to the touch.
Sōap'-sŭdş, *n.* Water impregnated with soap.
Sōap'y, *a.* Covered with, or like, soap.
Sōar, *v. i.* To mount on the wing; to fly aloft. — *n.* A towering flight.
Sōb, *v. i.* To sigh convulsively. — *n.* A convulsive sigh.
Sō'ber, *a.* Serious; grave; temperate; not intoxicated. — *v. t.* To make sober.
Sō'ber-ly, *adv.* Seriously; gravely; temperately.
So-brī'e-ty, *n.* Habitual temperance; gravity.
Sō'brĭ-quĕt' (sō'bre-kā'), *n.* A nickname.
Sō'cia-bĭl'i-ty (-sha-), *n.* Disposition for society or conversation.
Sō'cia-ble (-sha-), *a.* Ready to converse; familiar.
Sō'cia-bly (-sha-), *adv.* Conversably; familiarly.
Sō'cial (sō'shal), *a.* Pertaining to, or fond of, society.
Sō'cial-işm, *n.* Doctrine that a community of interests is the best form of society.
So-çī'e-ty, *n.* Union of persons in one interest; fellowship; companionship; an association; company.
So-çĭn'i-an, *n.* A follower of Socinus, who denied the Trinity, deity of Christ, &c.
Sŏck, *n.* A shoe for a comic actor; a short stocking.
Sŏck'et, *n.* An opening into which any thing is fitted.
Sŏd, *n.* Earth filled with roots of grass. — SYN. Turf; clod; sward. — *v. t.* To cover with sods; to turf.
Sō'dà, *n.* An alkali, forming the basis of common salt.
Sŏd'den, *p. p.* of *Seethe.*
Sŏd'er, *v. t.* To unite with a metallic cement; to solder. — *n.* Metallic cement.
Sō'fà (18), *n.* A long, stuffed, ornamental seat.
Sŏf'fit, *n.* A ceiling.
Sŏft, *a.* Easily yielding; gentle; tender; delicate; weak.
Sŏft'en (sŏf'n), *v. t.* or *i.* To make or become soft.
Sŏft'ly, *adv.* Tenderly; gently; silently.
Sŏft'ness, *n.* Quality of being soft; tenderness. [water.
Sŏg'gy, *a.* Soaked with
Soil, *v. t.* To daub; to stain; to make dirty. — *n.* Upper stratum of earth; mold; compost; manure; country.
Soirée (swą-rā'), *n.* An evening party.
Sō'journ, *v. i.* To dwell for a time. — *n.* Temporary abode.
Sō'journ-er, *n.* A temporary resident, as a traveler.
Sōl (1), *n.* A note in music.
Sŏl'açe, *v. t.* To give comfort to. — SYN. To comfort; cheer; assuage; relieve. — *n.* Comfort in grief.
Sō'lar, *a.* Pertaining to, or proceeding from, the sun.
Sōld, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Sell.*
Sŏl'der, *v. t.* To unite with a fusible metallic cement. — *n.* A fusible metallic composition for uniting the surfaces of metals.
Sōl'dier (sōl'jer), *n.* One who is engaged in military service; a warrior.
Sōl'dier-ly (sōl'jer-), *a.* Like a good soldier; warlike; martial.
Sōl'dier-y (sol'jer-), *n.* A [body of soldiers.
Sōle, *n.* Bottom of the foot or of a shoe or boot. — *v. t.* To furnish with soles. — *a.* Single; alone; solitary.
Sŏl'e-çĭşm, *n.* Impropriety in language; any absurdity.
Sōle'ly, *adv.* Singly; only.
Sŏl'emn (sŏl'em), *a.* Religiously grave; marked with solemnity; awful; grave; formal.
So-lĕm'ni-ty, *n.* Religious ceremony; a rite; gravity; seriousness.
Sŏl'em-ni-zā'tion, *n.* Act of solemnizing; celebration.
Sŏl'em-nīze, *v. t.* To celebrate in due form.
Sŏl'emn-ly (sŏl'em-), *adv.* With solemnity; gravely.
So-lĭç'it, *v. t.* To ask with earnestness. — SYN. To entreat; supplicate; implore.
So-lĭç'it-ā'tion, *n.* Entreaty.
So-lĭç'it-or, *n.* An advocate; an attorney. [careful.
So-lĭç'it-oŭs, *a.* Anxious;
So-lĭç'i-tūde, *n.* Anxiety; carefulness; concern.
Sŏl'id, *a.* Hard; firm; compact; sound. — *n.* A substance having a fixed form.
Sŏl'i-dăr'i-ty, *n.* Entire union of interests and responsibilities; fellowship.
So-lĭd'i-fy, *v. t.* To make solid or compact.
So-lĭd'i-ty, *n.* Firmness; hardness; density.

Sŏl'id-ly, *adv.* Compactly; firmly; densely.
So-lĭl'o-quīze, *v. i.* To utter a soliloquy.
So-lĭl'o-quy, *n.* A talking to one's self.
Sŏl'i-ta-ri-ness (13), *n.* Lack of company; loneliness.
Sŏl'i-ta-ry, *a.* Lonely; retired; single; sole.
Sŏl'i-tūde, *n.* Loneliness; a lonely place.
Sō'lo, *n.* A tune or air performed by one person.
Sŏl'stĭçe, *n.* The point in the ecliptic at which the sun is furthest from the equator.
Sol-stĭ'tial (-stĭsh'al), *a.* Belonging to, or happening at, a solstice.
Sŏl'u-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being soluble.
Sŏl'u-ble, *a.* Capable of being dissolved in a fluid.
So-lū'tion, *n.* Process of dissolving in a fluid; mixture resulting from it; explanation.
Sŏlv'a-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Ability to pay all just debts.
Sŏlv'a-ble (11), *a.* Capable of being solved.
Sŏlve, *v. t.* To explain; to unfold; to clear up.
Sŏlv'en-çy, *n.* Ability to pay all debts or just claims.
Sŏlv'ent, *a.* Able to pay debts; dissolving. — *n.* A fluid which dissolves any substance.
Sŏm'ber, } *a.* Dull; dusky;
Sŏm'bre, } dark; gloomy.
Sŏm'broŭs, *a.* Dark; gloomy.
Sŏme (sŭm), *a.* More or less; indicating a quantity or person unknown; certain.
Sŏme'bŏd-y (17), *n.* A person unknown or indeterminate; some person; one.
Sŏm'er-set (sŭm'-), *n.* A leap in which one turns heels over head.
Sŏme'how, *adv.* In one way or another.
Sŏme'thing, *n.* A thing indeterminate; a part.
Sŏme'tīmes, *adv.* Now and then; occasionally.
Sŏme'what (sŭm'hwŏt), *adv.* In some degree or quantity.
Som-năm'bu-lĭsm, *n.* Act of walking in sleep.
Som-năm'bu-lĭst, *n.* One who walks in sleep.
Som-nĭf'er-oŭs, } *a.* Causing,
Som-nĭf'ic, } or tending to cause, sleep.
Som-nĭl'o-quençe, *n.* Act of talking in sleep.
Som-nĭl'o-quĭst, *n.* One who talks in sleep.
Sŏm'no-lençe, *n.* Sleepiness.
Sŏm'no-lent, *a.* Inclined to sleep; sleepy.
Sŏn (sŭn), *n.* A male child or descendant.
So-nä'tà, *n.* A tune for one or two instruments.
Sŏng, *n.* A short poem to be sung.
Sŏng'ster, *n.* A singer; a bird that sings.
Sŏng'stress, *n.* A female singer.
Sŏn'net, *n.* A poem of fourteen lines, composed according to certain rules.
Sŏn'net-eer', *n.* A composer of sonnets or small poems.
So-nō'roŭs, *a.* Giving sound when struck; loud; resounding; high-sounding.
Sŏn'ship, *n.* State or character of a son; filiation.
Soōn, *adv.* In a little time; shortly; before long.
Sŏōt (*or* sōōt), *n.* A black substance formed by combustion. — *v. t.* To black with soot.
Soōth, *n.* Truth; reality.
Soōthe, *v. t.* To calm; to quiet.
Soōth'sāy, *v. t.* To foretell; to predict.
Soōth'sāy-er, *n.* A prophet.
Sŏōt'y (*or* sōōt'y), *a.* Relating to, or covered with, soot.
Sŏp, *n.* Food dipped in any liquid. — *v. t.* To steep or dip in liquor.
Sŏph'ĭsm, *n.* A fallacious argument; a fallacy.
Sŏph'ist, *n.* A captious or fallacious reasoner.
Sŏph'ist-er, *n.* A sophist; a student advanced, in England beyond the first, and in America beyond the second, year of his residence.
So-phĭst'ic-al, *a.* Fallacious.
So-phĭst'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a sophistical manner.
So-phĭst'ic-āte, *v. t.* To pervert; to corrupt.
Sŏph'ist-ry, *n.* Fallacious reasoning.
Sŏph'o-mōre, *n.* A student in college in his second year.
Sŏph'o-mŏr'ic, } *a.* Inflated
Sŏph'o-mŏr'ic-al, } in style or manner.
Sŏp'o-rĭf'er-oŭs, } *a.* Causing
Sŏp'o-rĭf'ic, } sleep.
Sŏp'o-rĭf'ic, *n.* A medicine that puts to sleep.
So-prä'no, *n.* The treble.
Sôr'çer-er, *n.* A magician; an enchanter; a conjurer.
Sôr'çer-ess, *n.* An enchantress.
Sôr'çer-oŭs, *a.* Pertaining to sorcery.
Sôr'çer-y, *n.* Enchantment; witchcraft; magic.
Sôr'did, *a.* Covetous; base; filthy.
Sôr'did-ly, *adv.* With covetousness; meanly; basely.
Sōre, *n.* Flesh tender and painful; a wound; an ulcer. — *a.* Tender to the touch; painful.
Sōre, or Sōre'ly, *adv.* With pain; grievously; greatly.
Sōre'ness, *n.* Tenderness.
Sŏr'rel, *a.* Of a yellowish or reddish brown color. — *n.* A plant having a sour juice.
Sŏr'ri-ly, *adv.* Meanly; poorly; despicably.
Sŏr'rōw, *n.* Pain produced by a sense of loss; regret; — SYN. Grief; sadness; unhappiness. — *v. i.* To be sorry; to mourn; to grieve; to be sad.
Sŏr'rōw-ful, *a.* Mournful; sad.
Sŏr'ry, *a.* Grieved for something lost or past; poor; mean; vile.
Sôrt, *n.* A species; kind; manner. — *v. t.* To dispose in classes. — *v. i.* To agree; to associate; to suit.
Sŏt, *n.* An habitual drunkard.
Sŏt'tish, *a.* Dull or stupid with drink; drunken.
Sou (sōō), *n.* (*pl.* Sous, sōōz.) The 20th of a franc.
Sou-çhŏng' (sōō-shŏng'), *n.* A kind of black tea.

Soŭgh (sŭf), *n.* A hollow murmur or roaring.
Sought (sawt), *imp.* of *Seek.*
Sōul, *n.* The spiritual and immortal part of man; life; intellectual principle; a human being.
Sōul'less, *a.* Without a soul; mean; spiritless.
Sound, *n.* Noise; a narrow sea; air-bladder of a fish. — *a.* Whole; unhurt. — *v. i.* To make a noise; to try the depth of water. — *v. t.* To cause to make a noise; to try the depth of.
Sound'ings, *n. pl.* A part of the sea or other water in which the bottom can be reached.
Sound'ly, *adv.* Healthily; heartily; stoutly; justly.
Sound'ness, *n.* State of being sound.
Soup (sōōp), *n.* A decoction of flesh, vegetables, &c.
Sour, *a.* Acid; tart; crabbed. — *v. i.* To become acid.
Sōurçe, *n.* A spring; fountain; origin; first cause.
Sour'ish, *a.* Somewhat sour.
Sour'ly, *adv.* With acidity.
Sour'ness, *n.* Acidity; tartness; austerity.
Souse, *n.* Pickle made of the ears and feet of swine; a plunge. — *v. t.* To steep in souse; to plunge; to dip.
South, *n.* Point opposite the north. — *a.* Lying in a southern direction. — *adv.* Toward the south. — *v. t.* To move toward the south; to cross a north and south line.
South-ēast', *n.* A point between south and east.
Soŭth'er-ly (sŭth'er-), *a.* Being at, or coming from, the south.
Soŭth'ern (sŭth'ern), *a.* Pertaining to the south.
South'ing, *n.* Course or distance south; time when the moon passes the meridian.
Soŭth'ron (sŭth'-), *n.* A native or inhabitant of the south.
South'ward (*or* sŭth'ard), *adv.* Toward the south.
South-wĕst', *n.* A point between south and west. — *a.* Being at the south-west.
Souvenir (soov'neer'), *n.* A remembrancer; a keepsake.
Sov'er-eign (sŏv'er-in *or* sŭv'er-in), *a.* Supreme in power; chief. — *n.* A supreme ruler; monarch.
Sov'er-eign-ty (sŏv'er-in- *or* sŭv'er-in-), *n.* Exercise of supreme power.
Sow (sou), *n.* A female swine.
Sōw (sō), *v. t.* [*imp.* SOWED; *p. p.* SOWED, SOWN.] To scatter as seed for growth; to plant; to spread.
Sōwn, *p. p.* of *Sow.*
Soy, *n.* A kind of sauce for [fish.
Spā, *n.* A spring of mineral water. [distance.
Spāçe, *n.* Room; extension;
Spā'cioŭs, *a.* Large in extent; ample; capacious.
Spāde, *n.* An instrument for digging; (*pl.*) a suit of cards.
Spăn, *n.* A hand's breadth, with the fingers extended or encompassing the object; 9 inches. — *v. t.* (7) To measure with the fingers extended.
Spăn'gle, *n.* A small plate or boss of metal. — *v. t.* To set with spangles.
Spăn'iard, *n.* A native of Spain.
Spăn'iel (spăn'yel), *n.* A variety of sporting dog.
Spăn'ish, *a.* Pertaining to Spain. — *n.* The language of Spain.
Spănk, *v. t.* To strike with the open hand; to slap.
Spănk'er, *n.* A small coin; after-sail of a ship or bark.
Spär, *n.* A mineral; a long round beam, as a yard or boom. — *v. i.* To fight, as a pugilist. [of a vessel.
Spär'-děck, *n.* Upper deck
Spâre, *a.* Scanty; parsimonious; lean; thin. — *v. t.* To use frugally; to do without; to forbear to punish.
Spâre'-rĭb, *n.* Ribs of pork with little flesh on them.
Spâr'ing, *a.* Scarce; scanty; saving; chary.
Spärk, *n.* A particle of fire; a gay man; a lover; a gallant.
Spärk'le, *n.* A small spark, or particle of fire. — *v. i.* To emit sparks.
Spăr'rōw, *n.* One of several species of small birds.
Spâr'ry, *a.* Resembling spar.
Spärse, *a.* Thinly scattered or dispersed.
Spärse'ly, *adv.* Thinly.
Spär'tan, *a.* Pertaining to Sparta; brave; hardy.
Spăşm, *n.* Involuntary contraction of muscles; cramp.
Spaş-mŏd'ĭc, *a.* Consisting in spasm; convulsive.
Spăt'ter, *v. t.* To sprinkle with a liquid, or with mud.
Spăt'u-lā, *n.* An apothecary's broad knife for plasters.
Spăv'in, *n.* A tumor on or near one of the joints of a horse's leg.
Spawn, *n.* Eggs of frogs and fishes. — *v. i.* or *t.* To deposit, as spawn.
Spāy, *v. t.* To cut out the ovaries of, as of a female beast.
Spēak, *v.* [*imp.* SPOKE (*obs.* SPAKE); *p. p* SPOKE, SPOKEN.] To utter words; to talk; to discourse.
Spēak'er, *n.* One who speaks; the presiding officer in a deliberative assembly.
Spēar, *n.* A long, pointed weapon of war. — *v. t.* To pierce with a spear.
Spēar'man (21), *n.* One armed with a spear.
Spēar'mint, *n.* A plant.
Spĕ'cial (spĕsh'al), *a.* Peculiar; appropriate; specific; particular.
Spĕ'cial-ly (spĕsh'al-), *adv.* Particularly; specifically.
Spĕ'cial-ty (spĕsh'al-), *n.* A special contract, or the evidence of a debt under seal; a special object of attention.
Spē'cie (spē'shy), *n.* Coined or hard money.
Spē'cies (spē'shēz; *colloq.*

spē'shiz), *n.* Sort; kind; a class subordinate to a genus.

Spe-çĭf'ic, *a.* Distinguishing one from another; comprehended under a kind; peculiar. — *n.* An infallible remedy.

Spe-çĭf'ic-al-ly, *adv.* Definitely; particularly.

Spĕç'i-fi-cā'tion, *n.* Act of specifying; particular mention; thing specified; a written and detailed statement.

Spĕç'i-fȳ, *v. t.* To mention, as a particular thing.

Spĕç'i-men, *n.* A sample; a pattern; a model.

Spē'cioŭs, *a.* Apparently right; appearing well at first sight. [appearance.

Spē'cioŭs-ly, *adv.* With fair

Spĕck, *n.* A stain; a small discolored place. — *v. t.* To spot; to stain.

Spĕck'le, *n.* A small speck. — *v. t.* To mark with small specks, or spots.

Spĕck'led, *a.* Variegated with small spots.

Spĕc'ta-cle, *n.* A show; sight; exhibition; (*pl.*) glasses to assist the sight.

Spec-tā'tor, *n.* A looker-on; a beholder.

Spĕc'ter } (29), *n.* An appari-
Spĕc'tre } tion; a ghost.

Spĕc'tral, *a.* Pertaining to a specter; ghostly.

Spĕc'trum, *n.* Rays of light separated by a prism or by other means.

Spĕc'u-lar, *a.* Like a mirror.

Spĕc'u-lāte, *v. i.* To meditate; to buy in expectation of a rise in price.

Spĕc'u-lā'tion, *n.* Mental view; act of speculating.

Spĕc'u-la-tĭve, *a.* Given to speculation; theoretical.

Spĕc'u-lā'tor, *n.* One who speculates.

Spĕc'u-lum, *n.* A glass that reflects images; a mirror.

Spĕd, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Speed.*

Speech, *n.* Power of speaking; that which is spoken; language; discourse.

Speech'less, *a.* Not speaking or not able to speak; dumb; mute; silent.

Speed, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPED.] To make haste; to hasten; to fare. — *n.* Haste; dispatch; celerity.

Speed'i-ly, *adv.* Quickly; hastily. [swift.

Speed'y, *a.* Quick; hasty;

Spĕll (1), *n.* A charm; turn at work; a short time. — *v. t.* or *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPELLED, SPELT.] To name or write in order the proper letters of a word; to take a turn at work.

Spĕll'er, *n.* One who spells; a spelling-book.

Spĕlt, *n.* A species of grain.

Spĕl'ter, *n.* Zinc. [jacket.

Spĕn'çer, *n.* A short over-

Spĕnd, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPENT.] To consume; to waste; to exhaust; to wear away; to expend.

Spĕnd'thrift, *n.* A prodigal.

Spērm, *n.* Animal seed; spermaceti; spawn of fishes.

Spĕr'ma-çē'tĭ, *n.* A hard, fatty matter obtained from the head of whales.

Spew, *v.* To vomit; to eject.

Sphēre, *n.* A globe; orb; circuit; province. — *v. t.* To place in a sphere.

Sphĕr'ic, } *a.* Having the
Sphĕr'ic-al, } form of a sphere; globular; round.

Sphe-rĭç'i-ty, *n.* Rotundity.

Sphĕr'ics, *n. sing.* Doctrine of the sphere; spherical geometry and trigonometry.

Sphē'roid, *n.* A body nearly spherical. [a spheroid.

Sphe-roid'al, *a.* Formed like

Sphĕr'ule (sfĕr'ōol), *n.* A little sphere.

Sphĭnx (18), *n.* A fabulous monster having the winged body of a lion and the face and breast of a maiden.

Spīçe, *n.* An aromatic vegetable substance. — *v. t.* To season with spice. [points.

Spīc'u-lar, *a.* Having sharp

Spī'çy (13), *a.* Pertaining to, or like, spice; aromatic.

Spī'der, *n.* An animal, resembling an insect, that spins webs for catching its prey.

Spĭg'ot, *n.* A peg to stop a hole in a cask.

Spīke, *n.* An ear of corn or something resembling it; a large nail. — *v. t.* To fasten with a spike.

Spīke'nard (spīk'-), *n.* An aromatic plant and an oil from it.

Spīk'y, *a.* Having a sharp point or points.

Spīle, *n.* A small peg or wooden pin to stop a hole.

Spĭll, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPILLED, SPILT.] To shed or suffer to be shed. — *v. i.* To be lost by shedding.

Spĭn, *v. t.* or *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPUN.] To draw out and twist into threads; to protract; to twirl.

Spĭn'ach } (spĭn'ej), *n.* A
Spĭn'age } garden plant.

Spī'nal, *a.* Belonging to the spine, or backbone.

Spĭn'dle, *n.* A pin to form thread on in spinning, or something like this. — *v. i.* To become thin or tall.

Spīne, *n.* The backbone; a thorn; a sharp process.

Spī'nel, or Spī-nĕl', *n.* A mineral of great hardness.

Spĭn'et, or Spĭ-nĕt', *n.* A musical instrument now superseded by the piano-forte.

Spī-nŏs'i-ty, *n.* State of being spiny or thorny.

Spī'noŭs, } *a.* Full of spines;
Spī'ny, } thorny.

Spĭn'ster, *n.* A woman who spins; an unmarried woman.

Spĭr'a-cle (*or* spī'ra-kl), *n.* A breathing-hole. [screw.

Spī'ral, *a.* Winding like a

Spīre, *n.* A winding like a screw; a twist; a steeple; a shoot. — *v. i.* To shoot up pyramidically; to sprout.

Spĭr'it, *n.* Breath; life; immaterial and immortal part of man; soul; a ghost; excitement; vigor; distilled liquor. — *v. t.* To animate; to excite; to kidnap.

Spĭr'it-ed, *a.* Full of spirit or life. [it.
Spĭr'it-less, *a.* Without spir-
Spĭr'it-u-al, *a.* Pertaining to the spirit; incorporeal; mental; holy; ecclesiastical.
Spĭr'it-u-ăl'i-ty, *n.* State of being spiritual; spiritual nature; pure devotion.
Spĭr'it-u-al-īze (31), *v. t.* To make spiritual.
Spĭr'it-u-al-ly, *adv.* Divinely.
Spĭr'it-u-oŭs, *a.* Consisting of refined spirit; ardent.
Spĭrt, *v.* & *n.* See *Spurt*.
Spīr'y, *a.* Of a spiral form, or of the form of a pyramid.
Spĭs'si-tūde, *n.* Thickness of soft substances.
Spĭt, *n.* An iron prong to roast meat on; a point of land running into the sea; saliva; spittle. — *v. t.* To put on a spit; to pierce. — *v. t.* or *i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPIT.] To eject spittle.
Spīte, *n.* Rancorous ill-will. — SYN. Malice; malignity; malevolence. — *v. t.* To be angry at; to thwart; to injure maliciously. [lignant.
Spīte'ful, *a.* Malicious; ma-
Spĭt'tle, *n.* Moisture of the mouth; saliva. [spit in.
Spit-tōōn', *n.* A vessel to
Splăsh, *v. t.* To dash with water or mud. — *n.* Water or mud thrown on any thing. [the sole flattened.
Splāy'-fōōt'ed, *a.* Having
Spleen, *n.* The milt, a glandular organ to the left of the stomach; ill-humor.
Spleen'y, *a.* Angry; peevish.
Splĕn'dent, *a.* Shining; bright
Splĕn'did, *a.* Bright; showy; magnificent. [show.
Splĕn'did-ly, *adv.* With great
Splĕn'dor, *n.* Great brightness; magnificence; pomp.
Splĕn'e-tic, *a.* Full of spleen
Splīce, *v. t.* To unite, as two ends of a rope. — *n.* Union of ropes by interweaving.
Splĭnt, **Splint'er**, *n.* A thin piece of wood used to protect a broken bone.
Splĭnt, *v. t.* To confine with splints, as a broken limb.
Splĭnt'er, *v. t.* To split into long, thin pieces; to secure by splints.
Splĭt, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPLIT.] To divide lengthwise; to cleave; to rive.
Splŭt'ter, *n.* Bustle; stir.
Spoil (8), *v. t.* To rob; to strip by violence; to ruin. — *v. i.* To decay. — *n.* Plunder; booty; pillage.
Spōke, *imp.* of *Speak*. — *n.* Ray or bar of a wheel; round of a ladder. [*Speak*.
Spō'ken (spō'kn), *p. p.* of
Spōkes'man (21), *n.* One who speaks for others.
Spō'li-ā'tion, *n.* Act of plundering. [a spondee
Spon-dā'ic, *a.* Pertaining to
Spŏn'dee (18), *n.* A poetic foot of two long syllables
Spŏnge (spŭnj), *n.* A porous marine substance, used for various purposes; dough raised but not kneaded. — *v. t.* To wipe out with a sponge. — *v. i.* To live by mean arts, or by hanging on.
Spŏng'er (spŭnj'er), *n.* One who sponges; a parasite.
Spŏng'i-ness, *n.* Quality of being spongy.
Spŏng'y, *a.* Porous; soft.
Spŏn'sal, *a.* Relating to marriage, or to a spouse.
Spŏn'sion, *n.* Act of becoming surety for another.
Spŏn'sor, *n.* A surety; a godfather or godmother.
Spŏn'ta-nē'i-ty, *n.* Quality of acting freely without restraint; voluntary action.
Spon-tā'ne-oŭs, *a.* Voluntary; willing; not compelled. [half pike.
Spon-tōōn', *n.* A kind of
Spōōl, *n.* A kind of hollow cylinder to wind thread on. — *v. t.* To wind on spools.
Spōōn, *n.* A small utensil used in eating liquids.
Spōōn'bĭll, *n.* A wading bird, with a spoon-shaped bill.
Spōōn'ful (26), *n.* As much as a spoon can hold.
Spo-răd'ic, *a.* Separate; single.
Spōrt, *n.* Play; mirth; frolic; mock. — *v. i.* To play; to make merry.
Spōrt'ful, *a.* Merry; frolicsome; mirthful.
Spōrt'ive, *a.* Merry; gay; playful; frolicsome.
Spōrts'man (21), *n.* One fond of field sports.
Spŏt, *n.* A stain; a blemish; any particular place. — *v. t.* To mark; to stain; to tarnish; to disgrace.
Spŏt'less, *a.* Free from spots; pure; blameless. [spots.
Spŏt'ted, *a.* Marked with
Spouse, *n.* A husband or wife.
Spous'al, *a.* Matrimonial. — *n.* Marriage; nuptials.
Spout, *n.* A projecting mouth of a vessel; a pipe. — *v. t.* or *i.* To throw or issue out of a narrow orifice.
Sprāin, *n.* Excessive straining of the muscles or ligaments of a joint. — *v. t.* To overstrain, as a joint.
Sprăng, *imp.* of *Spring*.
Sprăt, *n.* A small fish allied to the herring.
Sprawl, *v. i.* To lie with the limbs stretched out.
Sprāy, *n.* A twig; water driven in small drops by the wind.
Sprĕad, *v. i.* or *t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SPREAD.] To extend; to expand; to diffuse. — *n.* Extent; expansion.
Spree, *n.* A merry frolic; a drinking frolic; a carousal.
Sprĭg, *n.* A small shoot or branch; twig. — *v. t.* To work with sprigs.
Sprīght (sprīt), *n.* A spirit; an apparition. [brisk; lively.
Sprīght'ful (sprīt'fŭl), *a.* Gay;
Sprīght'li-ness (sprīt'-), *n.* Briskness; liveliness; gayety; vivacity.
Sprīght'ly (sprīt'lў), *a.* Brisk; lively; active; vigorous; vivacious.
Sprĭng, *v. i.* [*imp.* SPRANG, SPRUNG; *p. p.* SPRUNG.] To leap; to bound; to issue

with force; to arise; to start; to begin. — *v. t.* To fire, as a mine; to crack, as a mast. — *n.* A leap; elastic force; season of the year when plants begin to grow; a fountain; a source.

Sprĭnġe (sprĭnj, 11), *n.* A snare. — *v. t.* To ensnare.

Sprĭng'-halt, } *n.* A lameness
Strĭng'-hălt, } in which a horse suddenly twitches up his legs.

Sprĭng'i-ness, *n.* Elasticity.

Sprĭng'-tīde, *n.* A high tide at the new and full moon.

Sprĭng'y, *a.* Containing springs; elastic; spongy.

Sprĭnk'le, *v.* To scatter or fall in small drops or particles.

Sprĭnk'ling, *n.* Act of scattering in small particles.

Sprĭt, *n.* A pole placed diagonally to extend a sail.

Sprīte, *n.* A spirit; a ghost.

Sprout, *v. i.* To shoot; to bud. — *n.* Shoot of a plant.

Spruçe, *a.* Neat, without elegance. — *n.* A cone-bearing evergreen tree. — *v.* To dress with affected neatness.

Spruçe'ly, *adv.* With affected neatness.

Spruçe'ness, *n.* Neatness; trimness.

Sprŭng, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Spring*.

Sprȳ (13), *a.* Nimble; brisk.

Spūme, *n.* Froth; scum.

Spūm'oŭs, } *a.* Consisting of
Spūm'y, } froth or scum.

Spŭn, *imp.* of *Spin*.

Spŭnk, *n.* Dry, rotten wood; resolute spirit.

Spûr, *n.* An instrument with sharp points, worn on the heel as a goad by horsemen; incitement. — *v. t.* To prick; to incite; to goad.

Spûrġe, *n.* A plant, having an acrid, milky juice.

Spū'ri-oŭs, *a.* Not genuine; false; counterfeit.

Spū'ri-oŭs-ly, *adv.* Falsely.

Spûrn, *v. t.* To kick; to reject with disdain.

Spûrred, *a.* Wearing or having spurs.

Spûr'ri-er, *n.* One who makes spurs.

Spûrt, *v. t.* To throw out in a stream. — *n.* A small, quick stream; a jet.

Spŭt'ter (8), *v. i.* To throw spittle; to talk indistinctly.

Spȳ, *n.* One who constantly watches the conduct of others. — *v. t.* To discover; to inspect secretly. [scope.

Spȳ'-glăss, *n.* A small tele-

Squăb, *a.* Unfeathered; short and stout. — *n.* A young pigeon; a person of a short, fat figure

Squăb'ble, *v. i.* To wrangle; to scuffle. — *n.* A wrangle.

Squăd (skwŏd), *n.* A company or small party.

Squăd'ron, *n.* Part of a fleet; a body of cavalry troops.

Squăl'id (skwŏl'id), *a.* Dirty through neglect; foul; filthy.

Squăll, *n.* A sudden and violent gust of wind; a loud scream. — *v. i.* To scream violently, as a child.

Squăll'y (9), *a.* Subject to squalls.

Squā'lôr, *n.* Filthiness.

Squăn'der (skwŏn'der), *v. t.* To spend lavishly; to waste.

Squâre, *a.* Having four equal sides and four right angles; true; just; fair — *n.* A figure of four equal sides and equal angles; an open space in a town; an area of four sides, with houses on each; a carpenter's instrument. — *v. t.* To make square or equal; to multiply by itself. — *v. i.* To accord exactly; to suit; to agree.

Square.

Squash (skwŏsh), *n.* A plant. — *v. t.* To beat or press into pulp; to crush.

Squăt, *v. i.* To sit on the hams and heels. — *n.* Posture of sitting on the hams. — *a.* Cowering; short and thick.

Squăt'ter, *n.* One who settles on new land without title.

Squaw, *n.* An Indian woman.

Squĕak, *v. i.* To utter a short, sharp, shrill sound. — *n.* A short, shrill sound.

Squēal, *v. i.* To cry with a shrill sound. — *n.* A shrill, sharp, prolonged cry.

Squēam'ish, *a.* Nice; fastidious; dainty.

Squeeze, *v. t.* or *i.* To press close; to crowd. — *n.* Close compression; pressure.

Squĭb, *n.* A kind of firework; a petty lampoon.

Squill (1), *n.* A plant with a root having emetic properties; a kind of shell-fish; an insect. [ly.

Squĭnt, *v. i.* To look oblique-

Squĭnt'-eȳed, *a.* Having eyes that squint; oblique.

Squīre, *n.* Same as *Esquire*. — *v. t.* To wait on; to attend as a squire or a gallant.

Squĭrm, *v. i.* To twist and struggle.

Squĭr'rel (skwĭr'rel *or* skwŭr'rel), *n.* A small active animal with a bushy tail.

Squĭrt, *v. t.* To eject from a pipe or in a stream. — *n.* A pipe for ejecting liquids.

Stăb, *v. t.* To pierce with a pointed weapon. — *n.* A wound with a pointed weapon. [steadiness.

Sta-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Firmness;

Stā'ble, *a.* Fixed; durable; steady. — *n.* A house for beasts. [eral.

Stā'bling, *n.* Stables in gen-

Stăck (5), *n.* A large pile of hay, grain, wood, &c. — *v. t.* To pile in stacks.

Stăd'dle, *n.* A support for a stack of hay, &c.; a small tree of any kind.

Stăff (1, 20), *n.* A stick for support; the five lines and spaces on which music is written; a stanza; certain officers attached to an army.

Stăg, *n.* Male of the red-deer; a hart.

Stăġe, *n.* A raised floor or platform: the theater; a degree of advance.

Stăġe'-cŏach, *n.* A public traveling carriage.

Stāge'-plāy, *n.* A theatrical entertainment; a drama.
Stāge'-plāy'er, *n.* An actor of plays on the stage.
Stăg'ger, *v. i.* To reel in walking; to vacillate.
Stăg'nan-çy, *n.* State of being stagnant.
Stăg'nant, *a.* Not flowing; motionless; still.
Stăg'nāte, *v. i.* To become stagnant; to cease to flow.
Stag-nā'tion, *n.* Absence of motion; dullness.
Stāid, *imp. & p. p.* of *Stay*. — *a.* Steady; grave; sober.
Stāin', *v. t.* To discolor; to color; to tarnish; to disgrace. — *n.* A blot; spot; taint; disgrace.
Stāin'less, *a.* Free from stains; spotless.
Stâir, *n.* [A step for ascending.
Stâir'-cāse, *n.* Framework of a flight of stairs.
Stāke, *n.* A sharpened stick of wood; martyrdom; wager; pledge. — *v. t.* To defend with stakes; to wager; to pledge.
Stăl'ac-tīt'ic, *a.* Relating to, or resembling, a stalactite.
Sta-lăc'tīte, *n.* A mineral in form of an icicle.
Sta-lăg'mīte, *n.* A deposit of calcareous matter on the floor of a cavern.
Stāle, *a.* Vapid and tasteless. — *n.* A decoy; a long handle; urine, especially that of beasts. — *v. i.* To discharge urine.
Stalk (stawk), *n.* Stem of a plant. — *v. i.* To strut.
Stall, *n.* A stand for a beast; a bench. — *v. t.* To keep in a stall; to invest.
Stall'-fĕd, *a.* Fattened in a stable, or on dry fodder.
Stăl'lion (stăl'yun), *n.* A horse for raising stock.
Stal'wart, *a.* Brave; bold; strong; powerful.
Stā'men, *n.* (*pl.* **Stā'mens**, **Stăm'i-nà**, 25.) Foundation; support; male organ of a flower.
Stăm'mer, *v. i.* To pronounce with hesitation or imperfectly.
Stămp, *v. t.* To strike downward with the foot; to impress with some mark; to coin money. — *n.* An instrument for making an impression; mark impressed; a print; character; make.
Stam-pēde', *n.* A sudden fright and running away of cattle, horses, &c.
Stanch, *v.* To stop, as flowing blood. — *a.* Firm; sound; strong; constant and zealous.
Stăn'çhion (stăn'shun), *n.* [prop or support.
Stănd, *v. i.* or *t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STOOD.] To be on the feet; to stop; to remain; to persist; to be steady or firm; to endure. — *n.* Stop; halt; station; small table.
Stănd'ard, *n.* An ensign; a banner; test. — *a.* Having a fixed or permanent value.
Stănd'ing, *n.* Continuance; rank; reputation.
Stănd'ish (17), *n.* A case for holding pens and ink.
Stăn'zà (18), *n.* Lines combined together in poetry.
Stā'ple, *n.* A loop of iron; mart for goods; the pile or thread of wool, cotton, &c.; principal production. — *a.* Chief; principal.
Stär, *n.* A luminous body in the heavens; the mark *, used in printing. — *v. t.* To set or adorn with stars.
Stär'bōard, *n.* Right-hand side of a ship or boat to one looking forward.
Stärch, *n.* A granular substance used for stiffening cloth. — *a.* Stiff; precise. — *v. t.* To stiffen with starch.
Stärch'y, *a.* Stiff; precise.
Stâre, *v. i.* To look with fixed eyes wide open. — *n.* An eager, fixed look.
Stär'-fish, *n.* A marine animal in the form of a five-rayed star.
Stärk, *a.* Stiff; strong; mere; downright. — *adv.* Wholly; entirely.
Stär'less, *a.* Having no stars visible.
Stär'lĭght (-līt), *n.* Light from the stars.
Stär'ling, *n.* A small European bird.
Stär'ry, *a.* Relating to, or adorned with, stars; stellar.
Stärt, *v.* To move suddenly; to commence; to alarm; to arouse. — *n.* Sudden motion; act of commencing.
Stärt'le, *v. t.* To alarm suddenly. — *v. i.* To shrink; to move suddenly.
Stärt'ling, *a.* Suddenly surprising.
Stärve, *v.* To kill or to perish with hunger or with cold.
Stärve'ling, *n.* One who, or that which, is lean. — *a.* Pining with want.
Stāte, *n.* Condition; pomp; a community of a particular character; a body politic; civil power. — *v. t.* To express in words.
Stā'ted, *a.* Settled; regular; established; fixed.
Stā'ted-ly, *adv.* At appointed or regular times.
Stāte'li-ness, *n.* Grandeur.
Stāte'ly, *a.* August; majestic; dignified; grand.
Stāte'ment, *n.* Account of particulars; a recital.
Stāte'-rōom, *n.* An apartment for lodging in a vessel.
Stātes'man (21), *n.* One who is skilled in the art of government.
Stātes'man-shĭp, *n.* Qualifications or employments of a statesman.
Stăt'ic, **Stăt'ic-al**, } *a.* Pertaining to bodies at rest.
Stăt'ics, *n. sing.* Science which treats of bodies at rest, or in equilibrium.
Stā'tion, *n.* A fixed place; situation; position; post assigned; office; rank; a railroad stopping-place. — *v. t.* To fix in a certain place; to place; to set.
Stā'tion-a-ry, *a.* Fixed in a place; stable; settled.
Stā'tion-er, *n.* One who sells paper, pens, ink, &c.
Stā'tion-er-y, *n.* Articles

sold by a stationer, as paper, pens, ink, &c.

Sta-tĭst'ic, Sta-tĭst'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to statistics.

Sta-tĭst'ics, *n. sing. & pl.* A collection of facts, or the science of collecting facts, respecting the civil condition of a people.

Stăt'u-a-ry, *n.* Art of carving statues; a sculptor.

Stăt'ūe, *n.* An image carved from some solid substance.

Stătˈūre, *n.* The natural height of an animal.

Stăt'u-ta-ble, *a.* Made by, or conformable to, statute.

Stăt'ute, *n.* A law enacted by a legislature. [by statute.

Stăt'ū-to-ry, *a.* Established

Stăunch, *a. & v.* See STANCH.

Stāve, *n.* A thin, narrow piece of wood for casks. — *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STOVE, or STAVED.] To break or burst; to push or drive; to delay forcibly.

Stāy, *v. i.* [*imp.* STAID or STAYED, 14.] To continue in a place; to wait; to tarry. — *v. t.* To support; to prop up. — *n.* Continuance; a prop; any support; (*pl.*) a bodice; a corset.

Stĕad, *n.* Place; room; turn.

Stĕad'fast, *a.* Firm; constant; resolute.

Stĕad'fast-ness, *n.* Firmness of mind or conduct.

Stĕad'i-ly, *adv.* With firmness or constancy.

Stĕad'i-ness, *n.* Constancy.

Stĕad'y, *a.* Firm; constant; uniform. — *v. t.* To hold or keep firm; to support.

Steāk, *n.* A slice of meat, broiled or cut for broiling.

Stēal, *v* [*imp.* STOLE; *p. p.* STOLE, STOLEN.] To take goods privately and unlawfully; to pilfer; to purloin.

Stĕalth, *n.* Act of stealing; secret act. [secret; sly.

Stĕalth'y, *a.* Done by stealth;

Stēam, *n.* The vapor of boiling water; any exhalation. — *v. i.* To rise in vapor. — *v. t.* To expose to steam.

Stēam'bōat, Stēam'er, *n.* A vessel propelled through the water by steam.

Stēam'-ĕn'gĭne, *n.* An engine worked by steam.

Stē'a-tīte, *n.* Soapstone.

Steed, *n.* A spirited horse.

Steel, *n.* Iron combined with a small portion of carbon. — *v. t.* To overlay, point, or edge with steel; to harden.

Steel'yard, *n.* A kind of balance for weighing.

Steep, *a.* Greatly inclined; precipitous. — *n.* A precipitous place. — *v. t.* To soak in a liquid.

Stee'ple, *n.* Spire of a church.

Steep'ness, *n.* State of being steep; precipitous declivity.

Steer, *n.* A young ox. — *v. t.* or *i.* To direct; to guide.

Steer'age, *n.* Act of steering; an apartment in the forepart of a ship between decks. [steers a ship.

Steers'man (21), *n.* One who

Stĕl'lar, *a.* Relating to stars.

Stĕl'late, *a.* Like a star; radiated.

Stĕm, *n.* Main body of a tree or plant; stock of a family; prow of a ship. — *v. t.* To oppose, as a current.

Stĕnch, *n.* Offensive smell.

Stĕn'çil, *n.* An open-work pattern over which colors are passed by a brush.

Stĕn'o-grăph'ic, *a.* Expressing in short-hand.

Ste-nŏg'ra-pher, *n.* One who writes in short-hand.

Ste-nŏg'ra-phy, *n.* The art of writing in short-hand.

Sten-tō'ri-an, *a.* Very loud.

Stĕp, *v. i.* To move with the feet. — *v. t.* To set; to fix; to erect a mast. — *n.* A pace; gait; degree.

Stĕp'-chīld, *n.* A child by marriage only. [marriage.

Stĕp'-fā'ther, *n.* A father by

Stĕppe (18), *n.* A vast uncultivated plain in Asia and eastern Europe.

Stĕp'ping-stōne, *n.* A stone to raise the foot above mud or water, in walking.

Stĕp'-sŏn, *n.* A son by marriage.

Stĕ're-o-scōpe, *n.* An optical instrument to give to pictures the appearance of solid forms, as seen in nature.

Stĕ're-o-scŏp'ic, *a.* Pertaining or adapted to the stereoscope, or seen through it.

Stĕ're-o-tȳpe, *n.* A plate of type-metal resembling the surface of a page of type. — *v. t.* To make stereotype plates for.

Stĕ're-o-tȳp'er, *n.* One who makes stereotypes. [ful.

Stĕr'ile, *a.* Barren; unfruit-

Ste-rĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality or state of being barren; unfruitfulness.

Stĕr'ling, *n.* Of the standard weight; genuine.

Stĕrn, *n.* Hinder part of a ship. — *a.* Severe in look; harsh; rigid; austere.

Stĕrn'-chāse, *n.* A gun to fire from the stern.

Stĕrn'ly, *adv.* Harshly; severely; austerely.

Stĕrn'ness, *n.* Harshness.

Stĕr'nu-tā'tion, *n.* Act of sneezing.

Ster-nū'ta-to-ry, *n.* A substance which provokes sneezing.

Stĕr'to-roŭs, *a.* Breathing heavily or hoarsely; snoring.

Stĕth'o-scōpe, *n.* An instrument to distinguish sounds in the human chest.

Stē've-dōre, *n.* One whose business is to load or unload vessels in port.

Stew (stu), *v. t.* or *i.* To seethe; to boil slowly. — *n.* Meat stewed; a brothel; a state of worry; confusion.

Stew'ard, *n.* A man who manages the affairs of another. [a steward.

Stew'ard-shĭp, *n.* Office of

Stĭck (5), *n.* A piece of wood; a staff. — *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* STUCK.] To stab; to pierce; to fix; to set; to stop. — *v. i.* To adhere; to stop.

Stĭck'i-ness, *n.* Quality of adhering; adhesiveness.

Stĭck'le, *v. i.* To contend.
Stĭck'ler, *n.* One who stickles; an obstinate contender.
Stĭck'y, *a.* Adhesive; glutinous; tenacious.
Stĭff, *a.* Unbending; rigid; inflexible; stubborn.
Stĭff'en (stĭf'n), *v. t.* To make stiff. — *v. i.* To grow stiff.
Stĭff'ly, *adv.* Rigidly; stubbornly; obstinately.
Stĭff'ness (9), *n.* Want of pliability; formality.
Stĭff'-nĕcked (-nĕkt), *a.* Stubborn; obstinate.
Stī'fle (stī'fl), *v. t.* To suffocate; to choke; to suppress. — *n.* Joint of a horse.
Stĭg'mȧ, *n.* (*pl.* **Stĭg'mȧs** *or* **Stĭg'ma-tȧ**, 25.) Any mark of infamy; a brand; in *botany*, the top of the pistil.
Stĭg'ma-tīze, *v. t.* To mark with infamy.
Stĭ-lĕt'to, *n.* (*pl.* **Stĭ-lĕt'tōs**, 18.) A small dagger.
Stĭll, *v. t.* To silence; to calm; to quiet. — *a.* Silent; calm; quiet; motionless. — *adv.* To this time; nevertheless; notwithstanding. — *n.* A vessel for distillation.
Stĭll'-bŏrn, *a.* Born lifeless.
Stĭll'ness, *n.* Calmness; quiet; silence.
Stĭl'ly, *adv.* Calmly; quietly.
Stĭlt, *n.* A contrivance to raise the foot above the ground in walking.
Stĭm'u-lant, *a.* Tending to excite action. — *n.* A stimulating medicine.
Stĭm'u-lāte, *v. t.* To excite; to rouse; to animate.
Stĭm'u-lā'tion, *n.* Act of stimulating or exciting.
Stĭm'u-lā'tive, *a.* Tending to excite; stimulating.
Stĭm'u-lus, *n.* Something that rouses either to mental action or to vital energy.
Stĭng, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STUNG.] To pierce or pain acutely. — *n.* A sharp-pointed weapon with which some animals are armed; act of stinging; any thing that gives acute pain.
Stĭn'gĭ-ly, *adv.* With mean covetousness.
Stĭn'gi-ness, *n.* Mean covetousness; extreme avarice.
Stĭn'gy, *a.* Meanly covetous.
Stĭnk, *n.* An offensive smell. — *v. i.* To emit an offensive smell.
Stĭnt, *n.* A limit; restraint; task. — *v. t.* To limit; to confine; to restrain.
Stī'pend, *n.* Settled pay; wages; salary.
Stī-pĕnd'i-a-ry, *a.* Receiving a stipend. — *n.* One who receives a stipend.
Stĭp'ple, *v. t.* To engrave by means of dots.
Stĭp'u-lāte, *v. i.* To covenant; to bargain; to contract.
Stĭp'u-lā'tion, *n.* An agreement; condition; covenant.
Stĭr, *v.* To move; to incite; to agitate; to prompt. — *n.* Agitation; bustle.
Stir'rup (stŭr'rup *or* stĭr'rup), *n.* A kind of ring for a horseman's foot.
Stĭtch, *v. t.* To take stitches in; to join. — *n.* A single pass of a needle; a turn of thread in sewing or knitting.
Stīve, *v. t.* To make sultry and close.
Stī'ver, *n.* A copper coin worth about two cents.
Stōat, *n.* The ermine; — so called in summer.
Stŏck, *n.* Body of a plant; stem; progenitor of a family; race; lineage; a handle; a post; a cravat; a fund; a store; cattle. — *v. t.* To furnish or store.
Stock-ādе', *n.* A line of stakes for a barrier. — *v. t.* To fortify with stakes.
Stŏck'-brō'ker, *n.* One who deals in stocks.
Stŏck'-fĭsh, *n.* Cod dried in the sun, and not salted.
Stŏck'hōld-er, *n.* A proprietor of public funds, or of funds in a bank, &c.
Stŏck'ing, *n.* A covering for the foot and leg.
Stŏck'-jŏb'ber, *n.* One who speculates in stocks.
Stŏcks, *n. pl.* Public funds; a frame to confine the legs of criminals.

Stocks.

Stŏck'-stĭll, *a.* Motionless.
Stŏck'y, *a.* Thick and stout.
Stō'ic (5), *n.* One who affects insensibility to pleasure and pain; an apathetic person.
Stō'ic, } *a.* Unfeeling; in-
Stō'ic-al, } different to pleasure or pain.
Stō'i-çĭşm, *n.* Indifference to pleasure and pain.
Stōle, *n.* A long, loose vestment. — *v.*, *imp.* of *Steal*.
Stōlen (stōln), *p. p.* of *Steal*.
Stŏl'id, *a.* Hopelessly dull; stupid; foolish.
Sto-lĭd'i-ty, *n.* Dullness of intellect; stupidity.
Stŏm'ach (stŭm'ak), *n.* The principal organ of digestion; appetite; inclination. — *v. t.* To brook or endure.
Stŏm'a-cher (-cher), *n.* An ornament or support for the breast, worn by women.
Sto-măch'ic, *a.* Strengthening the stomach. — *n.* A medicine to strengthen the stomach.
Stōne, *n.* A mass of mineral matter; a concretion in the kidneys; a weight of 14 pounds; nut of certain kinds of fruit. — *v. t.* To pelt or kill with stones; to free from stones.
Stōne'-cŭt'ter, *n.* One who cuts or hews stones.
Stōne'-fruit, *n.* Fruit that contains a stone; a drupe.
Stōne'-stĭll, *a.* Motionless as a stone.
Stōn'i-ness (13), *n.* Quality or state of being stony; abundance of stones.
Stōn'y, *a.* Made of stones; full of stones; resembling stone; hard.
Stōōd, *imp.* of *Stand*.
Stōōl, *n.* A seat without a back, for one person.
Stōōp, *v. i.* To bend forward;

to condescend; to yield. — *n.* Act of stooping.

Stŏp (7), *v. t.* To check the motion of; to hinder; to close, as an aperture; to obstruct; to suppress. — *v. i.* To cease to go forward. — *n.* Cessation of motion; pause; a point in writing.

Stŏp'-cŏck, *n.* A contrivance for letting out or stopping a fluid.

Stŏp'pa-ġe, *n* Act of stopping; state of being stopped.

Stŏp'per, } *n.* That which is
Stŏp'ple, } used to close a hole in a bottle or other vessel.

Stōr'a-ġe (11), *n.* Price of storing.

Stōre, *n.* A large quantity; a warehouse — *v. t.* To furnish; to put away for preservation.

Stōre'-house, *n.* A warehouse; a magazine.

Stō'rĭed, *a* Related in story; having a history.

Stôrk, *n.* A large wading bird.

Stôrm, *n* A violent disturbance of the atmosphere; a tempest; commotion; assault. — *v. t.* To attack by open force; to assault.

Stôrm'y, *a.* Agitated with furious winds; boisterous; tempestuous

Stoup, *n* A basin for holy water at the entrance of a Catholic church

Stō'ry (19), *n.* History, a narrative; a tale; floor or stage of a building

Stout, *a.* Strong; brave; large; fleshy. [ily.

Stout'ly, *adv.* Strongly; lust-

Stout'ness, *n.* Quality of being stout; boldness.

Stōve, *n.* An apparatus for warming a room or house. — *v.*, *imp.* of *Stave*

Stōw, *v. t.* To lay up; to fill, by packing closely.

Stōw'a-ġe, *n.* Act of stowing; room.

Stra-bĭs'mus, *n.* Act or habit of looking asquint.

Străd'dle, *v. i.* or *t.* To walk, sit, or stand, with the legs wide apart.

Străg'gle, *v. i.* To wander aside; to rove. [gles.

Străg'gler, *n.* One who strag-

Strāight (strāt), *a.* Not crooked; direct; upright. — *adv.* Directly.

Strāight'en (strāt'n), *v. t.* To make straight.

Strāight'fôr-ward (strāt'-), *a.* Proceeding in a straight course; upright.

Strāight'ly (strāt'-), *adv.* In a direct line.

Strāight'wāy (strāt'-), *adv.* Immediately; without delay.

Strāin, *v. t.* To stretch; to sprain; to filter. — *v. i.* To make violent efforts. — *n.* A sprain; force; song.

Strāin'er, *n.* An instrument for filtering any liquid.

Strāit, *a* Narrow; close; difficult — *n.* A narrow pass; distress; difficulty.

Strāit'en, *v. t.* To make narrow; to distress

Strāit'-jăck'et, *n.* An apparatus to confine maniacs

Strāit'laçed (-lāst), *a* Bound tightly with stays; strict in manners or morals

Strāke, *n.* Range of planks from stem to stern of a vessel.

Strănd, *n.* Shore or beach; one of the twists or parts of which a rope is composed. — *v. i* or *t.* To run aground; to break one of the strands of.

Strānġe, *a.* Foreign; unknown; wonderful; odd.

Strānġe'ly (10), *adv.* In a strange manner.

Strānġe'ness, *n.* State of being strange; singularity.

Strān'ġer, *n* A foreigner; one unknown; a guest.

Străn'gle, *v. t.* or *i.* To choke; to suffocate.

Străn'gu-lā'tion, *n.* Act of strangling; suffocation.

Străn'gu-ry, *n.* Painful difficulty in discharging urine.

Străp, *n.* A long strip of leather; thong. — *v. t.* To beat or fasten with a strap.

Străp'ping, *a.* Large; lusty.

Strā'tà, *n. pl.* Beds; layers.

Străt'a-ġem, *n.* An artifice, particularly in war; a trick.

Străt'e-ġĭst, *n.* One skilled in military movements.

Străt'e-ġy, *n.* That branch of military science which consists in conducting great military movements.

Străt'i-fi-cā'tion, *n.* Arrangement in strata.

Străt'i-fy, *v. t* To form into strata or layers.

Strā'tum, *n.* (*pl* **Strā'tà**, 25.) A layer, as of earth.

Strąw, *n.* A stalk or stem of grain; mass of stalks.

Strąw'bĕr-ry, *n.* A plant and its fruit.

Strāy, *v. i.* To wander; to rove; to ramble. — *n.* A beast that wanders at large.

Strēak, *n.* A line of color; a stripe — *v. t.* To stripe.

Strēak'ed (streekt *or* streek'ed), *p. p.* or *a.* Striped.

Strēak'y, *a.* Having streaks.

Strēam, *n.* A current of water or other fluid. — *v.* To flow; to issue in a current.

Strēam'er, *n.* A flag; ensign.

Strēam'let, *n.* A small stream; rivulet.

Street, *n.* A way or road in a city or town.

Strĕngth, *n.* Quality of being strong; power; force; vigor.

Strĕngth'en, *v. t.* or *i.* To make or grow strong.

Strĕn'u-oŭs, *a.* Eagerly pressing or urgent; active

Strĕn'u-oŭs-ly, *adv.* With eager zeal. [portance.

Strĕss (2), *n.* Pressure; im-

Strĕtch, *v. t.* To extend; to draw out; to strain. — *n.* Extension; reach; effort.

Strĕtch'er, *n.* One that stretches; a piece of timber; a litter.

Strew (strū *or* strō), *v. t.* To scatter; to cover by scattering.

Strī'ā-ted, *a.* Streaked; channeled.

Strĭck'en (strĭk'n), *p. p.* & *p. a.* Struck; smitten; advanced; worn out.

Strĭct, *a.* Exact; severe; close; rigid; rigorous.
Strĭct'ly, *adv.* Rigorously.
Strĭct'ness, *n.* Severity; rigor; closeness.
Strĭct'ūre, *n.* Censure; a morbid contraction of any passage of the body.
Strīde, *n.* A long step. — *v. i.* To walk with long steps.
Strīfe, *n.* Contention; struggle; rivalship.
Strīke, *v. t.* [*imp.* STRUCK; *p. p.* STRUCK, STRICKEN.] To give a blow to; to hit; to beat; to impress; to lower; to surrender. — *v. i.* To make a quick blow; to quit work so as to compel an increase of wages.
Strīk'ing, *a.* Impressive; surprising; forcible.
Strĭng, *n.* A slender cord; a series; things filed. — *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* STRUNG.] To furnish with strings.
Strĭnged, *a.* Having strings.
Strĭn'gent, *a.* Binding closely; urgent; making severe requirements.
Strĭng'y, *a.* Fibrous; filamentous; ropy; viscous.
Strĭp, *v. t.* To make naked; to deprive of a covering; to peel. — *n.* A narrow piece, comparatively long.
Strīpe, *n.* A line of a different color; a lash. — *v. t.* To form with stripes.
Strī'ped, *a.* Having stripes of different colors.
Strĭp'ling, *n.* A youth; a lad.
Strīve, *v. i.* [*imp.* STROVE; *p. p.* STRIVEN. To make efforts; to struggle in opposition; to vie.
Strōke, *n.* A blow; a knock; a dash; a touch; masterly effort. — *v. t.* To rub gently.
Strōll, *v. i.* To wander on foot; to rove; to ramble. — *n.* A ramble; excursion.
Strōll'er (9), *n.* One who strolls; a rover; a vagrant.
Strŏng, *a.* Having great power. — SYN. Vigorous; powerful; robust; cogent.
Strŏng'ly, *adv.* Powerfully.
Strŏng'hōld, *n.* A fortress.
Strŏp, *n.* An instrument for sharpening razors on.
Strō'phe, *n.* The former of two stanzas, in ancient lyric poetry.
Strōve, *imp.* of *Strive*.
Strōw (strō), *v. t.* [*imp.* STROWED; *p. p.* STROWED or STROWN.] See *Strew*.
Strŭck, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Strike*.
Strŭct'ūr-al, *a.* Pertaining to structure.
Strŭct'ūre, *n.* Form; construction; frame; an edifice.
Strŭg'gle, *v. i.* To strive; to labor hard; to endeavor. — *n.* Vigorous effort; great labor; agony.
Strŭ'moŭs, *a.* Having swellings in the glands.
Strŭm'pet, *n.* A prostitute.
Strŭng, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *String*.
Strŭt, *n.* An affected walk. — *v. i.* To walk with an affectation of dignity.
Strўch'nĭne, *n.* A very poisonous narcotic.
Stŭb, *n.* Stump of a small tree.
Stŭb'bed, *a.* Short and thick.
Stŭb'ble, *n.* Stumps of rye, wheat, oats, &c.
Stŭb'born, *a.* Inflexible in opinion; unreasonably obstinate; obdurate.
Stŭb'by, *a.* Short and thick.
Stŭc'co, *n.* A kind of fine plaster. — *v. t.* To overlay with stucco.
Stŭck, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Stick*.
Stŭd, *n.* A small timber for a support; a set of breeding horses and mares; a stallion; a kind of button; a nail. — *v. t.* To set with studs.
Stū'dent, *n.* One who studies.
Stŭd'ied, *a.* Premeditated.
Stū'di-o, *n.* (*pl.* Stū'di-ōs, 18.) Work-shop of a sculptor.
Stū'di-oŭs, *a.* Given to study.
Stū'di-oŭs-ly, *adv.* With close application; carefully.
Stŭd'y, *n.* Application to books, or to any subject; object of attentive consideration; a room for study. — *v.* (13) To apply the mind to books or learning.
Stŭff (1), *n.* Material; cloth; furniture; worthless matter; nonsense. — *v. t.* To fill to excess, or by crowding; To crowd; to cram.
Stŭff'ing, *n.* That which is used for filling.
Stŭl'ti-fў, *v. t.* To make a fool of.
Stŭm'ble, *v. i.* To trip in walking. — *n.* A trip; a blunder.
Stŭm'bling-blŏck, *n.* That which causes one to stumble.
Stŭmp, *n.* Part of a tree left after the trunk is cut down.
Stŭmp'y, *a.* Full of stumps; short and thick.
Stŭn, *v. t.* To make senseless; to overpower the hearing of.
Stŭng, *imp* & *p. p.* of *Sting*.
Stŭnk, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Stink*.
Stŭnt, *v. t.* To hinder the growth of.
Stū'pe-făc'tion, *n.* Insensibility; torpor; stupidity.
Stū'pe-fў, *v. t.* To deprive of sensibility; to make stupid.
Stu-pĕn'doŭs, *a.* Amazingly great; wonderful.
Stū'pid, *a.* Wanting understanding or sensibility; very dull; sluggish.
Stu-pĭd'i-ty, *n.* Extreme dullness of perception or understanding.
Stū'pid-ly, *adv.* With extreme dullness.
Stū'por, *n.* Suppression of sense; numbness; intellectual or moral insensibility.
Stûr'di-ly, *adv.* In a sturdy manner; stoutly; hardily.
Stûr'dy, *a.* Stout; hardy; strong; robust.
Stûr'ġeon, *n.* A fish of large size.
Stût'ter (8), *v. i.* To hesitate in speaking; to stammer. — *n.* Act of stuttering.
Stŭt'ter-er, *n.* A stammerer.
Stў, *n.* A pen for swine; inflamed tumor on the eyelid.
Stўġ'i-an (stĭj'i-an), *a.* Hellish; infernal; dark; black.
Stў'lar, *a.* Belonging to the style of a dial.
Stўle, *n.* Manner of writing; title; pin of a dial; an engraver's tool; part of a

pistil. — *v. t.* To call; to name; to denominate.
Stȳl'ish (11), *a.* Fashionable in form or manner; showy.
Stȳp'tic, *a.* Serving to stop hemorrhage or bleeding.
Suā'sion (swā'zhun), *n.* Act of persuading; persuasion.
Suā'sīve, } *a.* Tending to
Suā'so-ry, } persuade.
Suăv'i-ty, *n.* Sweetness; pleasantness; agreeableness.
Sŭb-ăç'id, *a.* Moderately acid.
Sub-ăl'tern, *a.* Inferior; subordinate. — *n.* An inferior officer.
Sŭb-ā'que-oŭs, *a.* Being under the surface of water.
Sŭb'dī-vīde', *v. t.* To divide again, or what has already been divided.
Sŭb'dī-vī'sion (-vĭzh'un), *n.* A part of a division.
Sub-dŭct', *v. t.* To withdraw; to subtract.
Sub-dūe' (15), *v. t.* To conquer; to overcome; to vanquish; to overpower.
Sŭb-jā'cent, *a.* Lying under.
Sŭb'ject, *a.* Being under authority; liable; exposed. — *n.* One who lives under the power of another; a matter in discussion; theme; topic.
Sub-jĕct', *v. t.* To bring or put under; to subdue.
Sub-jĕc'tion, *n.* A being under control.
Sub-jĕct'ive, *a.* Relating to the subject; pertaining to one's own consciousness.
Sub-join', *v. t.* To add at the end; to append.
Sŭb'ju-gāte, *v. t.* To reduce to slavery; to subdue.
Sŭb'ju-gā'tion, *n.* Act of subduing; subjection.
Sub-jŭnc'tion, *n.* The act of subjoining.
Sub-jŭnct'ive, *a.* Added; expressing condition, hypothesis, or contingency.
Sŭb-lĕt', *v. t.* To lease, as a lessee, to another person.
Sŭb'li-māte, } *v. t.* To evapo-
Sub-līme', } rate, as a solid substance, by heat; to heighten; to elevate.
Sŭb'li-mate, *n.* Product of sublimation.
Sŭb'li-mā'tion, *n.* Act of sublimating.
Sub-līme', *a.* Lofty in place or style; elevated; grand; magnificent. — *n.* A lofty style; sublimity.
Sub-līme'ly (10), *adv.* In a sublime or lofty manner.
Sub-lĭm'i-ty, *n.* State of being sublime; loftiness of style.
Sub-lĭn'gual (-lĭng'gwal), *a.* Situated under the tongue.
Sŭb'lu-na-ry, *a.* Earthly; terrestrial; mundane.
Sŭb'ma-rīne' (-reen'), *a.* Being under the sea.
Sub-mĕrge', } *v. t.* To put
Sub-mĕrse', } under water.
Sub-mĕr'sion, *n.* Act of plunging under water.
Sub-mĭs'sion (-mĭsh'un), *n.* Act of yielding to power or authority; resignation.
Sub-mĭs'sīve, *a.* Inclined or ready to submit.
Sub-mĭs'sīve-ly, *adv.* With submission; humbly.
Sub-mĭs'sīve-ness, *n.* Humbleness; obedience.
Sub-mĭt' (7), *v.* To yield to the power, will, or opinion of another; to surrender; to acquiesce; to comply.
Sŭb-mŭl'ti-ple, *n.* A number contained in another an exact number of times.
Sub-ôr'di-nate, *a.* Inferior in order or rank; subject. — *n.* An inferior.
Sub-ôr'di-nāte, *v. t.* To make subordinate or inferior.
Sub-ôr'di-nā'tion, *n.* Act of subordinating; subjection.
Sub-ôrn', *v. t.* To procure to take a false oath.
Sŭb'or-nā'tion, *n.* Act or crime of suborning.
Sub-pœ'na, *n.* A writ commanding the attendance of a witness. — *v. t.* To summon by subpœna.
Sub-scrībe', *v. t.* To write underneath; to sign; to attest.
Sub-scrīb'er, *n.* One who subscribes.
Sub-scrĭp'tion, *n.* The signing of a name; amount subscribed; attestation.
Sŭb'se-quençe, *n.* State of being subsequent.
Sŭb'se-quent, *a.* Following in time or order of place.
Sŭb'se-quent-ly, *adv.* Later; afterward.
Sub-sĕrve', *v. t.* To serve in subordination; to promote.
Sub-sĕrv'i-ençe, } *n.* Use
Sub-sĕrv'i-en-çy, } or operation that promotes some purpose.
Sub-sĕrv'i-ent, *a.* Fitted to subserve; subordinate.
Sub-sīde', *v. i.* To sink or fall to the bottom.
Sub-sīd'ençe, *n.* Act of subsiding, or sinking.
Sub-sĭd'i-a-ry, *a.* Serving to help; auxiliary.
Sŭb'si-dīze (31), *v. t.* To pay a subsidy to.
Sŭb'si-dy, *n.* Aid in money.
Sub-sĭst', *v. i.* To have existence; to be supported. — *v. t.* To maintain.
Sub-sĭst'ençe, *n.* Real being; means of support; provisions, or means of procuring them.
Sub-sĭst'ent, *a.* Existing; inhering.
Sŭb'soil, *n.* Soil under the surface soil.
Sŭb'stançe, *n.* Substratum; essential part; nature; body; matter; estate; property.
Sub-stăn'tial, *a.* Real; solid.
Sub-stăn'tial-ly, *adv.* Really; truly; essentially.
ub-stăn'tials, *n. pl.* Essential parts.
Sub-stăn'ti-āte (-stăn'shĭ-), *v. t.* To prove; to verify.
Sŭb'stan-tīve, *n.* A noun. — *a.* Expressing existence.
Sŭb'stan-tĭve-ly, *adv.* In substance; essentially; as a substantive or noun.
Sŭb'sti-tūte, *n.* One person or thing put in place of another. — *v. t.* To put in the place of another. — SYN. To exchange; interchange.
Sŭb'sti-tū'tion, *n.* Act of substituting; thing substituted.

Sub-strā'tum, *n.* (*pl.* Sub-strā'tà). A stratum under something; substance.
Sub-strŭc'tion, *n.* An underbuilding; foundation.
Sub-tĕnd', *v. t.* To extend under or be opposite to.
Sub-tĕnse', *n.* The chord which subtends an arc.
Sŭb'ter-fūge, *n.* An evasion.
Sŭb'ter-rā'ne-an, } *a.* Being
Sŭb'ter-rā'ne-oŭs, } under the surface of the earth.
Sŭb'tīle, *a.* Fine; thin; rare.
Sŭb'til-ty, *n.* Quality of being subtile; refinement.
Sŭb'til-i-zā'tion, *n.* Act of making subtile; refinement.
Sŭb'til-īze, *v. t.* To make thin or fine; to refine.
Sŭbt'le (sŭt'l), *a.* Sly; artful.
Sŭb'tle-ty (sŭt'l-), *n.* Cunning; craftiness; shrewdness.
Sŭbt'ly (sŭt'lў), *adv.* Artfully.
Sub-trăct', *v. t.* To withdraw from the rest; to deduct.
Sub-trăc'tion, *n.* The taking of a lesser sum from a greater; deduction; withdrawal.
Sub-trăct'ĭve, *a.* Tending, or having power, to subtract.
Sŭb'tra-hĕnd', *n.* A sum to be subtracted from another.
Sub-ûrb'an, *a.* Pertaining to, or being in, the suburbs.
Sŭb'urbs, *n. pl.* Region on the confines of a city.
Sub-vĕr'sion, *n.* Total overthrow; ruin.
Sub-vĕr'sĭve, *a.* Tending to ruin.
Sub-vĕrt', *v. t.* To overthrow; to destroy; to ruin.
Suc-çeed', *v. i.* or *t.* To follow in order; to come after; to be prosperous.
Suc-çĕss', *n.* Prosperous issue.
Suc-çĕss'fụl, *a.* Prosperous.
Suc-çĕss'fụl-ly, *adv.* Prosperously; favorably.
Suc-çĕs'sion (-sĕsh'un), *n.* Act of succeeding; a series of persons or things; order of events; lineage.
Suc-çĕs'sĭve, *a.* Following in order.
Suc-çĕs'sĭve-ly, *adv.* In regular order.
Suc-çĕs'sor, *n.* One who succeeds another.
Suc-çĭnct', *a.* Compressed into a narrow compass. — SYN. Short; concise; brief.
Suc-çĭnct'ly, *adv.* Briefly.
Sŭc'cor (8), *v. t.* To relieve in distress; to aid. — *n.* Assistance in distress.
Sŭc'co-tăsh, *n.* Boiled maize and beans mixed together.
Sŭc'cu-lençe, *n.* Juiciness.
Sŭc'cu-lent, *a.* Juicy.
Suc-cŭmb' (-kŭmb', 6), *v. i.* To yield; to submit; to sink unresistingly.
Sŭch, *a.* Of the like kind; like; the same that (with *as*).
Sŭck, *v. t.* To draw in with the mouth; to imbibe.
Sŭck'er, *n.* One who sucks; a shoot; a fish.
Sŭck'le (sŭk'l), *v. t.* To nurse at the breast.
Sŭck'ling, *n.* A child nursed at the breast.
Sŭc'tion, *n.* Act of sucking.
Suc-tō'ri-al, *a.* Adapted for, or living by, sucking.
Sŭd'den, *a.* Coming without previous notice; abrupt; hasty; rapid.
Sŭd'den-ly, *adv.* Unexpectedly.
Sū'dor-ĭf'ĭc, *a.* Causing sweat; producing perspiration.
Sŭds, *n. sing.* Water impregnated with soap.
Sūe, *v. t.* To prosecute in law.
Sū'et, *n.* Hard fat about the kidneys and loins.
Sŭf'fer, *v. t.* To bear with pain; to undergo; to permit. — *v. i.* To endure pain.
Sŭf'fer-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being suffered or endured.
Sŭf'fer-ançe, *n.* Pain endured; permission; endurance.
Sŭf'fer-er, *n.* One who suffers.
Sŭf'fer-ing, *n.* Pain endured.
Suf-fīce' (suf-fīz'), *v. t.* To satisfy. — *v. i.* To be enough.
Suf-fĭ'cien-çў (-fĭsh'en-), *n.* A full supply; competence.
Suf-fĭ'cient (-fĭsh'ent), *a.* Adequate to wants; enough.
Suf-fĭ'cient-ly (-fĭsh'ent-), *adv.* Enough.
Sŭf'fix, *n.* A letter or a syllable added to the end of a word.
Suf-fĭx', *v. t.* To add to the end of a word, as a letter or a syllable.
Sŭf'fo-cāte, *v. t.* To choke by excluding air; to stifle; to smother.
Sŭf'fo-cā'tion, *n.* The act of suffocating or smothering.
Sŭf'fo-cā'tĭve, *a.* Tending to suffocate or choke.
Sŭf'fra-gan, *n.* A bishop, considered as an assistant.
Sŭf'frage, *n.* A vote; a voice.
Suf-fūse', *v. t.* To overspread.
Suf-fū'sion, *n.* Act of suffusing.
Sụg'ar (shụg'ar), *n.* A sweet crystalline substance obtained from the sugar-cane, maple, beet, &c. — *v. t.* To sweeten with sugar.
Sụg'ar-cāne (shụg'ar-), *n.* A plant whose juice produces sugar.

Sugar-cane.

Sụg'ar-lōaf (shụg'ar-), *n.* A cone or mass of refined sugar.
Sụg'ar-plŭm (shụg'ar), *n.* A kind of candy in the form of a ball.
Sụg'ar-y (shụg'ar-), *a.* Sweet; saccharine.
Sug-ġĕst' (*or* sud-jĕst'), *v. t.* To hint; to intimate.
Sug-ġĕs'tion (sug-jĕst'yun *or* sud-jĕst'yun), *n.* Hint; intimation; insinuation.
Sug-ġĕst'ĭve (sug- *or* sud-), *a.* Containing a suggestion, or hint.
Sū'i-çī'dal, *a.* Of the nature of suicide.
Sū'i-çīde, *n.* Self-murder; a self-murderer; a felo-de-se.
Sūit, *n.* A set; retinue; petition; courtship; legal pro-

cess; prosecution. — *v. t.* or *i.* To fit or be fitted. [meet.
Sūit'a-ble, *a.* Fit; proper;
Sūit'a-ble-ness, *n.* Fitness.
Sūit'a-bly, *adv.* Fitly; properly; appropriately.
Suite (sweet), *n.* A retinue; a train; a set; a series.
Sūit'or, *n.* One who sues; a petitioner; a wooer. [rosely.
Sŭlk'i-ly, *adv.* Sullenly; mo-
Sŭlk'i-ness (13), *n.* Sullenness; moroseness.
Sŭlk'y, *a.* Sullen; morose. — *n.* A carriage for one person.
Sŭl'len, *a.* Ill-natured; cross and silent; morose.
Sŭl'ly, *v. t.* or *i.* To soil; to spot; to tarnish; to stain.
Sŭl'phate, *n.* A salt composed of sulphuric acid and a base.
Sŭl'phur, *n.* An inflammable yellow mineral; brimstone.
Sul-phū're-oŭs, } *a.* Having
Sŭl'phur-oŭs, } the qualities of sulphur.
Sŭl'phu-ret, *n.* A combination of sulphur with another element.
Sul-phū'ric, *a.* Pertaining to, or obtained from, sulphur.
Sŭl'phur-y, *a.* Partaking of, or resembling, sulphur.
Sŭl'tan, *n.* Turkish emperor.
Sul-tā'nà, or Sul-tä'nà, } *n.*
Sŭl'ta-ness. } Wife of a Sultan. [sultry.
Sŭl'tri-ness, *n.* State of being
Sŭl'try, *a.* Hot; close; stagnant, and oppressive, as air.
Sŭm, *n.* The whole amount; a quantity; a problem in arithmetic. — *v. t.* To collect into a total; to compute.
Su'măc } (shoo'măk), *n* A
Su'măch } shrub used in medicine, dyeing, &c.
Sŭm'ma-ry, *a.* Brief; short; concise. — *n.* An abridged account; an abstract.
Sŭm'mer, *n.* Warmest season of the year. — *v.* To pass or cause to pass the summer.
Sŭm'mer-set, *n.* A leap heels over head. [top.
Sŭm'mit, *n.* Highest point;
Sŭm'mon, *v. t.* To call by authority; to convoke; to bid; to cite; to notify.
Sŭm'monş, *n. sing.* A call or command to appear at a certain place and time.
Sŭmp'ter, *n.* A pack-horse.
Sŭmpt'u-a-ry, *a.* Regulating expenses of living.
Sŭmpt'u-oŭs, *a.* Characterized by expense and magnificence; costly.
Sŭn, *n.* The luminary that enlightens and warms the earth and other planets; sunshine. — *v. i.* To expose to the sun. [sun.
Sŭn'-bēam, *n.* A ray of the
Sŭn'bûrnt, *a.* Burnt or scorched by the sun.
Sŭn'day, *n.* First day of the week; Christian Sabbath.
Sŭn'der, *v. t.* To separate; to disunite; to sever.
Sŭn'-dī'al, *n.* An instrument to show the time by means of the shadow of a style.
Sŭn'drĭeş, *n. pl.* Many different or small things.
Sŭn'dry, *a.* More than one or two. — SYN. Divers; several.
Sŭn'flow-er, *n.* A plant with large yellow flowers.
Sŭng, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Sing.*
Sŭnk, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Sink.*
Sŭnk'en, *p. a.* from *Sink.*
Sŭn'less, *a.* Destitute of the sun or its rays.
Sŭn'līght (-līt), *n.* Light of the sun.
Sŭn'ny, *a.* Exposed to, or resembling, the sun; bright.
Sŭn'rīşe, *n.* First appearance of the sun in the morning.
Sŭn'set, *n.* Disappearance of the sun at night. [sun.
Sŭn'shīne, *n.* Light of the
Sŭn'shīn-y, *a.* Bright with the sun's rays.
Sŭn'-strōke, *n.* Sudden prostration occasioned by exposure to heat of the sun.
Sŭp, *v. i.* or *t.* To eat supper. — *n.* A small draught.
Sū'per-a-bound', *v. i.* To be very abundant.
Sū'per-a-bŭnd'ançe, *n.* More than is sufficient; excessive abundance; exuberance.
Sū'per-a-bŭnd'ant, *a.* More than is sufficient.
Sū'per-ădd', *v. t.* To add over and above.
Sū'per-ăn'nu-āte, *v. t.* To impair or disqualify by old age and infirmity.
Sū'per-ăn'nu-ā'ted, *a.* Disqualified by old age.
Su-pĕrb', *a.* Grand; magnificent; elegant.
Su-pĕrb'ly, *adv.* Grandly.
Sū'per-căr'go, *n.* One who has the care of a cargo, and manages the sale of it.
Sū'per-çĭl'i-oŭs, *a.* Haughty; dictatorial; overbearing.
Sū'per-çĭl'i-oŭs-ly, *adv.* Haughtily; dogmatically.
Sū'per-ĕm'i-nençe, *n.* Eminence superior to what is common.
Sū'per-ĕm'i-nent, *a.* Eminent in a superior degree.
Sū'per-ĕr'o-gā'tion, *n.* A doing more than duty or necessity requires.
Sū'per-e-rŏg'a-to-ry, *a.* Exceeding the calls of duty.
Sū'per-ĕx'çel-lent, *a.* Very excellent.
Sū'per-fĭ'cial (-fĭsh'al), *a.* Being on the surface; shallow; not deep.
Sū'per-fĭ'cial-ly (-fĭsh'al-), *adv.* On the surface only.
Sū'per-fĭ'ciēş (-fĭsh'ēz), *n.* Surface; exterior part or face of a thing.
Sū'per-fīne', *a.* Very fine.
Sū'per-flū'i-ty, *n.* Something beyond what is needed.
Su-pĕr'flu-oŭs, *a.* More than is wanted; useless.
Sū'per-hū'man, *a.* Above or beyond what is human.
Sū'per-in-cŭm'bent, *a.* Lying on something else.
Sū'per-in-dūçe', *v. t.* To bring in or upon as an addition to something.
Sū'per-in-tĕnd', *v. t.* To oversee. [of overseeing.
Sū'per-in-tĕnd'ençe, *n.* Act
Sū'per-in-tĕnd'ent, *n.* A manager; an overseer.
Su-pē'ri-or, *a.* Higher; greater; more exalted; prof-

erable. — *n.* One higher or more excellent; a chief.

Su-pē'ri-ŏr'i-ty, *n.* State of being superior; pre-eminence; predominance.

Su-pēr'la-tĭve, *a.* Expressing the highest degree; supreme.

Su-pēr'nal, *a.* Relating to things above; celestial.

Sū'per-năt'u-ral, *a.* Exceeding the powers or laws of nature.

Sū'per-nū'mer-a-ry, *a.* Exceeding the number necessary. — *n.* A person or thing beyond what is necessary or usual.

Sū'per-scrībe', *v. t.* To write on the outside of; to address.

Sū'per-scrĭp'tion, *n.* A writing on the outside.

Sū'per-sēde', *v. t.* To take the place of. — SYN. To overrule; succeed; displace.

Sū'per-stĭ'tion (-stĭsh'un), *n.* Excessive exactness or rigor in religion; belief in omens.

Sū'per-stĭ'tioŭs (-stĭsh'us), *a.* Addicted to, or proceeding from, superstition.

Sū'per-stĭ'tioŭs-ly (-stĭsh'-us), *adv.* In a superstitious manner.

Sū'per-strŭct'ūre, *n.* Any thing built on a foundation or basis.

Sū'per-vēne', *v. i.* To come upon as something extraneous; to take place.

Sū'per-vī'sal, } *n.* Inspec-
Sū'per-vĭz'ion, } tion; superintendence.

Sū'per-vīse' (31), *v. t.* To oversee, for direction; to superintend; to inspect.

Sū'per-vī'sor, *n.* An overseer.

Sū'pīne, *n.* A verbal noun.

Su-pīne', *a.* Lying on the back; indolent; careless.

Su-pīne'ly, *adv.* Carelessly; heedlessly; indolently.

Su-pīne'ness, *n.* State of being supine.

Sŭp'per, *n.* The evening meal.

Sŭp'per-less, *a.* Being without supper.

Sup-plănt', *v. t.* To remove or displace by stratagem.

Sŭp'ple, *a.* Pliant; flexible; yielding; soft.

Sŭp'plē-ment, *n.* An addition.

Sŭp'plē-mĕnt'al, } *a.* Ad-
Sŭp'plē-mĕnt'a-ry, } ded to supply what is wanted.

Sŭp'ple-ness, *n.* Pliancy; flexibility; facility.

Sŭp'pli-ant, *a.* Entreating.

Sŭp'pli-ant, } *n.* A humble
Sŭp'pli-cant, } petitioner.

Sŭp'pli-cāte, *v. t.* To entreat for; to beseech. — *v. i.* To offer supplication.

Sŭp'pli-cā'tion, *n.* Humble petition; entreaty.

Sŭp'pli-ca-to-ry, *a.* Containing supplication.

Sup-plȳ', *v. t.* To fill up; to furnish; to provide. — *n.* Sufficiency for wants; (*pl.*) things supplied.

Sup-pōrt', *n.* A prop; maintenance. — *v. t.* To prop; to sustain; to maintain.

Sup-pōrt'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being supported.

Sup-pōs'a-ble (11), *a.* Capable of being supposed.

Sup-pōse', *v. t.* To admit without proof; to assume to be true; to imply; to think.

Sŭp'po-sĭ'tion (-zĭsh'un), *n.* Something supposed; an hypothesis.

Sup-pŏs'i-tĭ'tious (-tĭsh'us), *a.* Not genuine; counterfeit; illegitimate.

Sup-prĕss', *v. t.* To overpower and crush; to conceal.

Sup-prĕs'sion (-prĕsh'un), *n.* Act of suppressing.

Sŭp'pu-rāte, *v.* To generate pus.

Sŭp'pu-rā'tion, *n.* Act or process of suppurating.

Sŭp'pu-rā'tĭve, *a.* Promoting suppuration; tending to suppurate.

Sū'pra-mŭn'dāne, *a.* Above the world.

Su-prĕm'a-çy, *n.* Highest power or authority.

Su-prēme', *a.* Highest; greatest; most powerful; chief. — *n.* The highest and greatest Being; God.

Su-prēme'ly, *adv.* In the highest degree.

Sur-chärġe', *v. t.* To overcharge; to overload. — *n.* Excessive charge or load.

Sûr'çin-gle, *n.* A girth passing over a saddle or blanket.

Sûrd, *n.* A quantity whose root can not be exactly expressed in numbers — *a.* Incapable of being expressed exactly by an integral number or by a vulgar fraction; whispered, without tone.

Sure (shụr), *a.* Certainly knowing; not liable to fail. — SYN. Certain; stable; firm; confident; secure.

Sure'ly (shụr'-), *adv.* Certainly.

Sure'ty (shụr'-), *n.* Certainty; security against loss; a bondsman; a bail.

Sure'ty-shĭp (13), *n.* State of being surety for another.

Sûrf, *n.* Continual swell of the sea upon the shore.

Sûr'face, *n.* Outside; superficies.

Sûr'feit, *n.* Fullness occasioned by excess. — *v. t.* or *i.* To feed to excess.

Sûrġe, *n.* A large wave or billow. — *v. i.* To swell; to rise high and roll, as waves.

Sûr'ġeon (-jun), *n.* One who practices surgery.

Sûr'ġer-y, *n.* Art of healing external injuries of the body by manual operations.

Sûr'ġic-al, *a.* Pertaining to surgery.

Sûr'li-ness, *n.* Crabbedness.

Sûr'loin, *n.* A loin of beef, or the upper part of it.

Sûr'ly, *a.* Morose; crabbed; sour.

Sur-mīse' (31), *v. t.* To imagine; to conjecture. — *n.* Suspicion; conjecture.

Sur-mount', *v. t.* To overcome; to surpass; to exceed.

Sur-mount'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being surmounted.

Sûr'nāme, *n.* A name added to the baptismal name; a family name.

Sur-nāme', *v. t.* To call by a family name.

Sur-pass', *v. t.* To go beyond; to exceed; to excel.

Sur-pass'ing, *p. pr.* or *a.* Exceeding others; excellent in an eminent degree.

Sûr'plĭçe, *n.* A white garment worn by clergymen.

Sûr'plus, } *n.* Excess be-
Sûr'plus-age, } yond what is necessary; overplus.

Sur-prīs'al, *n.* Act of surprising; state of surprise.

Sur-prīze', *n.* A moderate degree of wonder suddenly excited. — *v. t.* (31) To come or fall upon unexpectedly; to excite wonder in.

Sur-prīs'ing, *a.* Exciting surprise; wonderful.

Sur-rĕn'der, *v. t* To yield; to deliver up. — *n.* Act of yielding or giving up to another.

Sŭr'rep-tĭ'tioŭs (-tĭsh'us), *a.* Done by stealth or fraud.

Sŭr'rep-tĭ'tioŭs-ly (-tĭsh'-us-), *adv.* By stealth; fraudulently.

Sŭr'ro-gāte, *n.* A deputy; a delegate; one who presides over the probate of wills, and the settlement of estates.

Sur-round', *v. t.* To inclose on all sides; to encompass.

Sur-tout' (-tōōt'), *n.* A close-fitting overcoat.

Sur-vey' (14), *v. t.* To view attentively; to measure and delineate, as land.

Sûr'vey, *n.* A general or a particular view; mensuration; a plan or draft.

Sur-vey'ing, *n.* Act or art of measuring land, and delineating it on paper.

Sur-vey'or, *n.* One who measures land; an inspector of goods, highways, &c.

Sur-vī'val, *n.* A living longer than another.

Sur-vīve', *v. t.* To live longer than; to outlive.

Sur-vīv'or, *n.* One who outlives another.

Sur-vīv'or-shĭp, *n.* State of a survivor.

Sus-çĕp'ti-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of receiving impressions; sensibility.

Sus-çĕp'ti-ble, } *a.* Capable
Sus-çĕp'tĭve, } of receiving impressions.

Sus-pĕct', *v. t* To imagine to exist; to mistrust; to doubt; to have suspicion of.

Sus-pĕnd', *v. t.* To attach to something above; to cause to cease for a time. — SYN. To hang; intermit; interrupt; delay; hinder.

Sus-pĕnd'er, *n.* One who suspends; (*pl.*) braces.

Sus-pĕnse', *n.* State of uncertainty; cessation for a time; indecision.

Sus-pĕn'sion, *n.* Act of suspending; temporary or conditional interruption or delay.

Sus-pĕn'so-ry, *a.* Serving to suspend.

Sus-pĭ'cion (-pĭsh'un), *n.* Mistrust; doubt; jealousy.

Sus-pĭ'cioŭs (-pĭsh'us), *a.* Apt or inclined to suspect.

Sus-pĭ'cioŭs-ly (-pĭsh'us-), *adv.* So as to excite suspicion.

Sŭs'pi-rā'tion, *n.* A sigh.

Sus-tāin', *v. t.* To bear; to support; to uphold; to endure; to maintain.

Sŭs'te-nançe, *n.* Food that sustains; support; maintenance; provisions.

Sŭs'ten-tā'tion, *n.* Support.

Sŭt'ler, *n.* One who follows an army and sells provisions and liquors to the troops.

Sut-tee' (18), *n.* A Hindoo widow who immolates herself on the funeral pile of her husband.

Sūt'ūre, *n.* A seam; joint of the bones of the skull.

Swab (swŏb), *n.* A mop for cleaning floors, &c.; a sponge for cleaning the mouth. — *v. t.* To wipe with a mop or swab.

Swad'dle, *v. t.* To swathe. — *n.* Clothes bound tight around the body.

Swăg, *v. i.* To sink down by its weight.

Swăg'ger, *v. i.* To boast; to brag; to bluster. — *n.* Insolence of manner.

Swāin, *n.* A rustic; a country gallant or lover.

Swāle, *n.* A tract of low land. — *v. i.* To melt and run down, as a candle.

Swal'lōw, *n.* A small migratory bird; the throat. — *v. t.* To take into the stomach; to absorb; to engross.

Swăm, *imp.* of *Swim*.

Swamp (swŏmp), *n.* Low, wet, soft, spongy ground; a marsh; a fen; a bog.

Swamp'y, *a.* Low, wet and spongy, as land.

Swan, *n.* A bird like the goose, but handsomer and more graceful.

Swan.

Swap (swŏp), *v. t.* To exchange; to barter. — *n.* An exchange; barter.

Sward, *n.* Grassy surface of land; compact turf.

Swarm, *n.* A multitude, esp. of bees; a crowd. — *v. i.* To leave a hive in a body.

Swarth'i-ly, *adv.* With a tawny or dusky hue.

Swarth'y, *a.* Of a dark hue.

Swath, *n.* A line of grass, &c., cut down in mowing; whole sweep of a scythe.

Swāthe, *n.* A band or fillet; a bandage. — *v. t.* To bind with bands or bandages.

Swāy (14), *v. t.* or *i.* To wield; to govern; to move or wave. — *n.* Rule; command; power; influence.

Sweâr, *v. i.* [*imp.* SWORE; *p. p.* SWORN.] To affirm with a solemn appeal to God for the truth of what is affirmed; to use profane language. — *v. t.* To cause to take an oath.

Sweâr'ing, *n.* Act of one who swears; profanity.

Swĕat, *n.* The moisture which issues through the pores of an animal; perspiration. — *v. i.* or *t.* To excrete moisture from the skin; to perspire.

Swĕat'y, *n.* Moist with sweat; covered with sweat.

Sweep, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p* SWEPT.] To clean with a broom or brush; to pass along. — *v. i.* To pass with

swiftness and violence. — *n.* Act of sweeping; range; a large oar; one who sweeps.
Sweep'ings, *n. pl.* Things collected in sweeping.
Sweep'stākes, *n. pl.* The whole money won at a race; one who wins all.
Sweet, *a.* Grateful to the taste, or to any sense; not sour; fresh; soft and gentle.
Sweet'-brĕad, *n.* The pancreas of an animal.
Sweet'brī-ar, *n.* A fragrant shrub of the rose kind.
Sweet'en, *v. t.* or *i.* To make or become sweet.
Sweet'en-ing, *n.* Something which sweetens.
Sweet'heärt, *n.* A lover; a mistress.
Sweet'ing, *n.* A sweet apple.
Sweet'ish, *a.* Rather sweet.
Sweet'ly, *adv.* With sweetness; gratefully; agreeably.
Sweet'mēat, *n.* Fruit preserved with sugar.
Sweet'ness, *n.* Gratefulness to the taste or other sense.
Swĕll, *v. t.* To dilate or extend; to increase the size of. — *v. i.* To be inflated; to grow larger. — *n.* Extension of bulk. [tumor.
Swĕll'ing, *n.* Protuberance;
Swĕlt'er, *v.* To oppress or to be overcome with heat.
Swĕlt'ry, *a.* Sultry.
Swĕpt, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Sweep.*
Swĕrve, *v. i.* To deviate; to wander.
Swĭft, *a.* Moving with celerity. — SYN. Rapid; speedy; ready; fleet; quick; nimble. — *n.* A small bird resembling the swallow.
Swĭft'ly, *adv.* Rapidly.
Swĭft'ness, *n.* Rapidity; celerity; speed.
Swĭg, *v. i.* or *t.* To drink in large draughts.
Swĭll, *v. t.* To drink largely. — *n.* Wash for swine.
Swĭm, *v. i.* [*imp.* SWAM; *p. p.* SWUM.] To float or move in water; to glide along; to be dizzy.
Swĭm'mer, *n.* One who swims. [who swims.
Swĭm'ming, *n.* Act of one
Swĭm'ming-ly, *adv.* Without obstruction; very successfully; prosperously.
Swĭn'dle, *v. t.* To cheat or defraud grossly, or with deliberate artifice.
Swĭn'dler, *n.* A cheat; a sharper; a rogue. [hog.
Swīne, *n. sing.* and *pl.* A
Swīne'-hērd, *n.* A keeper of swine.
Swĭng, *v. i.* or *t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* SWUNG.] To move to and fro, as a body suspended; to vibrate. — *n.* A waving motion; apparatus for swinging; free course.
Swĭnge (11), *v. t.* To punish.
Swĭn'gle, *v. t.* To clean, as flax, by beating. — *n.* An instrument of wood like a knife, for cleaning flax.
Swīn'ish (11), *a.* Like swine; gross; bestial; sensual.
Swīpe, *n.* Beam by which the water in a well is raised.
Swĭss, *n. sing.* & *pl.* A native of Switzerland; the people of Switzerland.
Swĭtch, *n.* A flexible twig; a movable pair of rails.
Swĭv'el (swĭv'l), *n.* A ring, link, or staple, turning on a pin or neck; a small gun that may be turned on a pivot. [*Swell.*

Swivel.

Swōllen (swōln), *p. p.* of
Swōōn, *v. i.* To faint. — *n.* A fainting fit.
Swōōp, *v. t.* or *i.* To fall on and seize with a sweeping motion. — *n.* A pouncing on and seizing, as a bird of prey.
Swŏp, *n.* & *v.* See *Swap.*
Swōrd (sōrd), *n.* A weapon for cutting or thrusting.
Swōrd'-fĭsh (sōrd'-), *n.* A large fish, having the upper jaw elongated into a sword-shaped process.
Swōre, *imp.* of *Swear.*
Swōrn, *p. p.* or *p. a.* from *Swear.*
Swŭm, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Swim.*
Swŭng, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Swing.*
Sȳe'a-mōre, *n.* A large tree allied to the common fig; in England, a large maple; in America, the plane-tree, or buttonwood.
Sȳe'o-phan-cy, *n.* Obsequious flattery; servility.
Sȳe'o-phant, *n.* An obsequious flatterer of princes and great men; a base parasite.
Sȳe'o-phănt'ic, *a.* Servilely flattering; parasitic.
Sȳ'e-nīte, *n.* A crystalline rock closely resembling granite. [syllables.
Syl-lăb'ic (5), *a.* Relating to
Syl-lăb'i-cā'tion, *n.* The formation of syllables.
Sȳl'la-ble, *n.* A letter or combination of letters uttered together, or by one impulse of the voice.
Sȳl'la-bŭb, *n.* A drink made of wine and milk.
Sȳl'la-bus, *n.* An abstract.
Sȳl'lo-gism, *n.* A regular argument consisting of three propositions.
Sȳl'lo-gĭst'ic, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, a syllogism.
Sȳlph, *n.* A kind of fairy inhabiting the air.
Sȳl'van, *n.* A fabled deity of the wood; a faun. — *a.* Forest-like; rural; rustic.
Sȳm'bol, *n.* A type, emblem, sign, or representation.
Sym-bŏl'ic, **Sym-bŏl'ic-al**, } *a.* Expressing by means of symbols or signs.
Sym-bŏl'ic-al-ly, *adv.* By signs; typically.
Sȳm'bol-īze (31), *v. t.* or *i.* To represent by a symbol.
Sym-mĕt'ric-al, *a.* Proportional in its parts.
Sym-mĕt'ric-al-ly, *adv.* With due proportions.
Sȳm'me-try, *n.* Adaptation of parts to each other or to the whole.
Sȳm'pa-thĕt'ic, *a.* Having, or produced by, sympathy.
Sȳm'pa-thīze, *v. i.* To feel for another.

Sym'pa-thy, *n.* Fellow-feeling; commiseration; pity.
Sym-phō'ni-oŭs, *a.* Agreeing in sound; harmonious.
Sym'pho-ny, *n.* Harmony of sounds; an elaborate musical composition for instruments.
Symp'tom, *n.* A sign or indication, as of disease; token; mark; note.
Symp'tom-ăt'ic, *a.* Indicating the existence of something else.
Syn-ær'e-sis, **Syn-ĕr'e-sis**, *n.* Contraction of a word by drawing two vowels together into one syllable.
Syn'a-gŏgue (-gŏg), *n.* A Jewish place of worship.
Syn'chro-nal, **Syn-chrŏn'ic-al**, **Syn'chro-noŭs**, *a.* Happening at the same time; simultaneous.
Syn'chro-nism, *n.* Concurrence of two or more events in time.
Syn'co-pāte, *v. t.* To contract by syncope.
Syn'co-pā'tion, *n.* Contraction of a word by taking a letter or letters from the middle.
Syn'co-pe, *n.* Retrenchment of one or more letters from the middle of a word; a fainting fit.
Syn'dic, *n.* A magistrate invested with different powers in different places
Syn-ĕch'do-che, *n.* A figure of rhetoric by which the whole is put for a part, or a part for the whole.
Syn'od, *n.* An ecclesiastical council; a convention.
Syn-ŏd'ic, **Syn-ŏd'ic-al**, *a.* Relating to a synod.
Syn'o-nym, **Syn'o-nyme**, *n.* A word having the same or very nearly the same meaning as another.
Syn-ŏn'y-mīze, *v. t.* To express in different words of the same meaning.
Syn-ŏn'y-moŭs, *a.* Having the same meaning; pertaining to, or containing, synonyms.
Syn-ŏn'y-my, *n.* Quality of expressing the same meaning in different words.
Syn-ŏp'sis, *n.* (*pl.* Syn-ŏp'sēs). A general view; an abstract; an epitome.
Syn-ŏp'tic, **Syn-ŏp'tic-al**, *a.* Affording a general view.
Syn-tăc'tic, **Syn-tăc'tic-al**, *a.* Relating to syntax.
Syn'tax, *n.* The arrangement or construction of words in sentences.
Syn'the-sĭs, *n.* Composition, or the putting of two or more things together.
Syn-thĕt'ic, **Syn-thĕt'ic-al**, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting in, synthesis.
Syn-thĕt'ic-al-ly, *adv.* By synthesis; by composition.
Sỹph'i-lĭs, *n.* An infectious venereal disease.
Sỹr'i-ăc, *a.* Pertaining to Syria, or its language. — *n.* The language of Syria.
Sỹ-rĭn'gà, *n.* The lilac; also, the mock orange.
Sỹr'inge, *n.* A kind of pipe for injecting liquids. — *v. t.* To inject or cleanse by means of a syringe.
Sỹs'tem, *n.* Connected assemblage of parts or things; regular order or method.
Sỹs'tem-ăt'ic, *a.* Pertaining, or proceeding according, to system; methodical.
Sỹs'tem-ăt'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a systematic manner.
Sỹs'tem-a-tīze, *v. t.* To reduce to system or regular method; to methodize.
Sỹs'to-le, *n.* The shortening of a syllable; contraction of the heart and arteries.

T.

TĂB, *n.* A border of lace on the inner front edge of a bonnet.
Tăb'by, *a.* Wavy; watered; brindled. — *n.* A wavy or watered silk; a brindled variety of cat.
Tăb'er-na-cle, *n.* A tent; a temporary and portable temple of the Jews; place for keeping some holy or precious thing. — *v. i.* To reside for a time.
Tăb'la-tūre, *n.* A painting on a wall and ceiling.
Tā'ble (18), *n.* An article of furniture with a flat surface; a board; fare; a synopsis or schedule. — *v. t.* To lay on the table; to postpone; to form into a table.
Tăb'leau (tăb'lo), *n.* (*pl.* Tăb'leaux, -lōz, 25.) A picture-like representation of some scene by means of persons grouped together; a still pantomime.
Tā'ble-lănd, *n.* Elevated flat land; a plateau.
Tăb'let, *n.* A little table; a flat surface; a memorandum-book.
Ta-bōō', *n.* A religious interdict; a prohibition. — *v. t.* To forbid approach to or use of; to hold sacred.
Tā'bor, *n.* A small drum.
Tăb'u-lar, *a.* Having the form of, or pertaining to, a table.
Tăç'it, *a.* Silent; implied.
Tăç'it-ly, *adv.* Without words; by implication.
Tăç'i-turn, *a.* Habitually silent; reserved; reticent.

Tăc'i-tûr'ni-ty, *n.* Habitual silence; reserve; reticence.

Tăck (5), *n.* A sort of small nail; a rope; course of a ship as to the position of her sails. — *v. t.* To fasten slightly. — *v. i.* To change the course of a ship by means of her sails.

Tăck'le (tăk'l), *n.* A machine for raising heavy weights; rigging and apparatus. — *v. t.* To harness; to seize.

Tăck'ling, *n.* Rigging of a ship; harness.

Tăct, *n.* Nice perception or skill.

Tăc'tic-al, *a.* Pertaining to [tactics.

Tac-tĭ'cian (-tĭsh'an), *n.* One versed in tactics.

Tăc'tics, *n. sing.* Science and art of disposing military or naval forces in order for battle.

Tăc'tile, *a.* Capable of being touched.

Tăct'u-al, *a.* Pertaining to [touch.

Tăd'pōle, *n.* The young of a frog in its first state.

Tăff'rail, *n.* Upper part of a ship's stern.

Tăf'fe-tà, } *n.* A fine glossy
Tăf'fe-ty, } silk stuff.

Tăg, *n.* A metallic point at the end of a string; a label. — *v. t.* To fit with a point or points.

Tāil (4), *n.* Appendage of an animal behind; back, lower, or inferior part.

Tāi'lor, *n.* One who makes men's clothes.

Tāi'lor-ess, *n.* A woman who makes men's or boys' clothes.

Tāint, *v. t.* To infect; to contaminate; to corrupt. — *n.* Infection; corruption.

Tāke, *v. t.* [*imp.* TOOK; *p. p.* TAKEN.] To receive; to seize; to catch; to hold; to assume; to convey. — *v. i.* To have the natural effect; to gain reception.

Tāk'ing, *a.* Alluring; attracting.

Tăle (5), *n.* A soft greenish mineral of a soapy feel.

Tāle, *n.* A story; a narrative; a number or enumeration.

Tāle'-beâr'er, *n.* An officious informer; a tell-tale.

Tăl'ent, *n.* An ancient weight and coin; intellectual ability; faculty.

Tăl'ent-ed, *a.* Possessing talents.

Tăl'iş-man (21), *n.* A magical character; a charm.

Tăl'iş-măn'ic, *a.* Affording magical protection.

Tạlk (tawk), *n.* Familiar conversation; rumor. — *v. i.* To speak, as in familiar discourse.

Tạlk'a-tĭve (tawk'-), *a.* Given to much talking. — SYN. Loquacious; garrulous.

Tạll (1), *a.* High in stature; lofty.

Tạll'ness, *n.* Height; loftiness.

Tăl'lōw, *n.* Hard fat of an animal, especially of the sheep and the ox. — *v. t.* To smear with tallow.

Tăl'lōw'-chăn'dler, *n.* One who makes tallow candles.

Tăl'ly, *n.* A notched stick for keeping accounts; a match; a mate. — *v. t.* or *i.* To agree; to correspond.

Tăl'mud, *n.* A book of Hebrew laws and traditions.

Tăl'on, *n.* The claw of a bird of prey.

Tām'a-ble (11), *a.* Capable of being tamed.

Tăm'a-rĭnd, *n.* A tropical tree and its acid fruit.

Tăm'bour, *n.* A small flat drum; a circular frame for embroidery; a kind of embroidery.

Tăm'bour-ïne' (tăm'bo͝or-een'), *n.* A shallow drum with only one skin.

Tambourine.

Tāme, *a.* Accustomed to man; gentle; mild. — *v. t.* To reclaim from wildness; to subdue; to conquer.

Tāme'ly, *adv.* With mean submission; servileness.

Tăm'my, *n.* A glazed woolen stuff.

Tămp, *v. t.* To fill up, as a hole in blasting.

Tăm'per (8), *v. i.* To meddle.

Tăm'pi-on, } *n.* Stopper of a
Tŏm'pi-on, } gun or cannon.

Tăn (7), *v.* To convert into leather; to make or become brown. — *n.* Bark prepared for tanning; a yellowish-brown color.

Tăn'dem, *adv.* One behind another; — said of horses.

Tăng, *n.* A strong taste; relish; a kind of sea-weed.

Tăn'gent, *n.* A right line which merely touches a curve.

c, c, c, Tangents.

Tăn'ğĭ-bĭl'i-tў, *n.* Quality of being tangible.

Tăn'ği-ble, *a.* Perceptible by the touch; palpable; readily apprehensible.

Tăn'gle, *v.* To unite together confusedly; to insnare. — *n.* An intricate knot.

Tăn̄k, *n.* A large basin or cistern.

Tăn̄k'ard, *n.* A large vessel for liquors, with a lid.

Tăn'ner, *n.* One whose occupation is to tan hides.

Tăn'ner-y, *n.* House and apparatus for tanning.

Tăn'nin (30), *n.* The astringent principle of the bark of the oak and other trees.

Tăn'sy, *n.* A very bitter plant.

Tăn'ta-līze (31), *v. t.* To tease with false hopes.

Tăn'ta-mount', *a.* Equivalent in value or signification.

Tăn'-yärd, *n.* A yard where tanning is carried on.

Tăp, *v. t.* To touch or strike lightly; to put a new sole or heel on. — *n.* A gentle blow; a spile or pipe for drawing liquor; a bar.

Tāpe, *n.* A narrow fillet.

Tā'per, *n.* A small wax candle. — *a.* Decreasing regularly toward the point. — *v. t.* or *i.* To decrease gradually toward one end.

Tăp'es-try, *n.* A kind of woven hangings of wool and silk, often embroidered.
Tāpe'-worm (-wûrm), *n.* A broad, flat, many-jointed worm, bred in the intestines.
Tăp'i-ō'cȧ, *n.* A starch obtained from the roots of a Brazilian plant.
Tăp'-house, *n.* A house where liquors are retailed.
Tăp'-rōōt, *n.* The chief root.
Tăp'ster, *n.* One who draws liquors.
Tär, *n.* A resinous substance obtained from pine-trees; a sailor. [See *Tarpaulin.*] — *v. t.* To smear with tar.
Ta-răn'tu-lȧ, *n.* A species of spider. [pace.
Tär'di-ly, *adv.* With a slow
Tär'di-ness (13), *n.* Slowness of motion; lateness.
Tär'dy, *a.* Moving with a slow pace or motion; late.
Târe, *n.* A troublesome weed; allowance in weight for the cask or bag.
Tär'gĕt, *n.* A small shield; a mark to shoot at.
Tăr'iff, *n.* A table of duties or customs on imports.
Tär'la-tan, *n.* A kind of thin, transparent muslin.
Tär'nish, *v. t.* To sully; to lose brightness.
Tar-pau'lin, *n.* Canvas tarred; a waterproof hat worn by sailors; a sailor.
Tăr'ry, *v. i.* To stay; to remain; to continue; to delay; to abide.
Tär'ry, *a.* Covered with, or like, tar.
Tärt, *a.* Acid; sharp; severe. — *n.* A kind of small open pie. [en cloth.
Tär'tan, *n.* A checkered wool-
Tär'tar, *n.* An acid salt deposited from wine; concretion on the teeth.
Tar-tā're-an, *a.* Pertaining to Tartarus; hellish.
Tar-tā're-oŭs, } *a.* Consist-
Tär'tar-oŭs, } ing of, or like, tartar.
Tar-tăr'ic, *a.* Pertaining to, or obtained from, tartar.
Tärt'ly, *adv.* Sharply; sourly; acrimoniously.
Tärt'ness, *n.* Sharpness; acidity; acrimony.
Tȧsk, *n.* Business imposed; burdensome employment. — *v. t.* To impose a task on; to oppress with burdens.
Tȧsk'-mȧs'ter, *n.* One who imposes tasks.
Tăs'sel, *n.* A pendent ornament ending in a fringe. — *v. t.* (8) To adorn with tassels.
Tāste, *v. t.* To perceive by the palate; to eat a little of; to experience; to relish. — *n.* Act or sense of tasting; intellectual relish or discernment; style; a kind of narrow ribbon.
Tāste'ful, *a.* Having a high relish; exhibiting good taste. [taste.
Tāste'ful-ly, *adv.* With good
Tāste'less, *a.* Having no taste; insipid. [taste.
Tāst'i-ly, *adv.* With good
Tāst'y, *a.* Having good taste; according to taste; elegant.
Tăt'ter, *v. t.* To rend into rags. — *n.* A piece torn and hanging; a rag.
Tăt'ter-de-măl'ion (-măl'-yun), *n.* A shabby fellow.
Tăt'tle, *v. i.* To tell tales or secrets. — *n.* Idle, trifling talk or chat; prate.
Tăt'tler, *n.* An idle talker.
Tat-tōō', *n.* A beat of drum at night; figures stained on the skin. — *v. t.* (15) To stain indelibly, as the skin, by pricking in dye-stuffs.
Tȧught (tawt), *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Teach.* — *a.* See *Taut.*
Tȧunt (tânt), *v. t.* To insult with reproachful words. — SYN. To deride; mock; revile; insult; upbraid. — *n.* A gibe; scoff.
Tȧut, *a.* Tight; stretched.
Tȧu'to-lŏg'ie-al, *a.* Repeating the same meaning.
Tȧu-tŏl'o-gy, *n.* Repetition of the same meaning in different words.
Tăv'ern, *n.* A public house kept for the entertainment and accommodation of travelers and other guests.
Tăv'ern-keep'er, *n.* One who keeps a tavern.
Tȧw, *v. t.* To dress and prepare in white leather.
Tȧw'dri-ly, *adv.* With excess of finery.
Tȧw'dri-ness, *n.* State of being tawdry; excessive finery.
Tȧw'dry, *a.* Gaudy in dress; showy without taste.
Tȧw'ny, *a.* Of a dull yellowish brown color, like tan.
Tăx, *n.* A rate assessed on a person for some public use; task exacted. — *v. t.* To subject to pay a tax; to accuse; to charge. [taxed.
Tăx'a-ble, *a.* Liable to be
Tax-ā'tion, *n.* Act of imposing taxes; impost.
Tăx'i-dēr'my, *n.* Art of preparing the skins of animals, so as to represent their natural appearance.
Tēa, *n.* A plant, or a decoction of its dried leaves.
Tēach, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* TAUGHT.] To instruct; to inculcate; to show; to tell.
Tēach'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being taught; docile.
Tēach'er, *n.* An instructor.
Tēa'-eup, *n.* A small cup to drink tea from.
Tēak, *n.* An East India tree, and its timber.
Tēa'-kĕt'tle, *n.* A kettle to boil water in for making tea. [fowl.
Tēal, *n.* A web-footed water-
Tēam, *n.* Two or more horses or oxen harnessed together.
Tēam'ster, *n.* One who drives a team.
Tēa'-pŏt, *n.* A vessel in which tea is made.
Tēar, *n.* A drop of water or brine from the eyes.
Teâr, *v. t.* or *i.* [*imp.* TORE; *p. p.* TORN.] To pull asunder; to rend; to lacerate.
Tēar'ful, *a.* Shedding tears; weeping. [tears.
Tēar'less, *a.* Shedding no

Tēase, *v. t.* To comb or card; to harass; to vex.
Tēa'-sēl (tē'zl), *n.* A burr, or other thing used for raising a nap on woolen cloth.
Tēa'-spōon, *n.* A small spoon, used in drinking tea, [&c.
Tēat, *n.* The nipple.
Tĕch'nic-al, *a.* Relating to any art, science, or business.
Tĕch'ni-căl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being technical; that which is technical.
Tĕch'no-lŏg'ic-al, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, technology.
Tech-nŏl'o-gy, *n.* A treatise on the arts.
Tĕch'y, *a.* Peevish; fretful.
Tec-tŏn'ic, *a.* Pertaining to building or construction.
Tĕd'der, *n.* A tether.
Te Dē'um, *n.* An ancient hymn of thanksgiving.
Tē'di-oŭs (*or* tēd'yus), *a.* Tiresome, from continuance or slowness.
Tē'di-um, *n.* Irksomeness.
Teem, *v.* To bring forth, as an animal; to be prolific.
Teens, *n. pl.* Years between twelve and twenty.
Tee'ter, *v. i.* To ride on the end of a balanced board.
Teeth (21), *n., pl.* of *Tooth*.
Teeth, *v. i.* To breed teeth.
Tee-tō'tal-ĭşm, *n.* Principle of strict temperance.
Tĕg'u-ment, *n.* A covering.
Tĕl'e-grăm, *n.* A telegraphic message or despatch.
Tĕl'e-grăph, *n.* An apparatus for giving signals from a distance by electricity.
Tĕl'e-grăph'ic, *a.* Pertaining to a telegraph.
Tĕl'e-phōne, *n.* An instrument for reproducing articulate speech at a distance, by the aid of electro magnetism.
Tĕl'e-scōpe, *n.* An optical instrument for viewing distant objects.
Tĕl'e-scŏp'ic, } *a.* Per-
Tĕl'e-scŏp'ic-al, } taining to a telescope.
Tĕll, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* TOLD.] To count; to relate; to inform. — *v. i.* To produce a marked effect.
Tĕll'er, *n.* One who tells; an officer of a bank who counts over money received, and pays it out on checks.
Tĕll'-tāle, *n.* An officious informer. — *a.* Telling tales.
Te-mĕr'i-ty, *n.* Rash boldness; foolhardiness.
Tĕm'per, *n.* Constitution of mind; due mixture; proneness to anger; state of a metal as to hardness. — *v. t.* (8) To mix in due proportion; to qualify; to soften; to bring to a proper degree of hardness.
Tĕm'per-a-ment, *n.* Internal constitution; peculiar physical and mental character.
Tĕm'per-ançe, *n.* Moderate indulgence of the appetites.
Tĕm'per-ate, *a.* Moderate; abstemious; sober.
Tĕm'per-ate-ly, *adv.* With moderation; without excess.
Tĕm'per-a-tūre, *n.* State with regard to heat or cold.
Tĕm'pest, *n.* A violent storm; commotion; tumult.
Tem-pĕst'u-oŭs, *a.* Stormy; violent; turbulent.
Tĕm'plar, *n.* A student of law. [*Eng.*]
Tĕm'ple, *n.* An edifice erected to some deity; a church; flat part of the head between the forehead and ear.
Tĕm'plet, *n.* A piece of timber used in building.
Tĕm'po-ral, *a.* Pertaining to a temple; pertaining to this life; secular; not spiritual.
Tĕm'po-răl'i-ty, *n.* Revenues of an ecclesiastic, derived from lands, tithes, &c.
Tĕm'po-ral-ly, *adv.* With regard to this life.
Tĕm'po-ra-ri-ly (13), *adv.* For a time only.
Tĕm'po-ra-ry, *a.* Continuing for a time only; transitory.
Tĕm'po-rīze (31), *v. i.* To comply with the time or occasion.
Tĕmpt, *v. t.* To entice to what is wrong; to lead into evil; to venture on. — SYN. To allure; seduce; solicit.
Temp-tā'tion, *n.* Act of tempting; that which tempts; trial.
Tĕmpt'er, *n.* One who tempts, or entices to evil.
Tĕn, *a.* Twice five; a decade.
Tĕn'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being held.
Te-nā'cioŭs, *a.* Holding fast; retentive; adhesive.
Te-năç'i-ty, *n.* The quality of being tenacious.
Tĕn'an-çy, *n.* A holding or temporary possession of what belongs to another.
Tĕn'ant, *n.* One who holds lands or tenements of another. — *v. t.* To hold or possess as a tenant.
Tĕn'ant-a-ble, *a.* Fit to be rented. [tenants.
Tĕn'ant-ry, *n.* A body of
Tĕnd, *v. t.* To watch; to guard; to move in a certain direction; to aim at; to wait on. — *v. i.* To move; to aim; to incline.
Tĕnd'en-çy, *n.* Drift; direction; inclination; course.
Tĕnd'er, *n.* A small vessel that attends a larger; an offer. — *v. t.* To offer.
Tĕn'der, *a.* Easily impressed or injured; easily moved to pity, forgiveness, or favor. — SYN. Delicate; soft; mild; humane.
Tĕn'der-ly, *adv.* Gently; kindly; softly; mildly.
Tĕn'der-loin, *n.* A tender part of flesh in the hind quarter of beef.
Tĕn'der-ness, *n.* Quality of being tender; softness.
Tĕn'di-noŭs, *a.* Full of tendons; sinewy.
Tĕn'don, *n.* A hard insensible cord by which a muscle is attached to a bone.
Tĕn'dril, *n.* A spiral shoot or clasper of a vine.
Tĕn'e-ment, *n.* A house or part of a house for the use of one family.
Tĕn'et, *n.* Opinion; principle; dogma; doctrine.

Tĕn'fōld, *a.* Ten times as many or much.
Tĕn'nis, *n.* A play with racket and ball.
Tĕn'on, *n.* That part of a piece of wood which is cut to enter a mortise.
Tĕn'or (33), *n.* General course; purport; higher kind of male voice.
Tĕnse, *a.* Strained tight. — *n.* Form or variation of a verb to express time.
Tĕnse'ness, *n.* State of being tense; stiffness.
Tĕn'sion, *n.* Act or degree of stretching; stiffness; elastic power.
Tĕnt, *n.* A portable lodge or canvas; a roll of lint or linen for surgical use. — *v. t.* To lodge in a tent; to cover with tents; to probe.
Tĕn'ta-cle, *n.* An organ of certain insects for feeling or motion. [al.
Tĕn'ta-tĭve, *a.* Experiment-
Tĕnt'ed, *a.* Covered or furnished with tents.
Tĕn'ter, *n.* A frame with hooks for stretching cloth. — *v. t.* To stretch on hooks.
Tĕnth, *a.* The ordinal of ten. — *n.* One part in ten; a tithe. [place.
Tĕnth'ly, *adv.* In the tenth
Te-nū'i-ty, *n.* Thinness; slenderness; subtilty.
Tĕn'u-oŭs, *a.* Thin; slender; small; rare; subtile.
Tĕn'ūre, *n.* Act, right, or manner, of holding.
Tĕp'e-făc'tion, *n.* Act of warming.
Tĕp'id, *a.* Moderately warm.
Tē'por, *n.* Gentle heat.
Tĕr'a-phĭm, *n. pl.* Household deities.
Tĕr'e-bĭnth, *n.* The turpentine tree.
Tĕr'gi-ver-sā'tion (tĕr'jĭ-), *n.* A shifting; subterfuge.
Tĕrm, *n.* A boundary; limited time; word; condition; time of session. — *v. t.* To call; to name.
Tĕr'ma-gan-cy, *n.* Turbulence.
Tĕr'ma-gant, *n.* A brawling, turbulent woman. — *a.* Quarrelsome; shrewish.
Tĕr'mi-na-ble, *a.* Capable of being bounded or ended.
Tĕr'mi-nal, *a.* Ending; forming the end.
Tĕr'mi-nāte, *v. t.* To set the limit to; to put an end to. — SYN. To limit; complete; finish; bound. — *v. i.* To end; to close.
Tĕr'mi-nā'tion, *n.* Limit; bound; end; result.
Tĕr'mi-nŏl'o-gy, *n.* A treatise on terms; terms used; nomenclature.
Tĕr'mi-nus, *n.* (*pl.* Tĕr'mi-nī, 25.) A boundary; a boundary-stone; either end of a railroad. [ant.
Tĕr'mīte (18), *n.* The white
Tĕr'na-ry, *a.* Proceeding by threes. — *n.* Three.
Tĕr'raçe (18), *n.* A raised bank of earth; a flat roof.
Tĕr'rà Cŏt'tà. A kind of pottery made from fine clay.
Tĕr'ra-pĭn, *n.* A large kind of turtle or tortoise.
Ter-rā'que-oŭs, *a.* Composed of land and water.
Ter-rēne', *a.* Terrestrial; earthly.
Ter-rĕs'tri-al, *a.* Belonging to the earth; earthly.
Tĕr'ri-ble, *a.* Fitted to excite terror. — SYN. Fearful; frightful; formidable; awful; shocking.
Tĕr'ri-bly, *adv.* Frightfully.
Tĕr'ri-er, *n.* A dog that pursues game into holes.
Ter-rĭf'ic, *a.* Adapted to excite terror; dreadful.
Tĕr'ri-fȳ, *v. t.* To frighten.
Tĕr'ri-tō'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to territory.
Tĕr'ri-to-ry, *n.* A tract of land; a district of country.
Tĕr'ror, *n.* Great fear: dread.
Tĕr'ror-ĭsm, *n.* A state impressing terror.
Tĕrse, *a.* Elegantly concise.
Tĕrse'ly, *adv.* Neatly and concisely.
Tĕrse'ness, *n.* Smoothness and compactness.
Tĕr'tian (tĕr'shan), *a.* Happening every third day.
Tĕr'ti-a-ry (tĕr'shi-a-rȳ), *a.* Third; of the third formation, rank, or order.
Tĕs'sel-āte, *v. t.* To form into, or lay with, checkered work.
Tĕs'sel-ā'tion, *n.* Mosaic work, or the making of it.
Tĕst, *n.* A cupel to try metals; critical examination or trial; standard. — *v. t.* To try by a fixed standard; to put to proof.
Tes-tā'cean, *n.* A shell-fish, especially mollusks.
Tes-tā'ceoŭs, *a.* Having a hard, continuous shell, as the oyster or clam.
Tĕst'a-ment, *n.* A will; one of the two general divisions of the Scriptures.
Tĕst'a-mĕnt'a-ry, *a.* Relating to, or bequeathed by, a will or testament.
Tĕst'ate, *a.* Having made and left a will.
Tes-tā'tor, *n.* One who leaves a will.
Tes-tā'trix, *n.* A female testator.
Tĕs'ter, *n.* Top covering of a bed.
Tĕs'ti-cle, *n.* A gland that secretes seminal fluid.
Tĕs'ti-fȳ, *v. t.* To give testimony; to bear witness.
Tĕs'ti-ly, *adv.* Peevishly.
Tĕs'ti-mō'ni-al, *n.* A certificate of good character or conduct.
Tĕs'ti-mo-ny, *n.* Affirmation in proof of some fact. — SYN. Evidence; proof.
Tĕs'ti-ness, *n.* Peevishness.
Tĕs'ty, *a.* Peevish; fretful.
Tĕt'a-nus, *n.* The locked-jaw.
Tête-à-tête (tāt-ä-tāt'), *n.* Lit., head to head; hence, private conversation; a form of sofa for two persons.
Tĕth'er, *v. t.* To confine with a rope, as a horse. — *n.* A rope or chain to confine a beast in a field.
Tĕt'ra-gon, *n.* A figure with four angles; a quadrangle.

Tĕt/ra-hē/dron, *n.* A solid figure inclosed by four equal triangles.

Tetrahedrons.

Te-trăm/e-ter, *n.* A verse consisting of four measures.

Tē/trärch, *n.* A Roman governor of the fourth part of a province.

Te-trärch/ate, } *n.* Office or
Tĕt/rarch-y, } jurisdiction of a tetrarch.

Te-trăs/tich, *n.* A poem of four verses.

Tĕt/ter, *n.* A cutaneous disease, causing a troublesome itching.

Teū-tŏn/ic, *a.* Relating to the ancient Germans.

Tĕxt, *n.* A passage of Scripture selected as the subject of discourse; composition on which a note is written.

Tĕxt/-bo͝ok, *n.* A manual of instruction; a school-book.

Tĕxt/-hănd, *n.* A large kind of writing.

Tĕx/tile, *a.* Woven; formed by weaving

Tĕxt/u-al, *a.* Pertaining to, or contained in, the text.

Tĕxt/u-al-ist, } *n.* One versed
Tĕxt/u-a-ry, } in Scripture.

Tĕxt/ūre, *n.* Manner of weaving; fabric formed by weaving.

Thăn, *conj.* A particle expressing comparison.

Thāne, *n.* An Anglo-Saxon baron or dignitary.

Thănk, *v. t.* To express gratitude to for a favor.

Thănk/ful (17), *a.* Full of gratitude.

Thănk/ful-ly, *adv.* In a thankful manner; gratefully.

Thănk/ful-ness, *n.* Gratitude.

Thănk/less, *a.* Unthankful; ungrateful.

Thănks, *n. pl.* Expression of gratitude.

Thănks/gĭv-ing, *n.* Act of giving thanks; a day for publicly expressing gratitude to God.

Thănk/-wor/thy (-wûr/thy), *a.* Deserving thanks.

Thăt, *pron.* referring to something before mentioned or understood, or to something more remote; who; which. — *conj.* introducing a cause or consequence.

Thătch, *n.* Straw for covering a roof. — *v. t.* To cover with straw, reeds, or the like.

Thaw, *v. i.* or *t.* To melt as ice or snow. — *n.* The melting of ice or snow.

The, *definite article*, or *definitive a.* denoting a particular person or thing.

Thē/a-ter } (29), *n.* A place
Thē/a-tre } for dramatic exhibitions, &c.; region of operations of an army.

The-ăt/ric, } *a.* Pertain-
The-ăt/rĭc-al, } ing to, or suiting, a theater.

Thee, *pron.* Objective case singular of *Thou*.

Thĕft, *n.* A felonious taking of property; act of stealing; thing stolen.

Thĕir (thâr), *a. pron.* Belonging to them.

Thĕirs, *a. pron.* Of them.

Thē/ism, *n.* Belief in a personal God.

Thē/ist, *n.* One who believes in a personal God.

The-ĭst/ic, } *a.* Pertaining
The-ĭst/ic-al, } to theism.

Thĕm, *pron.* Objective case of *They*.

Thēme, *n.* Subject or topic; essay; a radical verb.

Them-sĕlves/, *pron.; pl.* of *himself*, *herself*, or *itself*.

Thĕn, *adv.* At that time; afterward; therefore. — *conj.* In that case.

Thĕnçe, *adv.* From that place or time.

Thĕnçe/fōrth, } *adv.*
Thençe-fôr/ward, } From that time onward.

The-ŏc/ra-çy, *n.* A government immediately directed by God.

Thē/o-crăt/ic-al, *a.* Relating to theocracy.

The-ŏd/o-līte, *n.* An instrument used in surveying.

Thē/o-lō/gi-an, *n.* One versed in theology; a divine.

Thē/o-lŏg/ic, } *a.* Pertain-
Thē/o-lŏg/ic-al, } ing to theology.

The-ŏl/o-gy, *n.* The science of God and divine things.

The-ôr/bo, *n.* A musical instrument like a large lute.

Thē/o-rem, *n.* A statement of a principle to be demonstrated.

Thē/o-rĕt/ic, } *a.* Pertain-
Thē/o-rĕt/ic-al, } ing to theory; speculative; not practical.

Thē/o-rĕt/ic-al-ly, *adv.* In theory.

Thē/o rĭst, *n.* One given to theorizing.

Thē/o-rīze, *v. i.* To form theories; to speculate.

Thē/o-ry (19), *n.* Speculation; scheme; science as distinct from art.

Thĕr/a-peū/tic, *a.* Pertaining to the healing art; curative.

Thêre (thâr), *adv.* In that place.

Thêre/a-bout/, *adv.* Near that place or number.

Thêre-âft/er, *adv.* After that.

Thêre-ăt/, *adv.* At that place; on that account.

Thêre-by/, *adv.* By that; for that cause.

Thĕre/fōre (thĕr/fōr *or* thâr/fōr), *adv.* For this or that reason; consequently.

Thêre-ĭn/, *adv.* In that or this.

Thêre-ŏf/ (-ŏff/ *or* -ŏv/), *adv.* Of that or this.

Thêre-ŏn/, *adv.* On that or this.

Thêre/up-ŏn/, *adv.* Upon that or this.

Thêre-with/ (*or* -wĭth/), *adv.* With that or this.

Thĕr/mal, *a.* Warm; tepid.

Ther-mŏm/e-ter, *n.* An instrument for measuring temperature.

Thĕr/mo-mĕt/ric-al, *a.* Pertaining to a thermometer.

The-sau/rus, *n.* A treasury; a storehouse of information.

Thēse, *pron.; pl* of *This*.

Thē/sis, *n.* (*pl.* Thē/sēs, 25.) A theme; an essay.

They, *pron.; pl.* of *he*, *she*, or *it*.

Thĭck, *a.* Not thin; dense;

close; gross. — *adv.* Closely; in quick succession. — *n.* The thickest part.

Thĭck'en (thĭk'n), *v. t.* or *i.* To make or become thick.

Thĭck'et, *n.* A collection of trees or shrubs closely set.

Thĭck'ly, *adv.* Closely; densely; deeply.

Thĭck'ness, *n.* The state of being thick; denseness.

Thĭck'-sĕt, *a.* Close planted; having a short, thick body.

Thiēf (20), *n.* One who steals.

Thiēve, *v. i.* To steal or practice theft; to pilfer.

Thiēv'er-y, *n.* The practice of stealing; theft.

Thiēv'ish, *a.* Given to theft.

Thīgh (thī), *n.* Part of the leg above the knee.

Thĭlls, *n. pl.* Shafts of a wagon or other carriage.

Thĭm'ble, *n.* A metal cap for the finger in sewing.

Thĭn, *a.* Not thick; lean; slender. — *v. t.* To make thin or thinner; to dilute; to attenuate; to rarefy.

Thīne, *a.* Belonging to thee.

Thĭng, *n.* An inanimate object; whatever exists; event or action.

Thĭnk, *v. i.* or *t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* THOUGHT.] To have ideas; to reflect; to imagine; to judge.

Thĭrd, *a.* Next after the second. — *n.* A third part; an interval of three tones in music; (*pl.*) the third part of an estate to which a widow is entitled by law.

Thĭrd'ly, *adv.* In the third place.

Thĭrst, *n.* Desire of drink. — *v. i.* To feel a want of drink; to long.

Thĭrst'y, *a.* Suffering from want of drink; dry; parched.

Thĭr'teen, *a.* Ten and three.

Thĭr'teenth, *a.* Ordinal of thirteen; third after tenth.

Thĭr'ti-eth, *a.* Next after the 29th; being one of 30 equal parts of a thing.

Thĭr'ty, *a.* Thrice ten.

Thĭs, *pron.* (*pl.* Thēse.) denoting something present or near in place or time.

Thĭs'tle (thĭs'l), *n.* A prickly plant of several genera.

Thĭth'er, *adv.* To that place, point, or result.

Thĭth'er-ward, *adv.* Toward that place.

Thōle, *n.* A pin in the gunwale of a boat, to keep the oar in place.

Thŏng, *n.* A strap of leather.

Thō'rax, *n.* Cavity of the chest.

Thôrn, *n.* A prickly tree or shrub; a spine; a prickle.

Thôrn'y, *a.* Full of thorns.

Thŏr'ōugh (thŭr'ō), *a.* Passing through; complete.

Thŏr'ōugh-fâre (thŭr'o-), *n.* A passage.

Thŏr'ough-ly (thŭr'o-), *adv.* Completely.

Thŏr'ough-wort (thŭr'o-wûrt), *n.* A medicinal plant.

Thōse, *pron.*; *pl.* of *That*.

Thou, *pron.* denoting the person addressed.

Thōugh (thō), *adv.* & *conj.* Granting; admitting; allowing; however.

Thôught (thąwt), *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Think*. — *n.* That which the mind thinks; idea; conception; reflection; notion.

Thôught'ful (thąwt'-), *a.* Given to thought; contemplative; meditative.

Thôught'less (thąwt'-), *a.* Heedless; careless.

Thou'sand, *a.* or *n.* Ten hundred.

Thou'sandth, *a.* Ordinal of thousand.

Thrall'dŏm (9), *n.* Slavery; bondage.

Thrăsh, *v. t.* To beat out grain from; to beat soundly; to drub.

Thrĕad, *n.* A small twist of silk, cotton, flax, &c.; a filament. — *v. t.* To put a thread in; to pass through.

Thrĕad'bâre, *a.* Worn out; common; trite; stale.

Thrĕat, *n.* Denunciation of ill; menace.

Thrĕat'en (thrĕt'n), *v. t.* To menace.

Thrĕat'en-ing, *a.* Indicating a threat or some danger; imminent; impending.

Three, *a.* Two and one.

Three'fōld, *a.* Thrice repeated; consisting of three.

Three'pençe (thrip'ens), *n.* A coin worth three pennies.

Three'scōre, *a.* Thrice twenty; sixty.

Thrĕsh, *v. t.* To thrash.

Thrĕsh'ōld, *n.* The door sill; entrance; gate.

Threw (thrų), *imp.* of *Throw*.

Thrīce, *adv.* Three times.

Thrĭd, *v. t.* To slide or pass through; to thread.

Thrĭft, *n.* Wise management; economy; prosperity.

Thrĭft'less, *a.* Extravagant; prodigal; profuse.

Thrĭft'y, *a.* Thriving by industry. — SYN. Frugal; careful; economical.

Thrĭll, *v. t.* To pierce. — *v. i.* To feel a sharp tingling sensation. — *n.* A warbling; a shivering or sharp tingling sensation.

Thrīve, *v. i.* [*imp.* THRIVED; *p. p.* THRIVED, THRIVEN.] To prosper by industry.

Thrīv'ing (11), *a.* Flourishing; prosperous.

Thrōat, *n.* Fore part of the neck or something similar.

Thrŏb, *v. i.* To beat forcibly; to palpitate. — *n.* A strong pulsation.

Thrōe, *n.* Extreme pain; anguish; agony.

Thrōne, *n.* A royal seat.

Thrŏng, *n.* A crowd of people; a multitude. — *v. i.* or *t.* To crowd together.

Thrŏt'tle, *n.* The windpipe. — *v. i.* or *t.* To choke.

Through (thrōō), *prep.* From end to end of; by means of. — *adv.* From one end or side to the other; to the end; to the ultimate purpose.

Through-out' (thrōō-out'), *prep.* Quite through. — *adv.* In every part.

Thrōve, *imp.* of *Thrive*.

Thrōw, *v. t.* [*imp.* THREW; *p. p.* THROWN.] To fling;

to cast; to toss; to hurl; to send; to turn; to twist. — *n.* A cast; a fall.

Thrŭm, *n.* End of a weaver's thread. — *v. t.* To insert tufts in. — *v. i.* To play coarsely or rudely.

Thrŭsh, *n.* A singing bird; ulcers in the mouth.

Thrŭst, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* THRUST.] To push or drive with force; to urge; to stab. — *n.* A violent push.

Thŭg, *n.* One of a religious association of robbers and assassins in India.

Thŭmb (thŭm), *n.* The short thick finger. — *v. t.* To soil or wear with the thumb or the fingers.

Thŭmp, *v.* To strike or beat with something thick or heavy. — *n.* A heavy, dull blow.

Thŭn'der, *n.* Sound which follows lightning. — *v. i.* To discharge electrical fluid with noise.

Thŭn'der-bōlt, *n.* A shaft of lightning.

Thŭn'der-show'er, *n.* A shower accompanied with thunder.

Thŭn'der-strŭck, *a.* Astonished; amazed.

Thûrs'day, *n.* The fifth day of the week.

Thŭs (2), *adv.* So; in this manner.

Thwăck, *v. t.* To beat; to bang. — *n.* A heavy blow; a thump.

Thwart, *v. t.* To cross; to oppose. — *a.* Being across.

Thў, *a.* Belonging to thee.

Thўme (tīm), *n.* A plant.

Thў-sĕlf', *pron.* An emphasized form of *Thou*.

Tī-ā'rà (18), *n.* A diadem; the pope's triple crown.

Tiara.

Tĭck, *n.* Credit; an insect; a slight noise; a case for feathers. — *v. i.* To run upon credit.

Tĭck'en, } *n.* Cloth for bed-
Tĭck'ing, } ticks.

Tĭck'et, *n.* A piece of paper entitling to some right or privilege. — *v. t.* To mark or distinguish by a ticket.

Tĭck'le, *v. t.* To excite a peculiar thrilling sensation by the touch; to please.

Tĭck'lish, *a.* Easily tickled; liable to totter and fall at the slightest touch.

Tīd'al, *a.* Relating to tides.

Tĭd'bĭt, *n.* A delicate piece of any thing eatable; a dainty.

Tīde, *n.* The ebb or flow of the waters of the ocean.

Tīde'-wāit'er, *n.* An officer who watches the landing of goods, to secure the payment of duties.

Tī'di-ly (13), *adv.* With neatness and simplicity.

Tī'dings, *n. pl.* News; intelligence; information.

Tī'dy, *a.* Neat and simple. — *n.* A pinafore; a cover for the back of a chair, &c.

Tīe (12), *v. t.* To bind; to fasten. — *n.* A knot; an obligation; bond; equality, as of votes.

Tiēr, *n.* One of two or more rows, one above another.

Tiērçe (*or* tērss), *n.* A cask or measure holding forty-two wine gallons.

Tĭff, *n.* A small draught of liquor; a fit of anger.

Tĭf'fa-ny, *n.* A kind of thin silk.

Tī'gĕr, *n.* An Asiatic beast of prey.

Tiger.

Tīght (tīt), *a.* Compact; close; tense.

Tīght'en (tīt'n), *v. t.* To make tight or more tight.

Tīght'ly (tīt'-), *adv.* Closely.

Tī'gress, *n.* A female tiger.

Tĭl'bu-ry, *n.* A kind of gig without a top.

Tīle, *n.* A thin piece of baked clay for covering buildings, for floors, &c. — *v. t.* To cover with tiles.

Tĭll, *n.* A money box in a shop. — *prep.* Up to the time of. — *v. t.* To plow and dress, as land; to cultivate.

Tĭll'ăge, *n.* Culture of land.

Tĭll'er, *n.* Handle of a rudder; a husbandman; sprout from a root or stump. — *v. i.* To put forth sprouts from the root or stump.

Tĭlt, *n.* An awning; a thrust; a military exercise; a large hammer. — *v. t.* To incline to thrust, as a lance; to hammer or forge. — *v. i.* To thrust with a lance; to fight; to lean or fall.

Tĭlt'-hăm'mer, *n.* A heavy hammer in iron works.

Tĭm'ber, *n.* Wood for building, for tools, furniture, &c.; a beam. — *v. t.* To furnish with timber.

Tĭm'brel, *n.* A kind of drum.

Tīme, *n.* A particular part of duration; season; age; period; the present life; repetition; measure of sound. — *v. t.* To adapt to the occasion; to mark the time of.

Tīme'-keep'er, *n.* A clock or watch; a time-piece.

Tīme'ly, *a.* In good time; seasonable. — *adv.* Early; in good time.

Tīme'-piēçe, *n.* A clock or watch; a time-keeper.

Tīme'-sērv'er, *n.* One who complies with the times; a temporizer; a trimmer.

Tīme'-sērv'ing, *a.* Obsequiously complying with prevailing opinions.

Tĭm'id, *a.* Wanting courage. — SYN. Fearful; timorous; cowardly; pusillanimous.

Tĭ-mĭd'i-ty, *n.* Want of courage. [id.

Tĭm'o-roŭs, *a.* Fearful; tim-

Tĭn, *n.* A soft white metal; a thin plate of iron covered with tin. — *v. t.* To cover with tin.

Tĭn'e'al, *n.* Crude borax.

Tĭn'et'ūre, *n.* Spirituous solution of a substance; tinge or shade of color — *v. t.* To tinge; to imbue.

Tĭn'der, *n.* Something very inflammable, for kindling fire from a spark.

Tīne, *n.* A tooth or prong.

Tĭn'-foil, *n.* Tin reduced to a thin leaf.
Tĭng, *v. i.* To tinkle.
Tĭnge, *n.* A color; dye; tincture; slight taste.—*v. t.* To color; to dye; to stain; to imbue.
Tĭn'gle (tĭng'gl), *v. i.* To feel a sharp thrilling or pricking sensation.
Tĭn'ker, *n.* One who mends vessels of metal. — *v.* To mend, as metal wares.
Tĭnk'le, *v. i.* To make small, quick, sharp sounds, as by striking on metal.
Tĭnk'ling, *n.* A small, quick, sharp metallic sound.
Tĭn'man, } *n.* One who deals
Tĭn'ner, } in tin.
Tĭn'ny, *a.* Relating to, or like, tin.
Tĭn'sel, *n.* A shining material, more gay than valuable. —*a.* Gaudy; showy to excess.—*v. t.* (8) To adorn with tinsel.
Tĭnt, *n.* A slight coloring. —*v. t.* To give a slight coloring to; to tinge.
Tī'ny, *a.* Very small; minute.
Tĭp, *n.* The end; the point. —*v. t.* To form a point upon; to lower one end of, as of a cart.
Tĭp'pet, *n.* A covering of fur for the neck.
Tĭp'ple, *v. i.* To drink strong liquors habitually.
Tĭp'pler, *n.* An habitual drinker of strong liquors.
Tĭp'stăff, *n.* A constable.
Tĭp'sy, *a.* Partially intoxicated; half drunk.
Tĭp'tōe, *n.* The tip or end of the toe.
Tī-rāde', *n.* A strain of violent invective or declamation.
Tire, *n.* A row or rank; a band of iron for a wheel. —*v. t.* or *i.* To weary or become weary.
Tīr'ed, *a.* Fatigued; weary.
Tire'sŏme, *a.* Tedious; fatiguing; wearisome.
Tire'sŏme-ness, *n.* Tediousness.
Tĭs'sue (tĭsh'shu), *n.* Cloth interwoven with gold or silver; union or texture of anatomical elements; a connected series. [titmouse.
Tĭt, *n.* A small horse; a
Tĭt'bit, *n.* See *Tidbit.*
Tīthe, *n.* Tenth of any thing. —*v. t.* To tax to the amount of a tenth.
Tīth'ing-măn (21), *n.* A parish officer; a kind of constable.
Tĭt'il-lāte, *v. t.* To tickle.
Tĭt'il-lā'tion, *n.* Act of tickling; any slight pleasure.
Tī'tle, *n.* An inscription; right; appellation of honor. —*v. t.* To name; to call.
Tĭt'mouse (21), *n.* A small perching bird.
Tĭt'ter, *v. i.* To laugh with the tongue against the upper teeth, or with restraint. —*n.* A restrained laugh.
Tĭt'tle, *n.* A minute part; a point; a dot; a jot.
Tĭt'tle-tăt'tle, *n.* Idle, trifling talk; an idle talker.
Tĭt'u-lar, *a.* Existing in name only; nominal.
Tĭt'u-la-ry, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting in, a title; nominal.
To, *prep.* indicating approach and arrival, or motion, course, or tendency. [reptile.
Tŏad, *n.* A small well-known
Tŏad'stōōl, *n.* A fungous plant; a mushroom.
Tōast, *v. t.* To dry and scorch at the fire; to drink to the health or in honor of.—*n.* Bread dried and scorched; a name or sentiment, &c., honored by drinking.
To-băc'co, *n.* A plant used for smoking and chewing.
To-băc'co-nĭst, *n.* A dealer in, or a manufacturer of, tobacco.
Tŏc'sin, *n.* An alarm-bell.
Tŏd, *n.* Twenty-eight pounds.
To-dāy', *n.* This present day.—*adv.* On this day.
Tŏd'dle, *v. i.* To walk with short steps, as a child.
Tŏd'dy, *n.* A mixture of spirit and water sweetened.
Tōe (18), *n.* One of the extremities of the foot.—*v. t.* (11) To touch with the toes,
To-gĕth'er, *adv.* In the same place or time; in company.
Tŏg'gle-joint, *n.* An elbow or knee joint.

Toggle-joint.

Toil, *v. i.* To work hard. —*n.* (4) Hard labor; a net or snare.
Toi'let, *n.* A dressing table; dress; attire.
Toil'sŏme, *a.* Laborious; wearisome.
To-kāy', *n.* Wine made at Tokay, in Hungary.
Tō'ken (tō'kn), *n.* Something intended to represent another thing.—SYN. Sign; note; symbol; badge.
Tōld, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Tell.*
Tōle, *v. t.* To allure by bait.
Tŏl'er-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being endured; passable.
Tŏl'er-a-bly, *adv.* Moderately well; passably.
Tŏl'er-ançe, *n.* Act of enduring; toleration.
Tŏl'er-ant, *a.* Inclined to tolerate; indulgent.
Tŏl'er-āte, *v. t.* To allow by not hindering; to suffer.
Tŏl'er-ā'tion, *n.* Act of tolerating; sufferance.
Tōll (1), *n.* A tax for some liberty or privilege; a miller's portion of grain for grinding; sound of a bell rung slowly.—*v.* To ring with slow and uniform strokes.
Tōll'-brĭdge, *n.* A bridge where toll is paid for passing.
Tōll'-gāte, *n.* A gate where toll is paid.
Tōll'-house, *n.* A house where toll is taken.
Tŏm'a-hawk, *n.* An Indian war-hatchet. —*v. t.* To cut or kill with a tomahawk.
To-mā'to, or **To-mä'to** (*pl.* **To-ma'tōes**, **-mā'-** *or* **-mä'-**, 18), *n.* A garden-plant and its fruit.
Tomb (tōōm), *n.* A grave; a vault for the dead.

Tŏm'boy, *n.* A romping girl.
Tōmb'stōne (tōōm'stōn), *n.* A stone at a grave.
Tōme, *n.* A ponderous volume.
To-mŏr'rōw, *n.* Day after the present. — *adv.* On the day after this.
Tŏm'tit, *n.* The titmouse.
Tŏn, *n.* Prevailing fashion.
Tŏn (tŭn), *n.* Weight of 2000 gross, or 2240 pounds; 40 cubic feet.
Tōne, *n.* Sound or character of a sound; inflection; whine; strength; vigor; spirit. — *v. t.* To utter with a kind of whine; to tune.
Tŏngs, *n. pl.* Instrument to handle fire or heated metals, and for other purposes.
Tŏngue (tŭng), *n.* The organ of taste and speech, or something resembling it; a language; speech.
Tŏngue'-tīed (tŭng'-), *a.* Unable to speak freely.
Tŏn'ic, *a.* Increasing strength. — *n.* A medicine that increases the strength.
To-nīght' (-nīt'), *n.* This very night.
Tŏn'nage (tŭn'ej), *n.* Amount of tons; duty by the ton.
Tŏn'sil, *n.* One of two glands in the throat.
Tŏn'sure (-shyr), *n.* Act of shaving the crown of the head; state of being shorn.
Ton-tīne' (-teen'), *n.* An annuity or survivorship.
Tōō, *adv.* Over; more than enough; also.
Tōōk, *imp.* of *Take*.
Tōōl, *n.* An instrument; a hireling.
Tōōt, *v. i.* To make a peculiar sound.
Tōōth (21), *n.* A small bone attached to the jaw for chewing; a prong. — *v. t.* To indent; to furnish with teeth.
Tōōth'āche (-āk), *n.* A pain in the teeth.
Tōōth'less, *a.* Wanting teeth.
Tōōth'-pick, *n.* An instrument for cleaning the teeth.
Tōōth'sŏme, *a.* Pleasing to the taste; palatable.
Tŏp, *n.* The highest part; platform round the head of the lower mast; a toy. — *v. i.* or *t.* To tip; to cap; to rise above or aloft; to excel.

T, T, Top.

Tō'păz, *n.* A precious stone of a yellowish color.
Tō'per, *n.* One who drinks to excess; a drunkard; a sot.
Tō'phet, *n.* Hell.
Tŏp'ic, *n.* Subject of discourse; a matter treated of.
Tŏp'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to a place; limited; local.
Tŏp'-knŏt (-nŏt), *n.* An ornamental bow worn by women on the head.
Tŏp'mast, *n.* Mast next above the lower mast.
Tŏp'mōst, *a.* Uppermost; highest.
To-pŏg'ra-pher, *n.* A writer on topography.
Tŏp'o-grăph'ic, **Tŏp'o-grăph'ic-al**, *a.* Descriptive of a place.
To-pŏg'ra-phy, *n.* Minute delineation and description of any place or region.
Tŏp'ple, *v. i.* To pitch forward; to tumble down.
Tôrch, *n.* A light made of some combustible substance; a flambeau.
Tôrch'-līght (-līt), *n.* Light of a torch, or of torches.
Tōre, *imp.* from *Tear*.
Tôr'ment, *n.* Extreme pain.
Tor-mĕnt', *v. t.* To put to extreme pain, or anguish.
Tor-mĕnt'er, **Tor-mĕnt'or**, *n.* One who torments.
Tōrn, *p. p.* of *Tear*.
Tor-nā'do, *n.* A violent gust of wind; a hurricane
Tor-pē'do, *n.* A fish having electric power; an engine for blowing up ships; a small explosive fire-work.
Tôr'pid, *a.* Having lost motion or the power of feeling. — Syn. Numb; dull; sluggish; inactive.
Tor-pĭd'i-ty, **Tôr'pid-ness**, *n.* Numbness; insensibility; dullness.
Tôr'por, *n.* Numbness; dullness; sluggishness.
Tŏr're-fȳ, *v. t.* To parch; to roast; to scorch.
Tŏr'rent, *n.* A violent stream.
Tŏr'rid, *a.* Burning; hot; parched.
Tôr'sion, *n.* Act of twisting; force with which a thing untwists.
Tôrt, *n.* Wrong; injury done.
Tôr'toise (tôr'tis), *n.* A reptile inclosed in a hard scaly case.

Tortoise.

Tôrt'u-oŭs, *a.* Twisted; winding; deceitful.
Tôrt'ūre, *n.* Extreme pain; anguish; torment. — *v. t.* To inflict extreme pain upon; to torment.
Tō'ry, *n.* An advocate for royal power; a conservative.
Tō'ry-ism, *n.* The principles of tories.
Tŏss, *v. t.* To throw with the hand; to throw upward, or with a jerk. — *v. i.* To roll and tumble; to writhe. — *n.* Act of tossing.
Tō'tal, *a.* Whole; complete; entire. — *n.* The whole sum or amount.
To-tăl'i-ty, *n.* The whole sum, quantity, or amount.
Tō'tal-ly, *adv.* Wholly; completely; entirely.
Tŏt'ter, *v. i.* To vacillate.
Toŭch, *v. t.* To come in contact with; to reach to; to feel; to affect. — *n.* Contact; sense of feeling; feature.
Toŭch'i-ness, *n.* Peevishness.
Toŭch'ing, *a.* Adapted to affect the feelings.
Toŭch'-me-nŏt', *n.* A plant.
Toŭch'-stōn, *n.* A criterion or test.
Toŭch'-wōōd, *n.* Decayed wood that easily takes fire.
Toŭch'y, *a.* Peevish; irritable; irascible.

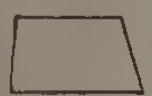
Tough (tŭf), *a.* Flexible but not brittle; firm; strong; stiff; severe; violent.
Tough'en (tŭf'n), *v.* To make or grow tough.
Tou-pee', *n.* A small wig.
Tour (tōor), *n.* A journey in a circuit; turn of duty. — SYN. Circuit; excursion; jaunt; journey.
Tour'ist (tōor'ist), *n.* One who makes a tour.
Tour'na-ment (tûr'-), *n.* A mock-fight or martial sport on horseback.
Tour'ni-quĕt (-kĕt), *n.* A surgical bandage which is tightened by a screw.
Touse, *v. t.* To pull and haul.
Tow, *n.* Coarse and broken part of flax or hemp. — *v. t.* To draw through the water by a rope.
Tow'age, *n.* Act of towing; price for towing.
To'ward (tō'ard), **To'wards** (tō'ardz), } *prep.* In the direction of; with respect to; near by.
To'ward, *a.* Apt; docile; teachable; tractable.
To'ward-ly, *a.* Ready to learn.
Tow'el, *n.* A cloth for wiping the hands, &c.
Tow'er, *n.* A high edifice; a citadel. — *v. i.* To be lofty; to soar aloft.
Tow'er-ing, *a.* Very high; elevated; soaring.
Tow'-line, *n.* A rope for towing a ship, &c.
Town, *n.* A large collection of houses; the inhabitants.
Town'ship, *n.* Territory or district of a town.
Towns'man (21), *n.* One of the same town.
Town'-talk (-tawk), *n.* Common talk of a place.
Tŏx'i-eŏl'o-gy, *n.* The science which treats of poisons.
Toy, *n.* A plaything; a trifle; folly; sport. — *v. t.* To dally; to trifle.
Toy'man (21), *n.* One who deals in toys.
Toy'-shŏp, *n.* A shop where toys are sold.
Trāce, *n.* A footprint; a track; a vestige; mark; token; (*pl.*) the straps of a harness for drawing. — *v. t.* to delineate by marks; to follow by footprints or some other mark.
Trā'ce-a-ble (11), *a.* Capable of being traced.
Trā'çer-y, *n.* Ornamental work in architecture.
Trā'che-ă, *n.* The windpipe.
Trăck (5), *n.* A footstep; path; road, as of a railway. — *v. i.* To follow by traces.
Trăck'less, *a.* Having no track; untrodden.
Trăct, *n.* Region of indefinite extent; a short treatise, esp. one on practical religion.
Trăct'a-ble, *a.* Easily managed; docile.
Trăct'a-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* State or quality of being manageable.
Trăc'tate, *n.* A treatise.
Trăct'ile, *a.* Capable of being drawn out in length.
Trac-tĭl'i-ty, *n.* Capacity of being drawn out in length.
Trăc'tion, *n.* Act of drawing.
Trăc'tĭve, *a.* Serving to draw; attracting.
Trāde, *n.* Commerce; traffic. business; calling. — *v. i.* To buy or sell; to traffic; to deal.
Trād'er, *n.* One engaged in trade.
Trādes'man (21), *n.* A shopkeeper.
Trāde'-wĭnd, *n.* A periodical wind across the ocean in or near the torrid zone.
Tra-dĭ'tion (-dĭsh'un), *n.* Delivery; oral account transmitted from father to son.
Tra-dĭ'tion-al } (-dĭsh'-un-), *a.*
Tra-dĭ'tion-a-ry } Delivered or communicated by tradition.
Tra-dūçe', *v. t.* To defame; to slander; to vilify.
Trăf'fic, *n.* Dealing for purposes of any kind. — SYN. Commerce; trade; barter. — *v. i.* (6) To buy and sell; to barter; to trade.
Trăf'fick-er (6), *n.* A trader.
Tra-ġē'di-an, *n.* An actor or a writer of tragedies.
Trăġ'e-dy, *n.* A dramatic poem representing some action having a fatal issue.
Trăġ'ic, } *a.* Relating to
Trăġ'ic-al, } tragedy; fatal; calamitous; mournful.
Trăġ'i-eŏm'e-dy, *n.* A composition partaking of the nature both of tragedy and comedy.
Trāil, *v. t.* or *i.* To draw along the ground. — *n.* Scent left on the ground; a track; any thing drawn.
Trāin, *v. t.* To draw along; to trail; to allure; to exercise; to discipline; to educate, or bring up. — *n.* Something drawn along; trail; tail; retinue; procession; line, as of cars; series; process.
Trāin'-bănds, *n. pl.* Militia.
Trāin'-oil, *n.* Oil obtained from the blubber or fat of whales by boiling.
Trāipse, *v. i.* To walk sluttishly or carelessly.
Trāit, *n.* A stroke; a marked feature or peculiarity.
Trāi'tor, *n.* One who violates his allegiance or his trust; one guilty of treason.
Trāi'tor-oŭs, *a.* Treacherous; guilty of treason; faithless; disloyal.
Trāi'tress, *n.* A female traitor.
Tra-jĕct', *v. t.* To throw or cast through.
Tra-jĕc'tion, *n.* A throwing or casting through or across.
Tra-jĕct'o-ry, *n.* A curve which a moving body describes in space.
Trăm, *n.* A coal-wagon, or one of the rails on which it runs.
Trăm'mel, *n.* A shackle; a hook. — *v. t.* (8) To catch; to shackle; to confine.
Tra-mŏn'tane, or **Trăm'on-tāne**, *a.* Lying or being beyond the mountain; foreign; barbarous.
Trămp, *v.* To tread; to travel. — *n.* A foot-traveler.
Trămp'er, *n.* One who tramps; a vagrant.
Trăm'ple, *v. t.* To tread under foot.

Tránçe, *n.* A state of insensibility; catalepsy; ecstasy.
Trăn'quil (trăŋk'wil), *a.* Quiet; calm; peaceful; undisturbed.
Trăn'quil-īze } (7), *v. t.* To
Trăn'quil-līze } quiet; to render calm; to allay.
Tran-quĭl'li-ty (7), *n.* Quietness; a calm state.
Trăn'quil-ly, *adv.* Peacefully; quietly; calmly.
Trans-ăct', *v. t.* To do; to perform; to conduct.
Trans-ăc'tion, *n.* Performance; management; act or affair.
Trans-ăct'or, *n.* One who transacts.
Trans-ăl'pĭne, *a.* Being beyond the Alps in regard to Rome.
Trăns'at-lăn'tic, *a.* Being beyond, or on the other side of, the Atlantic.
Tran-sçĕnd', *v. t.* To go beyond; to surpass; to exceed.
Tran sçĕnd'ençe, *n.* State of being transcendent; supereminent.
Tran-sçĕnd'ent, *a.* Surpassing; pre-eminent.
Trăn'sçend-ĕnt'al, *a.* Supereminent; surpassing others; vague and illusive.
Tran-sçĕnd'ent-ly, *adv.* Supereminently; most excellently.
Tran-scrībe', *v. t.* To copy; to write over again, or in the same words.
Trăn'script, *n.* A copy from an original.
Tran-scrĭp'tion, *n.* Act of transcribing, or copying.
Trăn'sept, *n.* Part of a church at right angles to the body.
Trans-fĕr', *v. t.* To convey from one place or person to another; to sell; to alienate.
Trăns'fer, *n.* Conveyance to another; removal.
Trans-fĕr'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being transferred.
Trăns'fer-ençe, } *n.* Act of
Trans-fĕr'rençe, } transferring; transfer.
Trans-fĕr'ri-ble, *a.* Capable of being transferred.
Trans-fĭg'u-rā'tion, *n.* A change of form or appearance.
Trans-fĭg'ūre, *v. t.* To change the outward form or appearance of.
Trans-fĭx', *v. t.* To pierce through.
Trans-fôrm', *v. t.* To change the form or appearance of; to metamorphose.
Trăns'for-mā'tion, *n.* Metamorphosis; change of form.
Trans-fūşe', *v. t.* To pour out of one into another.
Trans-fū'şion, *n.* Act of pouring from one vessel into another.
Trans-grĕss', *v. t.* To overpass, as a rule; to break; to violate. — *v. i.* To sin.
Trans-grĕs'sion (-grĕsh'un), *n.* Violation of a law; sin.
Trans-grĕss'or, *n.* One who transgresses.
Trăn'sient (-shent) *a.* Passing; hasty; not stationary.
Trăn'sient-ly, *adv.* For a short time.
Trăn'sit, *n.* A passing, as of goods through a country, or as a planet over the sun's disk; a line of passage.
Tran-sĭ'tion (-sĭzh'un *or* -zĭsh'un), *n.* Passage from one place or state to another; change.
Tran-sĭ'tion-al (-sĭzh'un- *or* -zĭsh'un-), *a.* Involving, or denoting, transition.
Trăn'si-tĭve, *a.* Expressing action passing from an agent to an object.
Trăn'si-to-ry, *a.* Continuing but a short time; fleeting; transient.
Trans-lāte', *v. t.* To remove; to render into another language; to interpret; to explain in other words.
Trans-lā'tion, *n.* Act of translating; that which is translated; a version.
Trans-lā'tor, *n.* One who translates.
Trans-lū'çent, *a.* Transmitting rays of light, but not transparent.
Trăns'ma-rïne' (-reen'), *a.* Lying beyond the sea.
Trăns'mi-grāte, *v. i.* To pass from one country or body to another.
Trăns'mi-grā'tion, *n.* A passing from one country or body to another.
Trans-mĭs'si-ble, *a.* Capable of being transmitted.
Trans-mĭs'sion (-mĭsh'un), *n.* Act of transmitting; state of being transmitted.
Trans-mĭs'sĭve, *a.* Capable of being transmitted.
Trans-mĭt', *v. t.* To send from one person or place to another.
Trans-mĭt'tal, *n.* Transmission.
Trans-mū'ta-ble, *a.* Capable of being transmuted.
Trăns'mu-tā'tion, *n.* Change into another substance, nature, or form.
Trans-mūte', *v. t.* To change into another substance, nature, or form; to transform.
Trăn'som, *n.* A cross-beam.
Trans-pâr'en-çy, *n.* Quality of being transparent.
Trans-pâr'ent, *a.* Transmitting rays of light, so that bodies can be distinctly seen; clear.
Trans-pĭĕrçe', *v. t.* To pierce through.
Trăn'spi-rā'tion, *n.* Act of passing through pores.
Tran-spīre', *v. t.* or *i.* To emit in vapor; to become publicly known.
Trans-plănt', *v. t.* To remove and plant in another place.
Trăns'plan-tā'tion, *n.* Act of planting in another place.
Trăns'pōrt, *n.* A ship for transportation; passion; ecstasy; rapture.
Trans-pōrt', *v. t.* To convey; to carry into banishment; to ravish with pleasure.
Trăns'pōr-tā'tion, *n.* Act of transporting; banishment.
Trans-pōş'al, *n.* Act of transposing.
Trans-pōşe', *v. t.* To put each in place of the other.

Trăns'po-şĭ'tion (-zĭsh'un), *n.* Mutual change of places.
Trans-shĭp', *v. t.* To transfer from one ship or conveyance to another.
Trăn'sub-stăn'ti-ā'tion, (-shĭ-ā'-), *n.* A supposed change of the bread and wine, in the eucharist, into the real body and blood of Christ.
Tran-sūde', *v. i.* To pass out through the pores, as sweat.
Trăns'verse, *n.* The longer axis of an ellipse.
Trans-vĕrse', *a.* Lying in a cross direction.
Trăp, *n.* A contrivance for catching animals; a snare; a heavy igneous rock. — *v. t.* or *i.* To catch in a trap; to insnare.
Tra-păn', *v. t.* To trap; to insnare. — *n.* A snare.
Trăp'-dōōr, *n.* A door in a floor or roof.
Tra-pē'zi-um, *n.* A plane figure contained under four right lines, of which no two are parallel.

Trapezium.

Trăp'e-zoid, *n.* A plane, four-sided figure, having two of the opposite sides parallel to each other.


Trapezoid.

Trăp'pings, *n. pl.* Ornaments.
Trăsh, *n.* Any waste or worthless matter.
Trăsh'y, *a.* Waste; worthless.
Trăv'aĭl, *v. i.* To toil; to suffer the pains of childbirth. — *n.* Toil; labor in childbirth.
Trăv'el (8), *v. i.* To make a journey or voyage; to go. — *n.* A journey or voyage
Trăv'el-er } (8), *n.* One who
Trăv'el-ler } travels.
Trăv'erse, *a.* Lying across. — *v. t.* To cross; to deny. — *n.* A barrier or obstruction; a denial.
Trăv'es-ty, *n.* A parody. — *v. t.* To translate so as to turn to ridicule; to parody.
Trāy, *n.* A waiter or salver; a small trough.
Trĕach'er-oŭs, *a.* Faithless; false; perfidious.
Trĕach'er-y, *n.* Violation of faith; perfidy.
Trēa'cle, *n.* A thick sirup produced in refining sugar; molasses.
Trĕad, *v. i.* [*imp.* TROD; *p. p.* TROD, TRODDEN.] To step; to set the foot; to walk. — *v. t.* To step or walk on; to trample. — *n.* Manner of stepping.
Trĕad'le, } *n.* The part of
Trĕd'dle, } a loom, &c., which is moved by the foot.
Trĕad'-mĭll, *n.* A mill worked by persons treading on a wide horizontal wheel.
Trēa'şon, *n.* Violation of allegiance; disloyalty.
Trēa'şon-a-ble, *a.* Partaking of, or pertaining to, treason; traitorous.
Trĕaş'ūre (trĕzh'ŭr), *n.* Wealth accumulated; great abundance; that which is highly valued. — *v. t.* To lay up; to hoard.
Trĕaş'ūr-er, *n.* An officer in charge of a treasury.
Trĕaş'ur-y (trĕzh'ŭr-), *n.* A place where public money is kept; financial department of a government.
Trēat, *v. t.* or *i.* To handle; to use; to manage; to negotiate; to entertain. — *n.* Entertainment given.
Trēa'tĭse (18), *n.* A written discourse; a dissertation.
Trēat'ment, *n.* Manner of treating; management.
Trēa'ty (19), *n.* A formal agreement between two or more independent states or sovereigns. — SYN. Negotiation; compact.
Trĕb'le, *a.* Threefold; triple. — *v.* To make or become threefold. — *n.* Highest part in music; soprano.
Trĕb'ly, *adv.* In a threefold number or quantity.
Tree (18), *n.* The largest of the vegetable kind; a perennial plant consisting of a trunk, roots, and branches.
Tree'nāil (*commonly pron.* trŭn'nel), *n.* A long wooden pin to fasten the planks of a ship.
Trē'foil, *n.* A three-leaved plant of many species; an architectural ornament of three cusps in a circle.

Trefoils.

Trĕl'lis, *n.* A frame of cross-barred work, or lattice-work, used for various purposes.
Trĕm'ble, *v. i.* To shake or quake; to quiver; to shudder; to quaver.
Tre-mĕn'doŭs, *a.* Terrible; awful; frightful.
Trē'mor, or **Trĕm'or**, *n.* An involuntary trembling.
Trĕm'u-loŭs, *a.* Trembling; shaking; quivering.
Trĕnch, *v. t.* To cut or dig, as a ditch. — *v. i.* To encroach. — *n.* A ditch; a fosse.
Trĕn'chant, *a.* Cutting; sharp; severe; unsparing.
Trĕnch'er, *n.* One who digs a trench; a wooden plate.
Trĕnch'er-man (21), *n.* A great eater; a gormandizer.
Trĕnd, *v. i.* To run; to tend.
Tre-păn', *n.* A cylindrical saw for perforating the skull. — *v. t.* To cut with a trepan, as the skull.
Tre-phīne', or **Tre-phĭne'**, *n.* A circular or cylindrical saw for trepanning.
Trĕp'i-dā'tion, *n.* A trembling; a state of terror.
Trĕs'pass, *v. i.* To intrude; to transgress; to offend. — *n.* Violation of another's rights; transgression.
Trĕss, *n.* A braid, knot, or curl of hair; a ringlet.
Trĕs'tle (trĕs'l), *n.* A frame to support any thing.
Trĕt, *n.* An allowance for waste, after tare is deducted.
Trĕv'et, *n.* A three-legged stool.
Trey, *n.* The three at cards [or dice.
Trĭ'ad, *n.* A union of three; three things united.

Trī'al, *n.* Act of trying; examination; experiment; test.

Trī'an-gle, *n.* A figure of three angles and three sides.

Triangles.

1, equilateral triangle; 2, isosceles triangle; 3, right-angled triangle; 4, obtuse-angled triangle; 5, scalene triangle. 1, 2, and 5, are also acute-angled triangles.

Trī-ăn'gu-lar, *a.* Having three angles.

Trībe, *n.* A family or race; a class or division.

Trīb'u-lā'tion, *n.* [fliction. A great af-

Trī-bū'nal, *n.* A court of justice.

Trīb'ūne, *n.* An ancient Roman magistrate; a kind of pulpit.

Trīb'u-tą-ry, *a.* Subject to tribute; paying tribute. — *n.* One who pays tribute.

Trīb'ūte, *n.* A periodical tax paid as an acknowledgment of submission.

Trīçe, *n.* [instant. A short time; an

Trĭck, *n.* An artifice for the purpose of deception; stratagem; wile. — *v. t.* To cheat; to deceive; to decorate.

Trĭck'er-y, *n.* Artifice; knavery; dressing up.

Trĭck'ish, *a.* [ful. Knavishly art-

Trĭck'le, *v. i.* To flow in small, slow drops.

Trĭck'ster, *n.* [cheat. A deceiver; a

Trī'cŏl-ored, *a.* Composed of three colors.

Trī-cŭs'pid, *a.* Having three cusps, or points.

Trī'dent, *n.* A scepter with three prongs.

Trī-dĕnt'ate, *a.* Having three prongs.

Trī-ĕn'ni-al, *a.* Happening every third year; lasting three years.

Trī-ĕn'ni-al-ly, *adv.* Once in three years.

Trī'er, *n.* One who tries.

Trī'fid, *a.* Divided into three parts.

Trī'fle, *n.* A thing of little value or importance. — *v. i.* To act or talk with levity.

Trī'fling, *a.* Of little value or importance; trivial. — *n.* Employment in things of no importance.

Trī-fō'li-ate, *a.* Having three leaves.

Trī'fôrm, *a.* [form or shape. Having a triple

Trĭg (7), *v. t.* To stop or fasten, as a wheel.

Trĭg'gĕr, *n.* Catch of a gun or pistol.

Trī'glyph, *n.* An ornament in the frieze of Doric columns.

Trĭg'o-no-mĕt'rie-al, *a.* Pertaining to trigonometry.

Trĭg'o-nŏm'e-try, *n.* Art of measuring triangles.

Trī'grăph, *n.* Three letters used to express one sound.

Trī-hē'dral, *a.* Having three equal sides or faces.

Trī-hē'dron, *n.* A figure having three equal sides.

Trī-lăt'er-al, *a.* Having three sides.

Trī-lĭt'er-al, *a.* [three letters. Consisting of

Trĭll (1), *n.* A shake or quaver of the voice in singing. — *v. t.* To quaver or shake; to flow in drops.

Trĭl'lion (trĭl'yun), *n.* In *Eng.*, a million raised to the third power; in *Amer.*, a thousand billions.

Trĭm, *a.* Nice; neat; compact; tight. — *v. t.* or *i.* To make trim; to dress; to prune; to balance, as a vessel. — *v. i.* To fluctuate intentionally between parties. — *n.* Dress; condition.

Trĭm'mer, *n.* One who trims; a time-server.

Trĭm'ming, *n.* Ornamental appendages, as of a garment.

Trīne, *a.* Threefold. — *n.* Distance of 120 degrees between planets.

Trĭn'i-tā'ri-an, *a.* Pertaining to the Trinity. — *n.* One who believes in the Trinity.

Trĭn'i-ty, *n.* Union of three persons (Father, Son, and Holy Spirit) in one Godhead.

Trĭnk'et, *n.* A small ornament, as a jewel or ring.

Trī-nō'mi-al, *n.* A quantity consisting of three terms.

Trĭ'o, or **Trī'o** (18), *n.* A piece of music for three performers; three together.

Trĭp, *v. i.* To step lightly and quickly; to stumble; to err. — *v. t.* To cause to trip; to supplant. — *n.* Excursion; stumble; error.

Trĭp'ar-tīte, or **Trī-pärt'īte**, *a.* Divided into three parts.

Trīpe, *n.* The large stomach of the ox, cow, &c., prepared for food.

Trī-pĕr'son-al, *a.* Consisting of three persons.

Trĭp'-hăm'mer, *n.* A heavy hammer moved by projecting teeth on a revolving shaft.

Trĭph'thong (trĭf'- *or* trĭp'-), *n.* A union of three vowels in a syllable, as *ieu* in *adieu*.

Triph'thŏn'gal (trif- *or* trip-), *a.* Pertaining to a triphthong.

Trĭp'le (trĭp'l), *a.* Treble; threefold. — *v. t.* To make threefold; to treble.

Trĭp'let, *n.* Three verses that rhyme; three of a kind.

Trĭp'li-eate, *a.* Threefold.

Trī-plĭç'i-ty, *n.* State of being threefold.

Trī'pod, *n.* [three feet. A stool with

Trī-sĕct', *v. t.* To cut into three equal parts.

Trī-sĕc'tion, *n.* A division into three equal parts.

Trĭs'yl-lăb'ie, *a.* Consisting of three syllables.

Trĭ-sŷl'la-ble, *n.* A word composed of three syllables.

Trīte, *a.* Worn out; stale; hackneyed; common.

Trī'the-ĭşm, *n.* A belief in three Gods.

Trī'the-ĭst, *n.* One who believes in three Gods.

Trī'the-ĭst'ie, *a.* Pertaining to tritheism.

Trĭt'u-ra-ble, *a.* Capable of being triturated.

Trĭt'u-rāte, *v. t.* To reduce to a fine powder by pounding or grinding; to grind; to pound.

Trĭt/u-rā/tion, *n.* Act of triturating.
Trī/umph, *n.* Pomp or joy for victory or success; victory. — *v. t.* To rejoice at success; to obtain victory; to prevail.
Trī-ŭmph/al, } *a.* Celebrat-
Trī-ŭmph/ant, } ing victory.
Trī-ŭm/vir, *n.* One of three men united in office.
Trī-ŭm/vi-rate, *n.* Government by three men.
Trī/ūne, *a.* Being three in one.
Trī-ū/ni-ty, *n.* State of being triune.
Trĭv/et, *n.* A three-legged [stool or table.
Trĭv/i-al, *a.* Trifling; light; worthless; inconsiderable.
Trō/car, *n.* An instrument to tap dropsical persons.
Trŏd, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Tread*.
Trŏd/den, *p. p.* of *Tread*.
Trōll, *v. t.* To roll; to turn; to utter volubly; to entice; — *v. i.* To fish by drawing the bait through the water.
Trŏl/lop, *n.* A slattern.
Trom-bōne/, *n.* A deep-toned brass instrument of the trumpet kind.
Trōōp, *n.* A company, esp. of soldiers; an army. — *v. i.* To march in a body.
Trōōp/er, *n.* A horse-soldier.
Trōpe, *n.* Use of a word in a figurative sense.
Trō/phied, *a.* Adorned with trophies.
Trō/phy (19), *n.* A memorial of victory in battle.
Trŏp/ic, *n.* Line that bounds the sun's greatest declination from the equator.
Trŏp/ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to, or being within, the tropics; figurative; metaphorical.
Trŏt, *v. i.* To move in a trot. — *n.* A peculiar pace of a horse, faster than a walk.
Trŏth, *n.* Truth; fidelity.
Trŏt/ter, *n.* A beast that trots; foot, as of a sheep.
Troŭb/le, *v. t.* To disturb; to annoy. — *n.* Disturbance; annoyance.
Troŭb/le-sŏme, *a.* Giving trouble. — SYN. Harassing; annoying; wearisome; vexatious.
Troŭb/loŭs, *a.* Full of disorder.
Trôugh (trawf), *n.* A long hollow vessel or receptacle.
Trounçe, *v. t.* To beat or punish severely.
Trow/şerş, } *n. pl.* Loose
Trou/şerş, } pantaloons.
Trous-seau/ (trōō-sō/), *n.* Outfit of a bride.
Trout (24), *n.* A fresh-water fish of the salmon kind, esteemed most delicate food.
Trō/ver, *n.* An action for goods found and not delivered to the owner on demand.
Trōw, *v. i.* To suppose or think.
Trow/el, *n.* A tool for laying bricks and stones in mortar.
Troy/-weight (-wāt), *n.* A weight of 12 oz. to the pound, for weighing gold, silver, &c.
Trų/ant, *a.* Idle; wandering from school. — *n.* An idler; a boy who absents himself from school without leave.
Truçe, *n.* A temporary cessation of hostilities for negotiation; brief quiet.
Trŭck, *v.* To barter. — *n.* Exchange of goods; barter; a low cart; a small solid wheel.
Trŭck/le, *n.* A small wheel. — *v. i.* To yield obsequiously.
Trŭck/le-bĕd, *n.* A low bed that runs on little wheels.
Trŭck/man (21), *n.* One who conveys goods on a truck.
Trų/cu-lençe, *n.* Savage ferocity or cruelty.
Trų/cu-lent, *a.* Fierce; cruel; of savage aspect.
Trŭdge, *v. i.* To go on foot; to jog along heavily.
Truę, *a.* Conformable to fact or a pattern; exact; right; genuine; real; faithful.
Truf/fle (trŭf/fl), *n.* A kind of subterraneous mushroom.
Trų/işm, *n.* An undoubted or self-evident truth.
Trŭll, *n.* A low, lewd woman.
Trų/ly (10), *adv.* Certainly; really; exactly.
Trŭmp, *n.* A winning card; a trumpet. — *v. t.* or *i.* To win with a trump; to devise; to fabricate.
Trŭmp/er-y, *n.* Empty talk; trifles; rubbish.
Trŭmp/et, *n.* A wind instrument of music. — *v. t.* To publish, by sound of trumpet; to proclaim.
Trŭmp/et-er, *n.* One who sounds a trumpet.
Trŭn/cāte, *v. t.* To cut off.
Trŭn/cā-ted, *a.* Cut or lopped off short.
Trun-cā/tion, *n.* Act of truncating.
Trŭn-çheon (trŭn/shun), *n.* A short staff; a club.
Trŭn/dle, *v. i.* To roll, as on little wheels, or as a hoop. — *n.* A little wheel.
Trŭn/dle-bĕd, *n.* A low bed moved on little wheels.
Trŭnk, *n.* Stem or body of a tree; body of an animal; the proboscis of an elephant; a box or chest for containing clothes, &c.
Trŭn/nion (trŭn/yun), *n.* A knob on each side of a cannon, to support it.
Trŭss (2), *n.* A bundle, as of hay; a bandage for ruptures. — *v. t.* To pack or bind close; to skewer.
Trŭst, *n.* Confidence; faith; credit given. — *v. t.* To rely on; to believe; to sell on credit to. — *v. i.* To be confident; to confide.
Trust-ee/ (18), *n.* One to whom property is legally committed in trust
Trŭst/i-ly, *adv.* In a trusty manner.
Trŭst/i-ness, *n.* Fidelity; honesty.
Trŭst/y, *a.* Worthy of trust.
Truth, *n.* Conformity to reality or fact; fidelity; veracity; honesty; an established principle.
Truth/ful, *a.* Full of truth; veracious; trustworthy.
Trў, *v. t.* or *i.* To attempt; to endeavor; to test.
Tŭb, *n.* An open wooden

vessel, used for various purposes. [der; a pipe.
Tūbe, *n.* A long hollow cylin-
Tū'ber, *n.* A fleshy rounded stem or root.
Tū'ber-ĕle, *n.* A small swelling; a pimple.
Tu-bĕr'ĕu-lar, } *a.* Full of
Tu-bĕr'ĕu-loŭs, } tubercles.
Tūbe'rōşe, or Tū'ber-ōşe, *n.* A flowering plant with a tuberous root. [or tubers.
Tū'ber-oŭs, *a.* Full of knobs
Tū'bu-lar, *a.* Resembling, or consisting of, a pipe.
Tū'bu-loŭs, *a.* Hollow, like a tube or pipe.
Tŭck, *n.* A fold in a dress. — *v. t.* To thrust in or together; to fold under.
Tŭck'er, *n.* A small, thin piece of the dress for covering the breast.
Tūeş'day (tūz'dy), *n.* Third day of the week.
Tŭft, *n.* A bunch of grass, hair, &c. — *v. t.* To adorn with tufts.
Tŭft'ed, *a.* Growing in tufts.
Tŭg, *v. i.* To pull with great effort. — *n.* A pulling with great effort; trace of a harness; a steam tow-boat.
Tu-i'tion (-ĭsh'un), *n.* Guardianship; instruction; price of instruction.
Tū'lip, *n.* A plant and flower.
Tŭm'ble, *v. i.* To roll about or down. — *v. t.* To turn over or throw about carelessly; to disturb; to rumple. — *n.* A tumbling or rolling over; a fall.
Tŭm'bler, *n.* One who tumbles; a drinking glass.
Tŭm'brel, *n.* A ducking stool; a cart; a military wagon; a kind of basket.
Tū'me-făe'tion, *n.* A swelling; a tumor.
Tū'me-fy, *v.* To swell.
Tū'mid, *a.* Swelled; distended; pompous. [swelling.
Tū'mor (33), *n.* A morbid
Tū'mu-lar, } *a.* Consisting
Tū'mu-loŭs, } in a heap.
Tū'mult, *n.* Wild commotion; uproar.
Tu-mŭlt'u-a-ry, *a.* Disorderly.
Tu-mŭlt'u-oŭs, *a.* Full of tumult; conducted with tumult. — SYN. Disorderly; turbulent; noisy; lawless.
Tŭn, *n.* A large cask; a measure for liquids of four hogsheads. See *Ton*.
Tūne, *n.* A series of musical notes; order; harmony. — *v. t.* To put in a proper musical or other state.
Tūne'fụl, *a.* Harmonious.
Tū'nie, *n.* A Roman and Eastern under-garment, worn by both sexes; a membrane.
Tū'ni-ele, *n.* A natural covering; an ecclesiastical robe.
Tŭn'nel, *n.* A pipe for pouring liquors into vessels; a funnel; an artificial underground passage. — *v. t.* (8) To form like, or into, a tunnel. [ern head-dress.
Tûr'ban, *n.* A kind of East-
Tûr'bid, *a.* Muddy; not clear.
Tûr'bid-ness, *n.* Muddiness.
Tûr'bi-nā'ted, *a.* Shaped like a top; spiral; twisted.
Tûr'bĭne, *n.* A horizontal water-wheel.
Tûr'bot, *n* A kind of flat fish.
Tûr'bu-lençe, } *n.* Tumult;
Tûr'bu-len-çy, } confusion.
Tûr'bu-lent, *a.* Tumultuous; riotous; disorderly.
Tu-reen', *n.* A large, deep vessel for holding soup.
Tûrf (18), *n* A stratum of earth filled with roots; sod; sward. — *v. t.* To cover with turf. [with, turf.
Tûrf'y, *a.* Full of, or covered
Tur-ġĕs'çençe, *n.* State of becoming turgid.
Tûr'ġid, *a.* Distended; swelled; tumid; bombastic.
Tur-ġid'i-ty, *n.* A turgid or swelled state; bombast.
Tûr'key (19), *n.* A large fowl, a native of America.
Tur-koiş' (-koiz' *or* -keez'), *n.* A bluish green gem. See *Turquoise*.
Tûr'mer-ie (5), *n.* An East Indian plant used for dyeing.
Tûr'moil, *n.* Harassing labor; trouble; disturbance; commotion.
Tûrn, *v.* To move or go round; to revolve; to alter; to change. — *n.* Act of moving or going round; change.
Tûrn'ĕoat, *n.* One who changes sides or principles; a renegade; a deserter.
Tûrn'er-y, *n.* The art of shaping solid articles by a lathe. [esculent root.
Tûr'nip, *n.* A plant and its
Tûrn'kēy (19), *n.* One who keeps the keys of a prison.
Tûrn'pīke, *n.* A toll-gate; a road on which are turnpikes.
Tûrn'sōle, *n.* A heliotrope.
Tûrn'stīle, *n.* A kind of turnpike in a footpath.
Tûr'pen-tīne, *n.* A resinous juice from various trees.
Tûr'pi-tūde, *n.* Baseness.
Tur-quoiṣe' (-koiz' *or* -keez'), *n.* A bluish-green mineral, used in jewelry.
Tŭr'ret, *n.* A small tower.
Tŭr'ret-ed, *a.* Furnished with turrets; formed like a tower.
Tûr'tle, *n.* A species of wild dove; a sea-tortoise.

Turtle.

Tûr'tle-dove, *n.* A dove or pigeon.
Tŭs'ean, *a.* Relating to Tuscany, or to a certain order of architecture.
Tŭsk, *n.* A long, pointed tooth of certain animals.
Tŭs'sle (tŭs'sl), *n.* A scuffle.
Tū'te-laġe, *n.* Guardianship; protection; care.
Tū'te-lar, } *a.* Guarding;
Tū'te-la-ry, } protecting.
Tū'tor, *n.* Instructor; teacher. — *v. t.* To instruct; to discipline. [guardianship.
Tū'tor-aġe, *n.* Instruction;
Tū'tor-ess, *n.* A female tutor.
Twad'dle, *v. i.* To prate.
Twăin, *a.* & *n.* Two.
Twăng, *v. i.* To sound with a quick, sharp noise. — *n.* A sharp, quick sound.

Twąt'tle (twŏt'tl), *v. i.* To prate; to talk much and idly; to twaddle.
Twēak, *v. t.* To twitch. — *n.* A sharp pinch or jerk.
Twee'dle, *v. t.* To handle lightly; to coax; to allure.
Tweeds, *n. pl.* Cotton or woolen goods of light fabric.
Twee'zers, *n. pl.* Small nippers for plucking out hairs, and for other purposes.
Twĕlfth, *a.* Ordinal of twelve.
Twĕlve, *a.* Two and ten.
Twĕlve'month, *n.* A year.
Twĕn'ti-eth, *a.* Ordinal of twenty.
Twĕn'ty, *a.* Twice ten; a score.
Twīçe, *adv.* Two times; doubly.
Twĭg, *n.* A small shoot or branch of a tree or shrub.
Twī'līght (-līt), *n.* Faint light seen after sunset and before sunrise.
Twĭll, *v. t.* To weave in ribs.
Twĭn, *n.* One of two produced at a birth.
Twīne, *v. t.* or *i.* To twist; to wrap closely round; to wind. — *n.* Strong twisted thread; a twist.
Twĭnge, *v. i.* To feel a short, sharp pain. — *n.* A quick, darting pain.
Twĭnk'le, *v. i.* To blink; to wink; to sparkle. — *n.* A wink; time of a wink.
Twĭnk'ling, *n.* A wink; a sparkling; an instant.
Twĭrl, *v. t.* To move or whirl round rapidly. — *n.* A rapid whirling or turning.
Twĭst, *v. t.* To wind, as one thread round another; to convolve. — *n.* A contortion; a thread or cord made by twisting.
Twĭt, *v. t.* To reproach; to taunt; to upbraid.
Twĭtch, *v. t.* To pull suddenly. — *n.* A pull with a jerk.
Twĭt'ter (tĭ), *v. i.* To make a small, intermitted noise, as a swallow.
Twọ (tōō), *a.* One and one.
Twọ'-ĕdged (tōō'-), *a.* Having an edge on both sides.
Twọ'fōld (tōō'-), *a.* Two of the kind; double.
Tўm'bal, *n.* A kettle-drum.
Tўm'pan, *n.* A frame for holding sheets of paper for printing.
Tўm'pa-num, *n.* Drum of the ear.
Tўpe, *n.* A mark; an emblem; a figure; a sign; a symbol; a letter or other character for printing from.
Tў'phoid, *a.* Resembling typhus fever. — *n.* A fever resembling typhus.
Tў-phōōn', *n.* A violent tornado in the Chinese seas.
Tў'phus, *n.* A fever characterized by great prostration and cerebral disturbance.
Tўp'ic-al, *a.* Emblematical; figurative.
Tўp'ic-al-ly, *adv.* In a typical or figurative manner.
Tўp'i-fў, *v. t.* To represent by a type, or emblem.
Ty-pŏg'ra-pher (tĭ- *or* tī-), *n.* A printer.
Tўp'o-grăph'ic-al, *or* **Tў'po-grăph'ic-al**, *a.* Relating to type or to printing.
Ty-pŏg'ra-phy (tĭ- *or* tī-), *n.* Art of printing.
Tў-răn'nic, **Tў-răn'nic-al**, *a.* Imperious; despotic; cruel.
Tў-răn'nic-al-ly, *adv.* In the manner of a tyrant.
Tў-răn'ni-çīde, *n.* The killing, or the killer, of a tyrant.
Tўr'an-nīze, *v. t.* To act as a tyrant.
Tўr'an-noŭs, *a.* Cruel; arbitrary; despotic; unjustly severe; tyrannical.
Tўr'an-ny, *n.* Arbitrary exercise of power; despotism.
Tў'rant, *n.* An arbitrary ruler; a cruel master; an oppressor.
Tў'ro, *n.* (*pl.* **Tў'rōs.**) A beginner; a novice.

U.

Ū-BĬQ'UI-TY, *n.* Existence every where.
Ū-bĭq'ui-ta-ry (-bĭk'wĭ-), *a.* Existing every where.
Ŭd'der, *n.* The bag with the teats of a cow, &c.
Ŭg'li-ness (13), *n.* Deformity; moral depravity; ill-nature.
Ŭg'ly, *a.* Not handsome; deformed; ill-natured.
Ŭl'çer, *n.* A sore that discharges pus.
Ŭl'çer-āte, *v. i.* To become ulcerous; to turn to an ulcer.
Ŭl'çer-ā'tion, *n.* Act of ulcerating.
Ŭl'çer-oŭs, *a.* Afflicted with ulcers; discharging purulent or other matters.
Ŭl'lage, *n.* What a cask wants of being full.
Ul-tē'ri-or, *a.* Lying beyond; further; more remote.
Ŭl'ti-mate, *a.* Final; furthest.
Ŭl'ti-mate-ly, *adv.* Finally; at last; in the end.
Ŭl'ti-mā'tum, *n.* A final proposition or condition; last offer.
Ŭl'trà, *a.* Radical; extreme.
Ŭl'tra-ma-rine' (-ma-reen'), *n.* A beautiful blue pigment.
Ŭl'tra-mŏn'tane, *a.* Being beyond the mountains or the Alps.
Ŭl'tra-mŭn'dane, *a.* Being beyond the world.
Ŭm'bel, *n.* A collection of small flowers in a head.

Ŭm'bel-lĭf'er-oŭs, *a.* Bearing umbels.

Ŭm'ber, *n.* A brownish ore of iron, used as a pigment.

Um-bĭl'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to the navel.

Ŭm'bles, *n.* Entrails of a deer.

Ŭm'brage, *n.* A shade; resentment; offense; affront.

Um-brā'geoŭs, *a.* Shady.

Um-brĕl'là, *n.* A portable screen from the sun or rain.

Ŭm'pi-rage, *n.* The decision of an umpire; arbitrament; authority of an umpire.

Ŭm'pīre, *n.* A third person to whose sole decision a controversy or question between parties is referred.

Ŭn. A negative prefix, which may be attached at will to almost any English adjective or participle used adjectively, while it is also attached to less numerous classes of nouns and verbs. As the former class of words is unlimited in extent, and such compounds may be formed by any writer or speaker from almost all the adjectives and participles in the language, very many of them will be omitted from this Dictionary, more especially such as are negations of the simple word, and are readily explained by prefixing a *not* to the letter; also, derivatives of these words in *ly* and *ness*. A pretty full list of these words is subjoined.

Un is prefixed to adjectives, or to words used adjectively; as, (1.) To adjectives, to denote the absence of the quality designated by the adjective; as, *unaccordant, unaided, unambitious, unanxious, unappreciable, unartificial, unattainable, unauthorized, unbearable, unbrotherly, uncandid, uncanonical, uncheerful, unclassical, uncommercial, uncongenial, uncordial, uncourtly, undefinable, undemocratic, undevout, undistinguishable, unendurable, un-English, unenviable, unessential, uneventful, unfamiliar, unfeminine, unfraternal, ungenial, ungenteel, ungentle, ungrammatical, unimportant, uninhabitable, unjustifiable, unkingly, unmaidenly, unmanageable, unmeet, unmelodious, unmotherly, unmusical, unobservant, unpardonable, unpatriotic, unphilanthropic, unphilosophic, unpoetic, unpronounceable, unquenchable, unrational, unremunerative, unromantic, unscholarly, unscientific, unselfish, unserviceable, unsubstantial, unsuspicious, unthankful, untidy, unvocal, unwarlike, unwatchful, unweary, unwelcome, unwomanly, unworldly*, and the like. (2.) To past passive participles, to indicate the absence of the condition or state expressed by the participle; as, *unabated, unabridged, unaccented, unadorned, unadulterated, unaided, unaltered, unanswered, unappreciated, unarmed, unasked, unassisted, unattempted, unattended, unbaptized, unbiased, unbleached, unbought, uncalled, unchanged, unchecked, uncircumcised, unclouded, uncompounded, unconfined, uncongealed, unconquered, unconstrained, uncultivated, undecided, undefended, undefiled, undeserved, undesigned, undigested, undiminished, undimmed, undisguised, undisputed, undisturbed, uneducated, unemployed, unenlightened, unexhausted, unexplained, unexplored, unfathomed, unfermented, unforeseen, unfulfilled, unfurnished, unguarded, unguessed, unharmed, unheeded, unhelped, unhonored, unimpeached, uninclosed, uninhabited, uninspired, unleavened, unloved, unmarried, unmasked, unmatched, unmingled, unmitigated, unmixed, unmoved, unnerved, unnoticed, unobserved, unobstructed, unornamented, unperceived, unpolished, unpracticed, unpremeditated, unprepared, unprotected, unprovoked, unpunished, unread, unreconciled, unrefined, unrelated, unrepresented, unresisted, unrewarded, unsatisfied, unscathed, unsettled, unshared, unsheltered, unshod, unshorn, unskilled, unsolicited, unsought, unstinted, unstudied, unsullied, unsurpassed, unsuspected, untasted, untaught, unterrified, untried, untutored, unvaried, unwarranted, unwedded, unwept*, and the like. (3.) To present participles which come from intransitive verbs, or are themselves employed as adjectives, to mark the absence of the activity, disposition, or condition implied by the participle; as *unaccommodating, unaspiring, unblenching, uncalculating, unchanging, uncomplaining, unconsuming, unconvincing, undeserving, undiminishing, undiscerning, undoubting, unedifying, unenvying, unfading, unfaltering, unflinching, ungrudging, unheeding, uninteresting, uninviting, unloving, unmoving, unobserving, unoffending, unpitying, unpleasing, unquestioning, unrepining, unresisting, unresting, unsearching, unseeing, unshrinking, unsuspecting, unsympathizing, unvarying, unwavering*, and the like.

Un-ā'ble, *a.* Not having ability or power; impotent.

Ŭn'ac-çĕpt'a-ble, *a.* Not acceptable; disagreeable.

Ŭn'ac-count'a-ble, *a.* Not to be accounted for; inexplicable.

Ŭn'ad-vīs'a-ble, *a.* Not advisable; inexpedient.

Ŭn'af-fĕct'ed, *a.* Not affected or moved; not artificial; simple; natural.

Ŭn'al-loyed', *a.* Not alloyed; pure.

Un-ăl'ter-a-ble, *a.* Not to be altered; changeless.

Un-ā'mi-a-ble, *a.* Not amiable; repelling affection; ill-natured.

Ŭ'na-nĭm'i-ty, *n.* Agreement in opinion or determination.

Ŭ-năn'i-moŭs, *a.* Being of one mind; harmonious; formed with the agreement of all.

Ŭ-năn'i-moŭs-ly, *adv.* With entire agreement.

Un-ăn'swer-a-ble (-ăn'ser-a-bl), *a.* Not answerable; not to be refuted.

Un-ăpt', *a.* Not apt or ready; dull; stupid.

Ŭn'as-sūm'ing, *a.* Not assuming; humble; modest.

Ŭn'a-vāil'ing, *a.* Of no avail; ineffectual; useless.

Ŭn'a-void'a-ble, *a.* Not to be shunned; necessary; inevitable.

Ŭn'a-void'a-bly, *adv.* Inevitably; necessarily.

Ŭn'a-wâre', *a.* Without

thought; inattentive; giving no heed.
Ŭn'a-wâreş', *adv* Suddenly; unexpectedly.
Un-bär', *v. t.* To remove a bar from; to unfasten; to open.
Ŭn'be-cŏm'ing, *a.* Not becoming; improper; unsuitable; indecorous.
Ŭn'be-liēf', *n.* Incredulity; skepticism; infidelity.
Ŭn'be-liēv'er, *n.* An infidel; a skeptic.
Ŭn'be-liēv'ing, *a.* Incredulous; skeptical; infidel.
Un-bĕnd', *v. t.* To relax or slacken. — *v. i.* To become relaxed.
Un-bĕnd'ing, *a.* Unyielding; inflexible; firm; rigid.
Un-bī'as (8), *v. t.* To free from bias or prejudice.
Un-bīnd', *v. t.* To untie; to unfasten; to loose.
Un-blĕm'ished (-blĕm'isht), *a.* Free from blemish; pure; spotless. [happy; wretched.
Un-blĕst', *a.* Not blessed; un-
Un-bōlt', *v. t.* To remove a bolt from; to unfasten.
Un-bôrn', *a.* Not born; still to appear; future.
Un-bo'şom (-bŏŏz'um), *v. t.* To disclose freely; to reveal.
Un-bound'ed, *a.* Having no bounds or limits; infinite; unrestrained.
Un-brī'dle, *v. t.* To free from, or as from, the bridle.
Un-brō'ken (-brō'kn), *a.* Entire; whole.
Un-bŭck'le, *v. t.* To loose from buckles; to unfasten.
Un-bur'ied (-bĕr'id, 13), *a.* Not buried; disinterred.
Un-bŭr'den, *v. t.* To rid of a burden; to throw off, as a burden; to relieve.
Un-bŭt'ton (-bŭt'tn), *v. t.* To loose the buttons of.
Un-çēas'ing, *a.* Not ceasing; continual; perpetual.
Un-çĕr'e-mō'ni-oŭs, *a.* Not ceremonious; informal; familiar.
Un-çĕr'tain, *a.* Not certain; precarious; insecure; doubtful; dubious.
Un-çĕr'tain-ly, *adv.* Not certainly; doubtfully.
Un-çĕr'tain-ty, *n.* Want of certainty; doubtfulness.
Un-chāin', *v. t.* To free from chains or thralldom.
Un-chānġe'a-ble, *a.* Not subject to change; immutable.
Un-chānġe'a-bly, *adv.* Without change; immutably.
Un-chăr'i-ta-ble, *a.* Having no charity; severe in judging; harsh; censorious.
Un-chrĭs'tian (-krĭst'yan), *a.* Contrary to Christianity; unbecoming a Christian.
Un-chûrch', *v. t.* To expel from a church.
Un-çĭv'il, *a.* Not civil; impolite; uncourteous; rude.
Un-çĭv'il-īzed, *n.* Not civilized or reclaimed from savage life; rude; barbarous; savage.
Ŭn-çĭv'il-ly, *adv.* Rudely.
Un-clăsp', *v. t.* To loose the clasp of.
Ŭn'cle (ŭŋk'l), *n.* A father's or a mother's brother.
Un-clēan', *a.* Not clean; foul; dirty; filthy; impure; sinful; wicked.
Un-clēan'ness, *n.* Filthiness; impurity; sinfulness.
Un-clōşe', *v. t.* To open.
Un-coil', *v. t.* To unwind and open.
Un-cŏme'ly, *a.* Not comely; homely; disagreeable.
Un-cŏm'fort-a-ble, *a.* Affording no comfort; giving uneasiness.
Un-cŏm'fort-a-bly, *adv.* Without comfort or cheerfulness.
Un-cŏm'mon, *a.* Not common; infrequent; rare; unusual; remarkable.
Un-cŏm'mon-ly, *adv.* Unusually.
Un-cŏm'pro-mĭş'ing, *a.* Not agreeing to terms; inflexible; firm.
Ŭn'con-çērn', *n.* Want of concern; indifference.
Ŭn'con-çērn'ed-ly, *adv.* Without concern.
Ŭn'con-dĭ'tion-al (-dĭsh'-un-), *a.* Not limited by conditions; absolute.
Un-cŏn'quer-a-ble (-kŏŋk'-er-a-bl), *a.* Not to be conquered. — SYN. Invincible; insuperable.
Un-cŏn'scion-a-ble (-kŏn'-shun-), *a.* Unreasonable; inordinate; enormous.
Un-cŏn'scion-a-bly, *adv.* In an unconscionable manner.
Un-cŏn'scioŭs (-kŏn'shus), *a.* Not having consciousness; not made the object of consciousness; imperceptible.
Un-cŏn'scioŭs-ly, *adv.* Without consciousness.
Un-cŏn'scioŭs-ness, *n.* Want of consciousness or perception.
Un-cŏn'sti-tū'tion-al, *a.* Not constitutional; contrary to the constitution.
Un-cŏn'sti-tū'tion-ăl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being unauthorized by, or opposed to, the constitution.
Ŭn'con-trōl'la-ble, *a.* Not to be controlled; ungovernable.
Ŭn'con-vĕrt'ed, *a.* Not converted or regenerated; impenitent.
Un-côrk', *v. t.* To draw the cork from.
Un-coûrt'e-oŭs (-kûrt'e-us), *a.* Uncivil; rude; impolite.
Un-couth' (-kōōth'), *a.* Unfamiliar; unusual; not rendered pleasing by familiarity. — SYN. Odd; strange; awkward. [ness.
Un-couth'ness, *n.* Awkward-
Un-cŏv'er, *v. t.* To take the cover from; to open. — *v. i.* To bare the head.
Ŭn'e-tion, *n.* Act of anointing; unguent; ointment.
Ŭn'et'u-oŭs (ŭŋkt'yu-us), *a.* Oily; fat; greasy. [a curb.
Un-cûrb', *v. t.* To free from
Un-cûrl', *v. t.* To straighten out, as any thing that has been curled. [date.
Un-dāt'ed, *a.* Having no
Un-dăunt'ed, *a.* Fearless; bold; brave; intrepid.

Ŭn'de-çēive', *v. t.* To free from deception.
Ŭn'de-nī'a-ble, *a.* Impossible to be denied; palpably true; obvious. [putably.
Ŭn'de-nī'a-bly, *adv.* Indis-
Ŭn'der, *prep.* Lower than; beneath; below. — *a.* Lower in rank; subordinate; inferior. — *adv.* In a lower condition; in subjection.
Ŭn'der-ā'ġent, *n.* A subordinate agent.
Ŭn'der-bĭd', *v. t.* To bid or offer less than.
Ŭn'der-brŭsh, *n.* Small trees and shrubs in a wood.
Un'der-eŭr'rent, *n.* A current below the surface.
Ŭn'der-dŏ', *v.* To do less than is requisite or desirable.
Ŭn'der-gō', *v. t.* To bear; to endure; to suffer; to sustain; to pass through.
Ŭn'der-grăd'u-ate, *n.* A student in a college who has not taken his degree.
Ŭn'der-ground, *a.* Being below the surface of the ground; subterranean.
Ŭn'der-grōwth, *n.* Shrubs which grow under trees.
Ŭn'der-hănd, *a.* Clandestine; secret; sly. — *adv.* By secret means; by fraud.
Ŭn'der-hănd'ed, *a.* Clandestine.
Ŭn'der-lāy', *v. t.* To lay under or beneath.
Ŭn'der-lĕt', *v. t.* To let or lease under a lease.
Ŭn'der-līe', *v. t.* To lie under; to be the basis of.
Ŭn'der-līne', *v. t.* To mark a line beneath, as words.
Ŭn'der-ling, *n.* An inferior.
Ŭn'der-mīne', *v. t.* To excavate the earth beneath; to ruin or injure in an underhand way.
Ŭn'der-nēath' (*or* -neeth'), *adv.* or *prep.* Under; beneath.
Ŭn'der-pĭn', *v. t.* To lay stones under, as under the sills of a building.
Ŭn'der-pĭn'ning, *n.* Stones on which a building rests.
Ŭn'der-rāte', *v. t.* To rate below the value.
Ŭn'der-sċōre', *v. t.* To draw a line or mark under.
Ŭn'der-sĕll', *v. t.* To sell cheaper than another.
Ŭn'der-sīgn' (-sīn'), *v. t.* To write one's name at the foot or end of.
Ŭn'der-shŏt', *a.* Moved by water passing beneath; — said of a water-wheel.
Ŭn'der-stănd', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* UNDERSTOOD.] To comprehend; to know; to have information; to suppose to mean.
Ŭn'der-stănd'ing (8), *n.* Knowledge; interpretation; the intellectual powers; intellect; judgment; sense.
Ŭn'der-stŏŏd', *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Understand.*
Ŭn'der-străp'per, *n.* An inferior agent; a subaltern.
Ŭn'der-tāke', *v t.* [*imp.* UNDERTOOK; *p. p.* UNDERTAKEN.] To take in hand; to attempt; to engage in
Ŭn'der-tāk'er, *n.* One who undertakes; one who takes the management of funerals.
Ŭn'der-tāk'ing, *n.* An enterprise; any business. [*take.*
Ŭn'der-tŏŏk', *imp.* of *Under-*
Ŭn'der-tōne, *n.* A low tone.
Ŭn'der-tōw, *n.* A current of water below having a different direction from that on the surface. [*dergo.*
Ŭn'der-wĕnt', *imp.* of *Un-*
Ŭn'der-văl'ūe, *v. t.* To rate below the worth
Ŭn'der-wŏŏd, *n.* Small trees.
Ŭn'der-work' (-wûrk'), *v. t.* To do like work at a less price than.
Ŭn'der-wrīte' (-rīt'), *v. i.* To insure. [insurer.
Ŭn'der-wrīt'er (-rīt'-), *n.* An
Ŭn'de-sīgn'ing (-sīn'- *or* -zīn'-), *a.* Artless; sincere.
Un-dē'vi-ā'ting, *a.* Not deviating; steady; regular
Ŭn'di-vīd'ed, *a.* Not divided; whole; entire.
Un-dŏ', *v. t.* [*imp.* UNDID; *p. p.* UNDONE.] To reverse what has been done; to take to pieces; to unfasten; to ruin.
Un-dŏ'ing, *n.* Reversal; ruin.
Un-dŏne' (-dŭn'), *p. p.* Unfastened; ruined; not done; unfinished.
Un-doubt'ed (-dout'ed), *a.* Not doubted; indubitable; indisputable.
Un-doubt'ed-ly (-dout'-), *adv.* Indisputably.
Un-drĕss', *v. t.* To divest of clothes; to strip; to disrobe; to deprive of ornaments.
Ŭn'dress, *n.* A loose, negligent dress.
Un-dūe', *a.* Not due; excessive; immoderate.
Ŭn'du-lāte, *v. t.* or *i.* To move backward and forward, or up and down, as a wave; to vibrate.
Ŭn'du-lā'ted, *a.* Waved; wavy; undulatory.
Ŭn'du-lā'tion, *n.* A waving motion or vibration.
Ŭn'du-la-to-ry, *a.* Moving like waves; vibratory.
Un-dū'ly, *adv.* In an undue manner; improperly; excessively.
Un-dȳ'ing, *a.* Not dying; not subject to death; immortal.
Un-ēarth', *v. t.* To draw from the earth; to remove the earth from; to uncover; to bring to light.
Un-ēarth'ly, *a.* Not terrestrial; supernatural.
Un-ēa'si-ness, *n.* Disquiet; perturbation.
Un-ēa'sy, *a.* Not easy; restless; disturbed.
Un-ĕnd'ing, *a.* Not ending; everlasting; eternal.
Un-ē'qual, *a.* Not equal, or even; inferior; inadequate; disproportioned; partial; unjust; unfair.
Un-ē'qual-ly, *adv.* In different degrees; unfairly.
Ŭn'e-quĭv'o-eal, *a.* Not equivocal; clear; evident.
Un-ĕrr'ing, *a.* Committing no mistake; certain.
Un-ē'ven (-ē'vn), *a.* Not

even; not level or uniform; rough; irregular.

Un-ē'ven-ness, *n.* Want of equality or uniformity.

Ŭn'ex-çĕp'tion-a-ble, *a.* Not liable to objection; faultless; good.

Ŭn'ex-çĕp'tion-a-bly, *adv.* So as to be liable to no objection.

Ŭn'ex-pĕct'ed, *a.* Not expected; sudden; coming without warning.

Ŭn'ex-pĕct'ed-ly, *adv.* Suddenly.

Un-fāil'ing, *a.* Not failing; not liable to fail; abiding.

Un-fâir', *a.* Not fair; disingenuous; dishonest.

Un-fâir'ly, *adv.* In an unfair manner; dishonestly.

Un-fâir'ness, *n.* Want of fairness or honesty.

Un-fāith'ful, *a.* Not faithful; negligent of duty; treacherous; perfidious.

Un-fāith'ful-ness, *n.* Breach of faith; infidelity.

Un-făsh'ion-a-ble, *a.* Not according to the fashion.

Un-fâst'en (-fâs'n), *v. t.* To loose; to unbind; to untie.

Un-făth'om-a-ble, *a.* Not to be fathomed; profound.

Un-fā'vor-a-ble, *a.* Not favorable; adverse; contrary.

Un-feel'ing, *a.* Void of feeling or sensibility; insensible; cruel; hard-hearted.

Un-fe̊igned' (-fānd'), *a.* Not feigned; real; sincere.

Un-fe̊ign'ed-ly (-fān'-), *adv.* Without hypocrisy.

Un-fĭl'ial (-yal), *a.* Not becoming a son or daughter.

Un-fĭn'ished (-fĭn'isht), *a.* Not finished; incomplete; imperfect.

Un-fĭt', *v. t.* To disable; to disqualify. — *a.* Not fit or qualified.—SYN. Improper; unqualified; incompetent.

Un-fĭx', *v. t.* To loosen; to unsettle.

Un-fōld', *v. t.* To expand; to spread out; to disclose.

Ŭn'for-gĭv'ing, *a.* Not disposed to forgive; implacable; inexorable.

Un-fôrt'u-nate, *a.* Not fortunate; not successful.

Un-found'ed, *a.* Having no foundation; baseless; vain.

Un-friĕnd'ly, *a.* Not friendly; unfavorable; hostile.

Un-fruit'ful, *a.* Not fruitful; barren; sterile.

Un-fûrl', *v. t.* To unfold; to open or spread; to expand.

Un-fûr'nish, *v. t.* To strip of furniture; to leave naked or bare.

Un-gāin'ly, *a.* Not expert or dexterous; clumsy; awkward; uncouth.

Un-ġĕn'er-oŭs, *a.* Not generous; illiberal; unkind; mean; dishonorable.

Un-gŏd'li-ness, *n.* Impiety.

Un-gŏd'ly, *a.* Irreligious; wicked; impious; sinful.

Un-gŏv'ern-a-ble, *a.* Not to be governed or restrained; wild; licentious.

Un-grāçe'ful, *a.* Wanting grace; inelegant; awkward; clumsy; uncouth.

Un-grā'cioŭs, *a.* Not gracious; showing no kindness of heart; unpleasing.

Un-grāte'ful, *a.* Not grateful; unthankful; disagreeable.

Ŭn'guent (ŭng'gwent), *n.* An ointment.

Un-hăl'lōwed, *a.* Profane; unholy; impure; wicked.

Un-hănd'sŏme (-hăn'sum), *a.* Not handsome; illiberal; unfair; impolite.

Un-hănd'sŏme-ly (-hăn'sum-), *adv.* Ungracefully; illiberally; unfairly.

Un-hănd'y, *a.* Not handy; awkward; inexpert.

Un-hăp'pi-ly, *adv.* Unfortunately; miserably.

Un-hăp'pi-ness, *n.* Calamity; misfortune; infelicity.

Un-hăp'py, *a.* Not happy or fortunate; rather miserable; evil; calamitous.

Un-här'ness, *v. t.* To strip of harness; to divest of armor.

Un-hĕalth'y, *a.* Wanting health; unsound; sickly; insalubrious.

Un-hēard' (-hĕrd'), *a.* Not heard; unknown; obscure.

Un-hĭnge', *v. t.* To take from the hinges; to displace; to unfix by violence.

Un-hĭtch', *v. t.* To loose from being hitched; to unfasten.

Un-hō'li-ness, *n.* Want of holiness; impiety; sinfulness; wickedness.

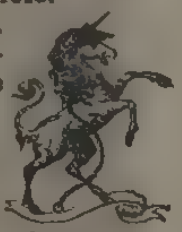
Un-hō'ly, *a.* Not holy; profane; wicked; impious.

Un-hŏŏk', *v. t.* To loose from a hook.

Un-hôrse', *v. t.* To throw from a horse or saddle.

Un-hûrt', *a.* Not hurt; safe and sound; whole.

Ū'ni-côrn, *n.* A fabulous animal with one horn.



Unicorn.

Ū'ni-fi-cā'tion, *n.* Act of so uniting with another as to make one being.

Ū'ni-fôrm, *a.* Having always the same form. — SYN. Equal; even; alike; undeviating. — *n.* A dress of the same kind worn by persons who belong to the same regiment, &c.

Ū'ni-fôrm'i-ty, *n.* Resemblance to itself at all times; consistency; sameness.

Ū'ni-form-ly, *adv.* In a uniform manner.

Ŭn'im-pēach'a-ble, *a.* Not to be impeached; free from stain or fault; blameless.

Ŭn'in-tĕl'li-ġi-ble, *a.* Not intelligible; not to be understood; obscure.

Un-ĭn'ter-est-ed, *a.* Having no interest or property in; not having the mind interested or engaged.

Ūn'ion (yūn'yun), *n.* Act of uniting; junction; coalition; confederation; harmony; concord; upper inner corner of a flag.

Ūn'ion-ist, *n.* A lover of union.

U-nĭp'a-roŭs, *a.* Producing one at a birth.

U-nïque′ (yu-neek′), *a.* Single in kind or excellence; without a like or equal.

Ū′ni-son, *n.* Agreement; concord; union; accordance or coincidence of sounds.

U-nĭs′o-nant, } *a.* Being in
U-nĭs′o-noŭs, } unison; sounded together.

Ū′nit, *n.* One; a single person or thing; the least whole number.

Ū′ni-tā′ri-an, *n.* One who believes that God exists only in one person. — *a.* Pertaining to Unitarians.

Ū′ni-tā′ri-an-ĭsm, *n.* The doctrines of Unitarians.

U-nīte′, *v. t.* To join or put together; to form a whole. — *v. i.* To become one; to act in concert.

U-nīt′ed-ly, *adv.* With union, or joint efforts.

Ū′ni-ty, *n.* State of being one; oneness; concord; any definite quantity or aggregate taken as one.

Ū′ni-vălve, } *a.* Having
Ū′ni-vălv′u-lar, } one valve only, as a shell.

Ū′ni-vălve, *n.* A shell having one valve only.

Ū′ni-vĕr′sal, *a.* Extending to all; whole; total.

Ū′ni-vĕr′sal-ĭsm, *n.* Belief that all men will be saved.

Ū′ni-vĕr′sal-ĭst, *n.* An adherent to Universalism.

Ū′ni-ver-săl′i-ty, *n.* State or quality of being universal; unlimited extension.

Ū′ni-vĕr′sal-ly, *adv.* Throughout the whole.

Ū′ni-verse, *n.* The whole system of created things.

Ū′ni-vĕr′si-ty, *n.* An institution where all the sciences and arts are taught.

Un-jŭst′, *a.* Contrary or opposed to justice; wrongful; iniquitous.

Un-jŭst′ly, *adv.* Wrongfully.

Un-kīnd′, *a.* Not kind; cruel; harsh.

Un-kīnd′ly, *adv.* With unkindness; cruelly. — *a.* Unnatural; unfavorable; malignant.

Un-kīnd′ness, *n.* Want of kindness.

Un-knĭt′ (-nĭt′), *v. t.* To separate, as threads that are knit; to open.

Un-knōw′ing-ly (-nō′ing-), *adv.* Ignorantly.

Un-lāçe′, *v. t.* To unfasten; to loose the dress of.

Un-lāde′, *v. t.* To unload; to discharge.

Un-lạw′fụl, *a.* Not lawful; contrary to law; illegal.

Un-lạw′fụl-ly, *adv.* In violation of law; illegally.

Un-lạw′fụl-ness, *n.* Illegality; contrariety to law.

Un-lĕarn′, *v. t.* To forget, as what has been learned.

Un-lĕarn′ed, *a.* Ignorant; illiterate.

Un-lĕss′, *conj.* Except; if [not.

Un-lĕt′tered, *a.* Illiterate.

Un-līke′, *a.* Not like; dissimilar; diverse.

Un-līke′ly, *a.* Not likely; improbable.

Un-līke′ness, *n.* Want of resemblance; dissimilitude.

Un-lĭm′it-ed, *a.* Not limited; boundless; undefined; indefinite; not restrained.

Un-lĭnk′, *v. t.* To separate, as links; to disconnect.

Un-lōad′, *v. t.* To relieve of a load; to disburden.

Un-lŏck′, *v. t.* To unfasten, as what is locked; to explain; to open.

Un-lŏve′li-ness, *n.* Want of loveliness.

Un-lŏve′ly, *a.* Not amiable; disagreeable; repellant.

Un-lŭck′y, *a.* Not lucky; unfortunate; unhappy.

Un-măn′, *v. t.* To deprive of virility or strength; to dishearten.

Un-măn′ly, *a.* Unsuitable to a man; effeminate; ignoble; base.

Un-măn′nered, *a.* Uncivil; rude.

Un-măn′ner-ly, *a.* Ill-bred; uncivil; rude in behavior.

Un-mask′, *v. t.* To remove a mask or disguise from.

Un-mēan′ing, *a.* Having no meaning or expression.

Un-mēr′çi-fụl, *a.* Having no mercy; cruel; inhuman.

Un-moor′, *v. t.* To cause to ride with a single anchor, after having been moored by two or more cables.

Un-năt′ūr-al, *a* Contrary to the laws of nature, or to natural feelings.

Un-nĕç′es-sa-ri-ly, *adv.* Without necessity.

Un-nĕç′es-sa-ry, *a.* Not necessary; useless; needless.

Un-neigh′bor-ly (-nā′bur-), *a.* Not becoming a neighbor; unfriendly; unkind.

Un-nērve′, *v. t.* To deprive of nerve or strength; to enfeeble; to weaken.

Un-nŭm′bered, *a.* Not numbered, or not possible to be numbered; countless.

Ŭn′ob-trụ′sĭve, *a.* Not obtrusive or forward; modest.

Un-ŏs′ten-tā′tioŭs, *a.* Not ostentatious; not making a showy display; modest.

Un-păck′, *v. t.* To open, as things packed.

Un-păl′a-ta-ble, *a.* Not palatable; disagreeable.

Un-păr′al-leled, *a.* Having no parallel or equal; matchless; peerless.

Un-păr′lĭa-mĕnt′a-ry, *a.* Contrary to the usages of Parliament or the rules of legislative bodies.

Un-pĭn′, *v. t.* To unfasten or undo, as what is pinned.

Un-plĕas′ant, *a.* Not pleasant; displeasing; disagreeable.

Un-pŏp′u-lar, *a.* Not enjoying public favor; disliked by the people; disposing to public disfavor.

Un-prĕç′e-dent-ed, *a.* Having no precedent; novel.

Un-prĕj′u-dĭced (-prĕj′ụ-dĭst), *a.* Free from prejudice or bias; impartial.

Un-pre-tĕnd′ing, *a.* Not making pretensions; modest.

Un-prĭn′çi-pled, *a.* Devoid of moral principle; destitute of virtue; profligate.

Ŭn'pro-dŭc'tive, *a.* Not fruitful; barren; sterile.
Un-prŏf'it-a-ble, *a.* Producing no profit; serving no purpose; useless.
Un-prŏm'is-ing, *a.* Giving no promise of good.
Ŭn'pro-pĭ'tious (-pĭsh'us,) *a.* Not favorable; dark; discouraging; adverse.
Un-quạl'i-fīed, *a.* Not qualified; not fit; absolute.
Un-quĕs'tion-a-ble (-kwĕst'-yun-), *a.* Not to be questioned or doubted; indubitable; certain.
Un-quĕs'tion-a-bly (-kwĕst'-yun-), *adv.* Beyond all doubt; indubitably. [less.
Un-quī'et, *a.* Uneasy; restUn-răv'el (-răv'l, 8), *v. t.* To disentangle; to solve.
Un-rē'al, *a.* Not real; having appearance only.
Un-rēa'sọn-a-ble (-rē'zn-), *a.* Exceeding the bounds of reason; immoderate; exorbitant; inordinate.
Un-rēa'sọn-a-ble-ness, *n.* State of being unreasonable.
Un-rēa'sọn-a-bly, *adv.* Excessively; immoderately.
Ŭn're-gĕn'er-ate, *a.* Not regenerate; remaining at enmity with God.
Ŭn're-lĕnt'ing, *a.* Feeling no pity; hard; cruel.
Ŭn're-mĭt'ting, *a.* Not abating; incessant; continued; persevering.
Ŭn're-sẹrve', *n.* Absence of reserve; perfect frankness.
Ŭn're-sẹrved', *a.* Open; frank; free; ingenuous.
Ŭn're-sẹrv'ed-ly, *adv.* Without reservation; frankly.
Un-rĕst', *n.* Want of rest or repose; unquietness. [ging.
Un-rĭg', *v. t.* To strip of rigUn-rīght'eoŭs (-rī'chus), *a.* Not righteous; unjust; wicked; evil.
Un-rīght'eoŭs-ness (-rī'-chus-), *n.* Wickedness.
Un-rīpe', *a.* Not ripe; immature.
Un-rī'valed, } *a.* Having no
Un-rī'valled, } rival; peerless.
Un-rĭv'et, *v. t.* To loose the rivets of; to unfasten.
Un-rōbe', *v. t.* To disrobe; to undress.
Un-rōll', *v. t.* To open, as what is rolled; to display.
Un-rōōf', *v. t.* To strip off the roof or covering of.
Un-rōōt', *v. t.* To eradicate.
Un-rŭf'fled, *a.* Not ruffled; calm; tranquil; quiet.
Un-rụ'ly, *a.* Ungovernable; turbulent; refractory.
Un-săd'dle, *v. t.* To take a saddle from; to unhorse.
Un-sāfe', *a.* Not safe; not free from danger; dangerous; perilous.
Un-sāl'a-ble (11), *a.* Not having a quick sale.
Un-săt'is-făc'to-ry, *a.* Not affording satisfaction.
Un-sā'vor-y, *a.* Not savory; having a bad taste; insipid.
Un-sāy', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* UNSAID.] To recall, as what has been said.
Un-screw' (-skrụ'), *v. t.* To loose from screws; to withdraw, as a screw.
Un-scrụ'pu-loŭs, *a.* Having no scruples; unprincipled.
Un-sēal', *v. t.* To open, as what is sealed.
Un-sēarch'a-ble, *a.* Not to be searched into; inscrutable; mysterious.
Un-sēa'sọn-a-ble (-sē'zn-), *a.* Not seasonable; ill-timed; untimely; unfit.
Un-sēa'sọn-a-bly, *adv.* Not in due season. [from a seat.
Un-sēat', *v. t.* To throw
Un-seem'ly, *a.* Not seemly; unbecoming; indecent; improper. — *adv.* Indecently.
Un-seen', *a.* Not seen: invisible. [disturb.
Un-sĕt'tle, *v. t.* To unfix; to
Un-shăck'le, *v. t.* To loose from shackles; to set free.
Un-shāk'en, *a.* Not shaken; firm; stable.
Un-shēathe', *v. t.* To draw from the sheath. [a ship.
Un-shĭp', *v. t.* To take out of
Un-sīght'ly (-sīt'lў), *a.* Not sightly; deformed; ugly.
Un-skĭll'ful, } *a.* Wanting
Un-skĭl'fụl, } skill or dexterity; clumsy.
Un-skĭll'ful-ness, } *n.* Want
Un-skĭl'fụl-ness, } of skill; clumsiness.
Un-sō'cia-ble (-sō'sha-bl), *a.* Not sociable; averse to society.
Ŭn'so-phĭs'ti-cā'ted, *a.* Not adulterated; pure; simple.
Un-sound', *a.* Not sound; defective; deceptive.
Un-sound'ness, *n.* Defectiveness; infirmity.
Un-spâr'ing, *a.* Not sparing; liberal; profuse.
Un-spēak'a-ble, *a.* Not to be uttered or expressed; ineffable; unutterable.
Un-spēak'a-bly, *adv.* Inexpressibly; unutterably.
Un-spŏt'ted, *a.* Not spotted; spotless; pure; immaculate.
Un-stā'ble, *a.* Not stable or steady. — SYN. Inconstant; irresolute; wavering; mutable; changeful.
Un-stĕad'y, *a.* Not steady; mutable; variable; changeable.
Un-stŏp', *v. t.* To take a stopple or any obstruction from; to open.
Un-strĭng', *v. t.* To deprive of strings; to relax; to loosen; to take from a string.
Ŭn'sue-çĕss'ful, *a.* Not successful; meeting with failure; unhappy.
Un-sūit'a-ble, *a.* Not suitable; unfit; improper.
Un-sūit'a-bly, *adv.* In an unsuitable manner; incongruously. [song.
Un-sŭng', *a.* Not recited in
Un-swāthe', *v. t.* To relieve from a bandage.
Un-tām'a-ble, *a.* Not to be tamed or subdued.
Un-thĭnk'ing, *a.* Thoughtless; inconsiderate.
Un-thrĭft'y, *a.* Prodigal; not thriving; profuse; lavish.
Un-tĭe', *v. t.* To loosen, as a knot; to unbind.
Un-tĭl' (16), *prep.* Till; as

far as. — *conj.* Up to the time that; till.

Un-tīme'ly, *a.* Not timely; premature; unseasonable.

Un-tīr'ing, *a.* Not tiring; enduring; patient; indefatigable.

Ŭn'to, *prep.* To.

Un-tōld', *a.* Not told; not related; not numbered.

Un-tō'ward, *a.* Froward; refractory; awkward; cross; inconvenient.

Un-trăct'a-ble, *a.* Ungovernable; stubborn; intractable.

Un-trăv'eled, *a.* Not trodden by passengers; not traveled; never having seen foreign countries.

Un-true', *a.* Not true; false; contrary to fact; disloyal.

Un-tru'ly, *adv.* Falsely.

Un-trŭss', *v. t.* To loose from a truss; to let out.

Un-truth', *n.* Falsehood; treachery; a lie.

Un-twīne', *v. t.* To untwist.

Un-twĭst', *v. t.* To separate and open, as twisted threads; to disentangle.

Un-ūsed', *a.* Not used; not accustomed.

Un-ū'su-al (-yu'zhu-), *a.* Not usual; uncommon; rare; infrequent.

Un-ŭt'ter-a-ble, *a.* Not to be uttered; inexpressible.

Un-vär'nished (-vär'nisht), *a.* Not varnished; plain; truthful.

Un-veil', *v. t.* To remove a veil from; to uncover.

Un-wā'ri-ly, *adv.* Heedlessly; carelessly.

Un-wā'ri-ness, *n.* Want of caution; heedlessness.

Un-war'rant-a-ble (un-wŏr'-rant-), *a.* Not warrantable; illegal; improper.

Un-war'rant-a-bly, *adv.* Without warrant or authority; improperly.

Un-wā'ry, *a.* Not vigilant or cautious; precipitate.

Un-wēa'rĭed, *a.* Not wearied; indefatigable.

Un-wēave', *v. t.* To undo, as what has been woven.

Un-wĕll', *a.* Not well; indisposed; ill; ailing.

Un-whŏle'sŏme (-hōl'sum), *a.* Not wholesome; insalubrious.

Un-wiēld'y, *a.* Unmanageble; bulky; ponderous.

Un-wĭll'ing, *a.* Not willing; reluctant; loath; disinclined.

Un-wīnd', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* UNWOUND.] To wind off; to untwist; to disentangle.

Un-wīse', *a.* Not wise; injudicious; indiscreet.

Un-wĭt'ting-ly, *adv.* Without knowledge; ignorantly.

Un-wont'ed, *a.* Unaccustomed; uncommon; infrequent; rare.

Un-wor'thi-ly (-wûr'thĭ-), *adv.* Not according to desert.

Un-wor'thi-ness (-wûr'thĭ-), *n.* Want of worth.

Un-wor'thy (-wûr'thy), *a.* Not worthy; wanting merit; worthless; discreditable.

Un-wrēathe' (-reeth'), *v. t.* To untwist, as any thing wreathed.

Un-wrĭt'ten (-rĭt'tn), *a.* Not written; oral; blank.

Un-yiēld'ing, *a.* Not yielding; stubborn; obstinate.

Un-yōke', *v. t.* To loose from a yoke.

Ŭp, *adv.* Aloft; on high; above; from a lower to a higher position; in a higher place or position; completely. — *prep.* From a lower to a higher place on or along; at the top of.

Up-brāid', *v. t.* To charge with something wrong; to reprove severely. — SYN. To reproach; blame; censure.

Ŭp'cast, *a.* Thrown upward.

Up-hēave', *v. t.* To heave or lift up from beneath.

Up-hēav'al, *n.* A heaving up from beneath.

Ŭp'hill, *a.* Ascending; difficult; laborious.

Up-hōld', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* UPHELD.] To elevate; to support; to maintain; to countenance.

Up-hōld'er, *n.* One who upholds.

Up-hōl'ster-er, *n.* One who furnishes houses.

Up-hōl'ster-y, *n.* Furniture supplied by upholsterers.

Ŭp'land, *n.* High land. — *a.* Higher in situation.

Up-lĭft', *v. t.* To raise aloft.

Up-ŏn', *prep.* On; — in all the senses of that word.

Ŭp'per, *a.* Further up; higher in place; superior.

Ŭp'per-hănd', *n.* Ascendency; superiority.

Ŭp'per-mōst, *a.* Highest in place or rank.

Up-rāise', *v. t.* To raise; to lift up.

Ŭp'rīght or Up-rīght' (-rīt), *a.* Erect; perpendicular; just; honest.

Ŭp'rīght-ly or Up-rīght'ly (-rīt-), *adv.* In an upright manner; honestly.

Ŭp'rīght-ness or Ŭp-rīght'-ness (-rīt-), *n.* Erectness; honesty.

Ŭp'rōar, *n.* Great noise and disturbance; tumult.

Up-rōōt', *v. t.* To root up; to eradicate.

Up-sĕt', *v. t.* To overturn; to overset.

Ŭp'shot, *n.* Final issue; conclusion.

Ŭp'side, *n.* The upper side.

Ŭp'stärt, *n.* One suddenly raised to wealth or power.

Ŭp'ward, *a.* Directed to a higher place.

Ŭp'ward, } *adv.* Toward a
Ŭp'wards, } higher place; above; in the upper parts.

U-rā'ni-um, *n.* A metal.

Ū'ran-ŏg'ra-phy, } *n.* A de-
Ū'ran-ŏl'o-gy, } scription of the heavens and heavenly bodies.

Ū'ra-nus, *n.* One of the planets.

Ûr'ban, *a.* Pertaining to a city.

Ur-bāne', *a.* Polite; courteous; refined.

Ur-băn'i-ty, *n.* Politeness; courtesy.

Ûr'chin, *n.* A child; a hedgehog.

Ûrge, *v. t.* To impress; to impel; to incite; to solicit.

Ûr'gen-cy, *n.* Pressure of necessity; importunity.

Ûr'gent, *a.* Pressing; earnest; importunate.
Ū'ri-nal, *n.* A vessel for urine.
Ū'ri-na-ry, *a.* Relating to, or resembling, urine.
Ū'rĭne, *n.* A fluid secreted by the kidneys.
Ûrn, *n.* A vessel of various form; a kind of vase. [*We.*
Ŭs (2), *pron.* Objective case of
Ūs'age (11), *n.* Mode of using; treatment; custom; long-continued practice.
Ūse (yūss), *n.* Act of employing; employment; necessity; utility; practice; custom; interest.
Ūse (yūz), *v. t.* To employ; to handle; to treat; to consume; to render familiar.—*v. i.* To be accustomed.
Ūse'ful, *a.* Serviceable; profitable; beneficial.
Ūse'ful-ly, *adv.* With use or profit.
Ūse'ful-ness, *n.* Quality of being useful; utility.
Ūse'less, *a.* Having no use; answering no purpose; vain; fruitless; ineffectual.
Ŭsh'er, *n.* An officer to introduce strangers, or to walk before a person of rank; an under teacher. — *v. t.* (8) To introduce.
Ŭs'que-baugh (-baw), *n.* A kind of whisky.
Ū'sū-al (yū'zhū-), *a.* Customary; common; ordinary.
Ū'sū-al-ly, *adv.* Customary.
Ū'sū-căp'tion, *n.* Acquisition of a right to property by possession of it for a certain prescribed term of years.
Ū'sū-frŭct (yū'zhū-), *n.* Right of using another's property without impairing the substance.
Ū'sū-rer (yū'zhū-), *n.* One who practices usury.
U-sū'ri-oŭs (yū-zū'-), *a.* Practicing usury.
U-sûrp', *v. t.* To seize and hold possession of wrongfully or by force.
Ū'sur-pā'tion, *n.* Illegal seizure or possession.
U-sûrp'er, *n.* One who usurps.
Ū'sū-ry (yū'zhū-), *n.* Exorbitant or illegal interest for the use of money.
U-tĕn'sil, *n.* An instrument; a household implement or vessel.
Ū'ter-ĭne, *a.* Born of the same mother, but by a different father.
U-tĭl'i-tā'ri-an, *a.* Pertaining to utility. — *n.* One who considers utility as the sole standard of virtue.
U-tĭl'i-tā'ri-an-ĭşm, *n.* Doctrine or system of general utility.
U-tĭl'i-ty, *n.* Production of good; profit; usefulness.
Ŭt'mōst, *a.* Extreme; last; greatest. — *n.* The most that can be.
U-tō'pi-an, *a.* Ideal; fanciful; chimerical.
Ŭt'ter, *a.* Outward; extreme; absolute; entire. — *v. t.* To speak; to pronounce; to put in circulation.
Ŭt'ter-ançe, *n.* Act or manner of uttering; circulation; pronunciation.
Ŭt'ter-ly, *adv.* Completely; fully.
Ŭt'ter-mōst, *a.* Furthest; most remote; extreme. — *n.* Greatest degree.
Ū've-oŭs, *a.* Like a grape.
Ux-ō'ri-oŭs, *a.* Submissively or excessively fond of a wife.

V.

V (ve), is only another form of the character U, the two letters having formerly been used indiscriminately, the one for the other.
Vā'can-çy, *n.* Emptiness; leisure; vacuity; an unoccupied office.
Vā'cant, *a.* Empty; void; unoccupied; abandoned.
Vā'cāte, *v. t.* To leave empty; to annul.
Va-cā'tion, *n.* Intermission; recess.
Văc'çi-nāte, *v. t.* To inoculate with cow pox by means of virus taken (usually indirectly) from cows.
Văc'çi-nā'tion, *n.* Art or act of vaccination; inoculation with cow-pox.
Văc'çĭne, *a.* Pertaining to, or derived from, cows, or from vaccination.
Văç'il-lan-çy, *n.* Vacillation.
Văç'il-lāte, *v. i.* To waver; to reel; to fluctuate.
Văç'il-lā'tion, *n.* Act of vacillating; a wavering; unsteadiness; inconstancy.
Va-cū'i-ty, *n.* Emptiness; void; vacuum.
Văc'u-um, *n.* Empty space.
Văg'a-bŏnd, *n.* A vagrant. — *a.* Wandering idly or without any settled habitation.
Va-gā'ry (19), *n.* A freak; a whim.
Vā'gran-çy, *n.* A wandering without a settled home.
Vā'grant, *a.* Wandering; unsettled. — *n.* An idle wanderer; a strolling beggar; a tramp.
Vāgue, *a* Unsettled; indefinite; loose.
Vāgue'ly, *adv.* In a vague manner.
Vāil, *n.* A covering to conceal; a veil. — *v. t.* To hide from sight; to cover.
Vāin, *a.* Fruitless; ineffectual; having a high opinion

of one's self, or of what belongs to one. [ful.
Vāin-glō'ri-oŭs, *a.* Boast-
Vāin-glō'ry, *n.* Empty pride.
Vāin'ly, *adv.* Without effect; with empty pride.
Văl'ançe, *n.* Drapery round a bedstead. [valley.
Vāle, *n.* A low ground; a
Văl'e-dĭc'tion, *n.* A bidding farewell; an adieu.
Văl'e-dĭc'to-ry, *a.* Bidding farewell. — *n.* A farewell address.
Văl'en-tīne, *n.* A sweetheart chosen, or a letter sent to a sweetheart, on St. Valentine's day, the 14th of Feb.
Va-lē'ri-an, *n.* A plant used in medicine.
Văl'et (*or* văl'ā), *n.* A personal attendant.
Văl'e-tū'di-nā'ri-an, *a.* Sickly; infirm. — *n.* A person in a weak state of health.
Văl'e-tū'di-na-ry, *a.* Infirm; sickly; weakly; seeking to recover health.
Văl'iant, *a.* Intrepid in danger; performed with valor. — SYN. Stout; bold; brave; courageous; heroic.
Văl'id, *a.* Firm; good in law.
Va-lĭd'i-ty, *n.* Legal force; strength; cogency.
Va-lïse', *n.* A traveling-case; a portmanteau.
Val-lā'tion, *n.* A rampart; an intrenchment.
Văl'ley (19), *n.* A low place between hills; a vale.
Văl'or (33), *n.* Courage; bravery; prowess; intrepidity; gallantry.
Văl'or-oŭs, *a.* Valiant; gallant; brave. [precious.
Văl'u-a-ble, *a.* Having value;
Văl'u-ā'tion, *n.* Act of fixing the value; appraisement; value set.
Văl'ūe, *n.* Worth; price; rate. — *v. t.* To estimate the worth of; to rate; to appraise; to prize.
Vălve, *n.* A folding door; a lid opening only one way.
Vălv'u-lar, *a.* Having, or relating to, valves.
Vămp, *n.* Upper leather of a shoe. — *v. t.* To put new upper leather on; to mend.
Văm'pīre, *n.* A species of bat; a fabled demon.
Văn, *n.* Front of an army; a kind of wagon.
Văn'dal, *n.* A man of uncommon ferocity; an ignorant barbarian.
Văn'dal-ĭşm, *n.* Ferocious cruelty; barbarism.
Van-dȳke', *n.* A kind of neckerchief with points.
Vāne, *n.* A plate to show the direction of the wind; a weathercock.
Văn'guärd, *n.* Troops in front; first line of an army.
Va-nĭl'lȧ, *n.* A tropical plant, and an oil and a perfume extracted from it.
Văn'ish, *v. i.* To disappear; to become invisible.
Văn'i-ty, *n.* Empty pride; ostentation; conceit.
Văn'quish (văŋk'wish), *v. t.* To conquer; to subdue; to overcome; to beat.
Văn'tage, *n.* Superiority.
Văn'tage-ground, *n.* Superiority of place or state.
Văp'id, *a.* Spiritless; flat; insipid; dull.
Vā'por (33), *n.* A fluid rendered aëriform by heat; steam; (*pl.*) a disease of debility. — *v. i.* To emit vapor; to brag; to boast.
Văp'o-rā'tion, *n.* Act of converting into vapor.
Vā'por-bäth, *n.* A bath of vapor or steam.
Văp'or-īze, *v. t.* To convert into vapor.
Vā'por-y, *a.* Full of vapors; splenetic; peevish.
Vā'ri-a-ble, *a.* Changeable; mutable; inconstant.
Vā'ri-a-ble-ness, *n.* Aptness to change; inconstancy.
Vā'ri-a-bly, *adv.* Changeably; inconstantly.
Vā'ri-ançe, *n.* Disagreement.
Vā'ri-ā'tion, *n.* A change; deviation; difference.
Văr'i-cōse, *a.* Preternaturally enlarged, as a vein.
Vā'ri-e-gāte, *v. t.* To diversify; to vary.
Vā'ri-e-gā'tion, *n.* Diversity of colors.
Va-rī'e-ty, *n.* Change; difference; diversity.
Vā'ri-o-loid, or Văr'i-o-loid', *n.* A disease resembling the small-pox.
Va-rī'o-loŭs, *a.* Pertaining to the small-pox.
Vā'ri-oŭs, *a.* Different; diverse. [ent ways.
Vā'ri-oŭs-ly, *adv.* In differ-
Văr'let, *n.* A servant or footman; a scoundrel; a rascal.
Văr'nish, *n.* A glossy liquid. — *v. t.* To lay varnish on.
Vā'ry (13), *v. t.* To alter; to differ; to diversify. — *v. i.* To be altered in any manner; to be different; to deviate; to depart; to disagree.
Văs'cu-lar, *a.* Relating to, or consisting of, vessels.
Vāse (*in England*, vāz *or* văz), *n.* An ornamental urn-shaped vessel.
Văs'sal, *n.* A dependent; a bondman.
Văs'sal-ȧge, *n.* Slavery; bondage; thralldom.
Vȧst, *a.* Immense; great; numerous; enormous.
Vas-tā'tion, *n.* A laying waste; devastation. [ly.
Vȧst'ly, *adv.* Greatly; huge-
Vȧst'ness, *n.* Immense extent; immensity.
Văt, *n.* A large cistern.
Va-tĭç'i-nāte, *v. i.* To prophesy; to foretell. [cy.
Va-tĭç'i-nā'tion, *n.* Prophe-
Vault, *n.* A continued arch, or an arched roof or ceiling; a cellar. — *v. t.* To arch; to cover with, or shape to, a vault. — *v. i.* To leap.
Vault'ed, *a.* Arched; concave.
Väunt (vänt), *v. i.* To boast; to brag. — *n.* Vain boast.
Vēal, *n.* Flesh of a calf.
Ve-dĕtte' (ve-dĕt'), *n.* A sentinel on horseback.
Veer, *v. t.* or *i.* To turn; to turn aside; to change.
Vĕg'e-ta-ble, *n.* A plant, es-

pecially an edible plant. — *a.* Of the nature of plants.

Vĕġ'e-tāte, *v. i.* To grow, as plants. [plants.

Vĕġ'e-tā'tion, *n.* Growth of

Vĕġ'e-tā'tĭve, *a.* Growing, as plants.

Vē'he-mençe, *n.* Violent activity or force; ardor.

Vē'he-ment, *a.* Acting with force. — SYN. Furious; earnest; ardent; eager.

Vē'hi-cle, *n.* A carriage.

Veil, *n.* A thin cover for the face. — *v. t.* To throw a veil over; to conceal.

Vein, *n.* A vessel which returns the blood to the heart; a current. — *v. t.* To form or mark with veins.

Veined, } *a.* Full of veins;
Vein'y, } variegated.

Vĕl'lum, *n.* A fine kind of parchment.

Ve-lŏç'i-pēde, *n.* A kind of light vehicle for, and propelled by, a single person.

Ve-lŏç'i-ty, *n.* Swiftness; rapidity; celerity; speed.

Vĕl'vet, *n.* A rich silk stuff, or stuff of silk and cotton, with a thick nap. — *a.* Like velvet; soft; smooth.

Vĕl'vet-een', *n.* A kind of velvet made partly of cotton. [vet.

Vĕl'vet-y, *a.* Soft; like vel-

Vē'nal, *a.* Mercenary; sordid; — pertaining to a vein, or to veins.

Ve-năl'i-ty, *n.* Mercenariness.

Vĕnd, *v. t.* To sell; to offer for sale.

Ven-dee', *n.* One to whom a thing is sold.

Vĕnd'er, *n.* One who sells.

Vĕnd'i-ble, *a.* Capable of being sold; salable.

Ven-dĭ'tion (-dĭsh'un), *n.* Act of selling; sale.

Ven-dūe', *n.* Public sale to the highest bidder; auction.

Ve-neer', *v. t.* To overlay with thin pieces of wood. — *n.* Thin slices of a valuable wood for overlaying some inferior material.

Vĕn'er-a-ble, *a.* Worthy of veneration or reverence.

Vĕn'er-āte, *v. t.* To regard with respect and reverence.

Vĕn'er-ā'tion, *n.* Highest degree of respect and reverence.

Ve-nē're-al, *a.* Relating to sexual intercourse.

Vĕn'e-sĕe'tion, *n.* Act of opening a vein to let blood.

Vĕnġe'ançe, *n.* Infliction of pain in return for an injury; revenge.

Vĕnġe'ful, *a.* Vindictive; revengeful. [cusable.

Vē'ni-al, *a.* Pardonable; ex-

Vĕn'i-son (vĕn'i-zn *or* vĕn'-zn), *n.* The flesh of deer, hares, &c. [spite.

Vĕn'om, *n.* Poison; malice;

Vĕn'om-oŭs, *a.* Poisonous.

Vē'noŭs, *a.* Contained in, or relating to, the veins.

Vĕnt, *n.* A passage for a fluid. — *v. t.* To let out; to emit; to utter; to report.

Vĕnt'-hōle, *n.* A small hole for air; a vent. [for air.

Vĕn'ti-dŭct, *n.* A passage

Vĕn'ti-lāte, *v. t.* To fan; to expose to air; to make public.

Vĕn'ti-lā'tion, *n.* Act of ventilating.

Vĕn'ti-lā'tor, *n.* One who ventilates; a contrivance to introduce pure air.

Vĕn'tral, *a.* Belonging to the belly.

Vĕn'tri-cle, *n.* A cavity in an animal body, as of the brain, larynx, or heart.

Ven-trĭl'o-quĭsm, *n.* Art of speaking so that the voice seems to come from a distance.

Ven-trĭl'o-quĭst, *n.* One who practices ventriloquism.

Vĕnt'ūre, *v. i.* To have courage to do or undertake something; to run a risk. — SYN. To dare; hazard; risk. — *n.* A risking; hazard; chance; contingency; stake.

Vĕnt'ūre-sŏme, } *a.* Inclined
Vĕnt'ūr-oŭs, } to venture; bold; daring.

Vĕn'ūe, *n.* A neighborhood, or near place.

Vē'nus, *n.* Goddess of female beauty and love; a planet.

Ve-rā'cioŭs, *a.* Observant of truth; truthful.

Ve-răç'i-ty, *n.* Observance of truth; truthfulness.

Ve-răn'dȧ (18), *n.* A kind of open portico.

Vĕrb, *n.* A word which affirms something of some person or thing.

Vĕrb'al, *a.* Spoken; oral; relating to words; literal.

Vĕrb'al-ly, *adv.* By word of mouth; orally.

Ver-bā'tim, *adv.* Word for word; in the same words.

Vĕr'bi-aġe, *n.* Wordiness; verbosity.

Ver-bōse', *a.* Abounding in words; prolix; wordy.

Ver-bŏs'i-ty, *n.* The use of too many words; prolixity.

Vĕr'dan-çy, *n.* Greenness; rawness. [raw.

Vĕr'dant, *a.* Green; fresh;

Vĕr'dict, *n.* The decision of a jury in a case submitted to them; opinion pronounced. [copper.

Vĕr'di-grĭs, *n.* Green rust of

Vĕrd'ūre, *n.* Greenness; freshness of vegetation.

Vĕrġe, *n.* A kind of rod or mace; border; brink; edge. — *v. i.* To approach the limits; to incline; to tend.

Vĕrġ'er, *n.* A mace-bearer.

Vĕr'i-fi-cā'tion, *n.* Act of verifying; confirmation.

Vĕr'i-fȳ, *v. t.* To prove to be true; to confirm; to authenticate. [tainly.

Vĕr'i-ly, *adv.* Truly; cer-

Vĕr'i-sĭm'i-lar, *a.* Probable.

Vĕr'i-sĭ-mĭl'i-tūde, *n.* Resemblance to truth; probability; likelihood.

Vĕr'i-ta-ble, *a.* Agreeable to fact; true; actual; real.

Vĕr'i-ta-bly, *adv.* Really, truly; actually. [ality.

Vĕr'i-ty (19), *n.* Truth; re-

Vē'rjuiçe, *n.* Sour juice expressed from wild apples, green grapes, &c.

Vĕr'mi-cĕl'lĭ (-chĕl'lĭ *or* -sĕl'lĭ), *n.* A paste made into a slender, worm-like form.

Ver-mĭc'u-lar, *a.* Like a worm.

Ver-mĭc'u-lāte, *v. t.* To inlay so as to give the appearance of the tracks of worms.

Ver-mĭc'u-lā'tion, *n.* Motion like that of a worm, or something resembling such motion.

Vĕr'mi-fūge, *n.* A medicine to expel worms.

Ver-mil'ion (-mĭl'yun), *n.* A bright red pigment or color; cochineal.

Vĕr'min, *n.* All sorts of small noxious animals.

Ver-mĭp'a-roŭs, *a.* Producing worms.

Ver-mĭv'o-roŭs, *a.* Feeding on worms.

Ver-năc'u-lar, *a.* Native; belonging to the country of one's birth.

Vĕr'nal, *a.* Belonging to, or appearing in, the spring.

Vĕr'sa-tĭle, *a.* Turning with ease from one thing to another; variable.

Vĕr'sa-tĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being versatile.

Vĕrse (18), *n.* A single line of poetry; a short division of a prose composition.

Vĕrsed (vĕrst), *a.* Well skilled; practiced; acquainted; conversant.

Vĕr'si-fi-cā'tion, *n.* The art of composing verses.

Vĕr'si-fī'er, *n.* One who turns prose into verse.

Vĕr'si-fy, *v. t.* To describe in verse; to turn into verse. — *v. i.* To make verses.

Vĕr'sion, *n.* A translation.

Vĕr'te-brå, *n.* (*pl.* Vĕr'te-bræ, 25.) One of the joints of the spine.

Vĕr'te-bral, *a.* Relating to the vertebræ.

Vĕr'te-brate, *a.* Having a back-bone. — *n.* An animal having a back-bone.

Vĕr'te-bre (-ber), *n.* A vertebra; a joint of the spine.

Vĕr'tex, *n.* (*pl.* Vĕr'tex-es or Vĕr'ti-çēs, 25.) The crown or top; summit.

Vĕr'ti-cal, *a.* Being in the zenith; perpendicular; upright; plumb.

Ver-tĭç'i-ty, *n.* Power of turning; rotation.

Ver-tĭg'i-noŭs, *a.* Affected with vertigo; giddy; dizzy.

Vĕr'ti-go, *n.* A swimming of the head; dizziness.

Vĕr'vain, *n.* A plant.

Vĕr'y, *a.* True; real; actual. — *adv.* In or to a great degree; eminently.

Vĕs'i-cāte, *v. t.* To blister.

Vĕs'i-cā'tion, *n.* Act of raising blisters.

Vĕs'i-ca-to-ry, *a.* Having a power to blister. — *n.* A blistering application.

Vĕs'i-cle, *n.* A little air-bladder.

Ve-sĭc'u-lar, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, vesicles.

Vĕs'per, *n.* The evening star; evening; Venus; (*pl.*) evening song or service.

Vĕs'sel, *n.* A hollow dish of any kind; a cask; a tube; any structure intended for navigation, &c.

Vĕst, *n.* Any garment; a waistcoat. — *v. t.* To clothe; to put in possession. — *v. i.* To come or descend.

Vĕs'tal, *a.* Pertaining to Vesta, a virgin goddess of the Romans; chaste. — *n.* A virgin consecrated to Vesta.

Vĕst'ed, *a.* Fixed; not contingent, as rights.

Vĕs'ti-būle, *n.* An antechamber between the hall and the outer doors; a kind of porch.

Vĕs'tĭge (18), *n.* A footstep; a trace

Vĕst'ment, *n.* A garment.

Vĕs'try, *n.* A room for vestments in a church; a parochial committee.

Vĕst'ūre, *n.* A garment; articles worn. — SYN. Apparel; dress; clothing.

Vĕtch, *n.* A leguminous plant.

Vĕt'er-an, *a.* Long exercised in any thing, especially in war. — *n.* An old soldier.

Vĕt'er-i-nā'ri-an, *n.* One skilled in diseases of cattle.

Vĕt'er-i-na-ry, *a.* Pertaining to the art of healing the diseases of domestic animals.

Vē'to (18), *n.* An authoritative prohibition. — *v. t.* To forbid the enactment of.

Vĕx, *v. t.* To tease; to provoke; to irritate.

Vex-ā'tion, *n.* Act of irritating; trouble; annoyance.

Vex-ā'tioŭs, *a.* Provoking; troublesome.

Vī'a-ble, *a.* Capable of living, as a child prematurely born.

Vī'a-dŭct, *n.* A structure for carrying a railroad across a valley or river.

Viaduct.

Vī'al, *n.* A small bottle. — *v. t.* (8) To put into a vial, or into vials.

Vī'andş, *n. pl.* Articles of food; victuals.

Vī'brāte, *v. t.* or *i.* To move to and fro; to oscillate.

Vī-brā'tion, *n.* Act of vibrating; oscillation.

Vī'bra-to-ry, *a.* Consisting in vibration or oscillation; causing vibration.

Vĭc'ar, *n.* Incumbent of an appropriated benefice.

Vĭc'ar-aġe, *n.* Benefice or residence of a vicar.

Vī-cā'ri-oŭs, *a.* Acting in place of another; deputed; delegated; substituted.

Vīçe, *n.* A blemish; fault; immoral conduct or habit; a smith's instrument.

Vī'çe, a Latin prefix, denoting one who acts *in the place of* another.

Vīçe'-ăd'mi-ral, *n.* An officer next in rank to an admiral.

Vīce-cŏn'sul, *n.* One acting for the consul.

Vīçe-ġē'rent, *n.* An officer acting in place of another.

Vīçe-rē'gal, *a.* Pertaining to a viceroy.

Vīçe'roy, *n.* A governor ruling as the substitute of a king.

Vīçe roy'al-ty, *n.* Office or jurisdiction of a viceroy.

Vĭç'i-nage, *n.* Neighborhood.

Vĭ-çĭn'i-ty, *n.* Neighborhood.
Vĭ'cioŭs (vĭsh'us), *a.* Immoral; depraved; corrupt; wicked; unruly.
Vĭ-çĭs'si-tūde, *n.* Regular change; alternation; mutation; mutual succession.
Vĭc'tim, *n.* A living being sacrificed; something destroyed; a dupe.
Vĭc'tim-īze, *v. t.* To make a victim or dupe of.
Vĭc'tor, *n.* A conqueror.
Vic-tō'ri-oŭs, *a.* Superior in contest. — SYN. Conquering; triumphant; successful.
Vĭc'to-ry, *n.* Conquest; triumph; success.
Vĭct'ual (vĭt'l, 8), *v. t.* To supply with provisions.
Vĭct'ual-er (vĭt'l-er), *n.* One who supplies provisions.
Vĭct'ualş (vĭt'lz), *n. pl.* Food prepared for the table.
Vĭ-dĕl'i-çet, *adv.* To wit; namely; — abbreviated *viz.*
Vie (12), *v. i.* To strive for superiority; to contend.
View (vū), *v. t.* To see; to behold; to survey. — *n.* Sight; survey; inspection; prospect; opinion.
View'less (vū'-), *a.* Invisible.
Vĭg'il, *n.* Watch; nocturnal devotion; a fast.
Vĭg'i-lançe, *n.* Watchfulness.
Vĭg'i-lant, *a* Watchful; circumspect; attentive.
Vignette (vin-yĕt', *or* vĭn'-yet), *n.* A wood-cut or engraving, in a book, not inclosed within a definite border.
Vĭg'or (33), *n.* Energy; force of body or strength of mind; strength.
Vĭg'or-oŭs, *a.* Full of, or exhibiting, active force. — SYN. Strong; powerful; forcible; agile.
Vile, *a.* Contemptibly mean or low; base; sordid.
Vile'ly, *adv.* Basely; meanly; shamefully.
Vĭl'i-fī'er, *n.* One who vilifies; a traducer. [traduce.
Vil'i-fy, *v. t.* To defame; to
Vĭl'lȧ (18), *n.* A country residence; a country-seat.
Vĭl'laġe, *n.* A small inhabited place. [of a village.
Vĭl'la-ġer, *n.* An inhabitant
Vĭl'laĭn, *n.* A feudal tenant of the lowest class; a vile, wicked person; a rascal.
Vĭl'laĭn-oŭs } (27), *a.* Wicked;
Vĭl'lan-oŭs } base.
Vĭl'laĭn-y } (27), *n.* Extreme
Vĭl'la-ny } depravity or wickedness.
Vĭl'lan-aġe, *n.* Feudal servitude.
Vĭl-lōse', } *a.* Nappy; downy;
Vil'loŭs, } shaggy; velvety.
Ví-mĭn'e-oŭs, *a.* Made of, or producing, twigs.
Vī-nā'ceoŭs (-nā'shus), *a.* Belonging to wine or grapes.
Vĭn'di-cāte, *v. t.* To defend with success; to justify; to maintain; to support.
Vĭn'di-cā'tion, *n.* Justification; defense; support.
Vĭn'di-cā'tĭve, } *a.* Tend-
Vĭn'di-ca-to-ry, } ing to vindicate. [vindicates.
Vĭn'di-cā'tor, *n.* One who
Vin-dĭc'tĭve, *a.* Revengeful.
Vīne, *n.* A climbing plant producing grapes; hence, any climbing or trailing plant.
Vĭn'e-gar, *n.* An acid liquor obtained from wine, cider, &c., by fermentation.
Vĭne'yard (vĭn'yard), *n.* A plantation of grape-vines.
Vī'noŭs, *a.* Having the qualities of, or pertaining to, wine.
Vĭnt'aġe, *n.* Produce, in grapes or in wine, of vines; time of grape-gathering.
Vĭnt'a-ġer, *n.* One who gathers the vintage.
Vĭnt'ner, *n.* A dealer in wines.
Vīn'y, *a.* Pertaining to vines.
Vī'ol, *n.* A stringed musical instrument.
Vī'o-là, *n.* An instrument of the violin kind, a fifth lower in compass than the violin.
Vī'o-la-ble, *a.* Capable of being violated.
Vī'o-lā'ceoŭs, *a.* Like violets in color.
Vī'o-lāte, *v. t.* To abuse; to do violence to; to ravish.
Vī'o-lā'tion, *n.* Act of violating; transgression; rape.
Vī'o-lençe, *n.* Highly excited action; unjust force; rape.
Vī'o-lent, *a.* Excited by strong passion; outrageous; furious; extreme.
Vī'o-let, *n.* A plant and its flower; a dark, reddish-blue color.
Vī'o-lĭn', *n.* A stringed instrument of music; a fiddle.
Vī'per, *n.* A kind of poisonous serpent.
Vī'per-ĭne, *a.* Pertaining to vipers.
Vĭr-rā'go (*pl.* Vĭ-rā'gōeş, 18), *n.* A bold, masculine woman; a termagant.
Vīr'ġin, *n.* A maid; a maiden. — *a.* Chaste; maidenly; modest; pure; undefiled; new; fresh.
Vīr'ġin-al, *a.* Maidenly.
Vir-ġĭn'i-ty, *n.* Maidenhood.
Vĭ-rĭd'i-ty, *n.* Greenness.
Vī'rīle, or Vĭr'īle, *a.* Belonging to males.
Vi-rĭl'i-ty (vī- *or* vĭ-), *n.* Manhood.
Vir-tū', *n.* A love of the fine arts; a taste for curiosities.
Vīrt'u-al, *a.* Being in essence or effect; not in fact.
Vīrt'u-al-ly, *adv.* In efficacy or effect only.
Vīr'tūe, *n.* Strength; efficacy; moral excellence.
Vīr'tu-ō'so, *n.* (*pl.* Vīr'tu-ō'sōş or Vīr'tu-ō'sï, 18, 25.) One skilled in the fine arts, in curiosities, &c.
Vīrt'u-oŭs, *a.* Morally good; righteous; chaste; pure.
Vĭr'ū-lençe, *n.* Poisonousness; malignity.
Vĭr'ū-lent, *a.* Very poisonous; malignant; bitter.
Vī'rus, *n.* Contagious matter from ulcers, &c.; poison.
Vĭş'aġe, *n.* The face; countenance; look; features.
Vĭs'çer-à, *n. pl.* The bowels.
Vĭs'çer-al, *a.* Pertaining to the viscera.
Vĭs'çid, *a.* Glutinous; sticky.

Vis-çĭd'i-ty, } *n.* Glutinous-
Vis-eŏs'i-ty, } ness; stickiness; tenacity.
Vīs'eount (vī'kount), *n.* A nobleman next in rank below an earl.
Vīs'eount-ess (vī'kount-), *n.* A viscount's wife.
Vĭs'eoŭs, *a.* Glutinous; adhesive; sticky.
Vīse, *n.* An instrument for griping and holding things.
Vĭş'i-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* The state or quality of being visible.
Vĭş'i-ble, *a.* Perceivable by the eye; perceptible.
Vĭş'i-bly, *adv.* Perceptibly; plainly; clearly.
Vĭş'ion (vĭzh'un), *n.* Faculty or sense of sight; apparition; phantom.
Vĭş'ion-a-ry (vĭzh'un-), *a.* Given to reverie; imaginary; having no foundation. — *n.* One who forms impracticable schemes.
Vĭş'it (8), *v. t.* To go or come to see; to examine. — *n.* Act of going or coming to see; examination.
Vĭş'it-ant, *n.* One who visits.
Vĭş'it-ā'tion, *n.* Act of visiting; access for examination.
Vĭş'it-or, *n.* One who visits.
Vĭş'or, or Vī'şor, *n.* A mask; disguise; forepiece of a cap.
Vĭş'tà (18), *n.* A prospect or view through an avenue; the avenue itself.
Vĭş'u-al (vĭzh'yu-), *a.* Belonging to the sight; used in sight.
Vī'tal, *a.* Pertaining to life; very important. — Syn. Essential; necessary; immediate; absolute.
Vī-tăl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being vital, principle of life; animation; tenacity of life.
Vī'tal-ly, *adv.* In a manner affecting life; essentially.
Vī'tals, *n. pl.* Parts of animal bodies essential to life, or to a sound state.
Vĭ'ti-āte (vĭsh'i-āt), *v. t.* To make vicious or faulty; to injure; to invalidate.
Vĭ'ti-ā'tion (vĭsh-i-), *n.* Depravation; corruption; invalidation.
Vĭt're-oŭs, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, glass.
Vĭt'ri-fă-e'tion, *n.* Act of converting into glass by heat. [glass.
Vĭt'ri-fȳ, *v.* To convert into
Vĭt'ri-ol, *n.* A soluble sulphate of any metal.
Vĭt'ri-ŏl'ie, *a.* Pertaining to, or obtained from, vitriol.
Vī-tū'per-āte, *v. t.* To overwhelm with abuse.
Vī-tū'per-ā'tion, *n.* Severe censure; abuse.
Vī-tū'per-a-tĭve, *a.* Containing severe censure; abusive.
Vī-vā'cioŭs, *a.* Lively; brisk.
Vī-văç'i-ty, *n.* Liveliness; sprightliness; animation.
Vĭv'id, *a.* Lively; bright; active; spirited; sprightly.
Vĭv'i-fi-eā'tion, *n.* Act of vivifying. [to.
Vĭv'i-fȳ, *v. t.* To impart life
Vī-vĭp'a-roŭs, *a.* Producing young alive.
Vĭx'en, *n.* A cross, ill-tempered woman.
Vĭz'ard, *n.* A mask.
Vĭz'ier (vĭz'yer *or* vĭ'zeer'), *n.* A high executive officer in Turkey, &c.
Vō'ea-ble, *n.* A word; term.
Vo-eăb'u-la-ry, *n.* A list of words arranged alphabetically and explained; sum of words used.
Vō'eal, *a.* Having a voice; spoken with voice or tone.
Vo-eăl'ie, *a.* Consisting of the voice, or of vowel sounds. [vocal musician.
Vō'eal-ĭst, *n.* A singer, or
Vo-eăl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being vocal. [vocal.
Vō'eal-īze (31), *v. t.* To make
Vo-eā'tion, *n.* Act of calling; occupation; employment; calling; business.
Vŏe'a-tĭve, *n.* Fifth case of Latin nouns, used in direct address.
Vo-çĭf'er-āte, *v. i.* To cry out with vehemence.
Vo-çĭf'er-ā'tion, *n.* Loud or violent outcry; clamor.
Vo-çĭf'er-oŭs, *a.* Clamorous.
Vōgue (vōg), *n.* Temporary fashion or mode.
Voiçe, *n.* Sound uttered by the mouth; a vote; suffrage.
Void, *a.* Vacant; empty; destitute; null; unsubstantial. — *n.* An empty space; a vacuum. — *v. t.* To quit; to eject; to annul.
Void'ançe, *n.* Act of voiding; ejection.
Void'er, *n.* One who voids; a tray for removing dishes.
Vŏl'a-tĭle, *a.* Evaporating quickly; lively; gay; fickle.
Vŏl'a-tĭl'i-ty, *n.* Disposition to fly off in vapor; levity.
Vŏl'a-til-īze, *v. t.* To cause to exhale or evaporate.
Vol-eăn'ie, *a.* Pertaining to, or produced by, a volcano.
Vol-eā'no, *n.* (*pl.* Vol-eā'-nōeş, 18.) A mountain emitting fire, lava, &c.
Vo-lĭ'tion (-lĭsh'un), *n.* The act or power of willing.
Vŏl'ley (19), *n.* A discharge of many small arms at once.
Vŏl'u-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Fluency of speech.
Vŏl'u-ble, *a.* Apt to roll; fluent
Vŏl'u-bly, *adv.* In a rolling or fluent manner.
Vŏl'ume (vŏl'yum), *n.* A book: dimensions; compass.
Vo-lū'mi-noŭs, *a.* Consisting of many volumes; copious.
Vŏl'un-ta-ri-ly, *adv.* Of one's own free will.
Vŏl'un-ta-ry, *a.* Proceeding from choice; willing; free. — *n.* An air played at will.
Vŏl'un-teer', *n.* One who enters into any service of his own free will. — *v.* To offer or engage voluntarily.
Vo-lŭpt'u-a-ry, *n.* One given to luxury; a sensualist.
Vo-lŭpt'u-oŭs, *a.* Luxurious; sensual.
Vo-lūte', *n.* A kind of spiral scroll, used in the capital of a column.
Vŏm'it, *v. t.* To throw up from the stomach; to spew; to puke. — *n.* An emetic.

Vo-rā'cioŭs, *a.* Greedy to eat.
Vo-raç'i-ty, *n.* Greediness of appetite.
Vôr'tex, *n.* (*pl.* Vôr'tex-eş or Vôr'ti-çes, 25) A whirlpool; a whirlwind.
Vôr'ti-cal, *a.* Having a whirling motion.
Vō'ta-ry (19), *n.* One devoted to any service or pursuit. — *a.* Devoted; promised.
Vōte, *n.* Expression of choice; suffrage; ballot. — *v.* To express one's choice by the voice or by a written ticket; to choose or determine by means of votes.
Vōt'er, *n.* One who votes, or who has a right to vote.
Vō'tĭve, *a.* Given by vow.
Vouch, *v. t.* To call to witness; to warrant; to support; to establish.
Vouch'er, *n.* One who vouches; a book or paper that confirms the truth of accounts.
Vouch-sāfe', *v. t.* To condescend to grant. — *v. i.* To deign; to descend.
Vow, *n.* A solemn promise to God or to some deity. — *v.* To consecrate by a solemn promise; to assert solemnly.
Vow'el, *n.* A vocal sound made through an open position of the mouth organs, as *a*, *e*, *o*. — *a.* Vocal.
Voy'aġe (*colloq.* voij), *n.* A journey by water. — *v. i.* To travel by water.
Voy'a-ġer (*colloq.* voij'er), *n* One who journeys by water.
Vŭl'can-īze, *v. t.* To impart certain properties to, as india-rubber, by causing it to combine with sulphur.
Vŭl'gar, *a.* Pertaining to common people; being in general use; offensively mean or low. — SYN. Common; ordinary; mean; unrefined. — *n.* The common people; the populace.
Vŭl'gar-ĭşm, *n.* A vulgar phrase or expression.
Vul-găr'i-ty, *n.* Clownishness; rudeness.
Vŭl'gar-ly, *adv.* Commonly; coarsely; rudely.
Vŭl'gate, *n.* An ancient Latin version of the Bible.
Vŭl'ner-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being wounded.
Vŭl'ner-a-ry, *a.* Useful in healing wounds.
Vŭl'pĭne, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, the fox; cunning; crafty.
Vŭlt'ūre (18), *n.* A large bird of prey, found only on the Eastern continent.
Vŭlt'ūr-ĭne, *a.* Pertaining to the vulture; resembling the vulture.

W.

WAB'BLE (wŏb'bl), *v. i.* To move staggeringly from side to side. — *n.* A hobbling, unequal motion, as of a wheel.
Wąd, *n.* A small mass of paper, tow, &c., to stop the charge of a gun or any aperture. — *v. t.* To form into a wad.
Wąd'ded, *a.* Formed into a wad; quilted.
Wąd'dĭng, *n.* A wad, or the materials for wads; a soft stuff used in quilting.
Wąd'dle, *v. i.* To walk like a duck or a fat person.
Wāde, *v.* To walk through any yielding substance.
Wā'fer, *n.* A thin kind of cake or bread; a thin leaf of paste for sealing letters, &c. — *v. t.* To seal with a wafer.
Wąf'fle, *n.* A thin kind of cake.
Wąft, *v. t.* To bear through a fluid or buoyant medium.
Wăg, *n.* A merry, droll fellow. — *v. t.* To move one way and the other; to move; to stir.
Wāġe, *v t.* To pledge; to stake; to hazard; to bet.
Wā'ġer, *n.* Something hazarded; a bet. — *v. t.* To offer to bet.
Wā'ġeş, *n pl.* Hire; reward of services.
Wăg'ġer-y, *n.* Pleasantry; drollery; sportive trick.
Wăg'ġish, *a.* Roguish; droll.
Wăg'on, *n.* A vehicle on four wheels, especially one for carrying freight.
Wăg'on-er, *n.* One who conducts a wagon.
Wāif (4), *n.* Goods found, but not claimed.
Wāil, *v.* To weep; to lament.
Wāin, *n.* A wagon.
Wāin'scot, *n.* A wooden lining of rooms, made in panels. — *v. t.* To line with boards in panel.
Wāist, *n.* Part of the body just below the ribs; middle part of a ship.
Wāist'band, *n.* The band or upper part of trousers, &c.
Wāist'cōat, *n.* A garment worn under the coat.
Wāit, *v. i.* To stay in expectation; to attend.
Wāit'er, *n.* One who waits; an attendant; a tray.
Wāit'ing-māid, *n.* A female servant who attends a lady.
Wāive, *v. t.* To relinquish voluntarily; to forego.
Wāke, *v. i.* To cease to sleep. — *n.* A watch; track of a vessel in water.
Wāke'fŭl (17), *a.* Unable or indisposed to sleep; vigilant; watchful.

Wāk'en, *v. i.* or *t.* To rouse from sleep; to awake.

Wāle, *n.* A ridge or streak; one of the long planks of a ship's side. — *v. t.* To mark with wales, or stripes.

Wąlk (wawk), *v. i.* To move on foot; to go by steps. — *n.* A gait; a step; a path.

Wąll (1), *n.* An inclosing fence of brick or stone; side of a room; a defense. — *v. t.* To inclose with a wall.

Wąl'let, *n.* A bag or knapsack; a pocket-book.

Wąll'-eȳe, *n.* A whitish eye.

Wąl'lop (8), *v. t.* To boil. — *v. t.* To beat soundly.

Wąl'low, *v. i.* To roll one's self about, as on mire.

Wąl'nut, *n.* A tree and its fruit.

Wąl'rus, *n.* An aquatic animal resembling the seal.

Walrus.

Wąltz (wąlts), *n.* A dance by two persons in circular figures; a tune for the dance. — *v. i.* To dance a waltz.

Wąm'pum, *n.* Strings of shells used as current money by the North American Indians.

Wąn (wŏn), *a.* Having a pale and sickly hue.

Wąnd (wŏnd), *n.* A long staff or rod.

Wąn'der, *v. i.* To rove; to ramble; to be delirious.

Wąn'der-er, *n.* One who wanders; a rover.

Wāne, *v. i.* To decrease; to fail. — *n.* Decrease; decline; failure.

Wąn'ness (wŏn'ness), *n.* A sallow, dead, pale color.

Wąnt, *n.* Need; necessity; destitution; poverty; thing of which the loss is felt. — *v. i.* or *t.* To be deficient or destitute of; to desire.

Wan'ton, *a.* Sportive; licentious. — *v. i.* (8) To revel; to frolic. — *n.* A lewd person.

Wąr, *n.* A contest between states, carried on by force. — *v. i.* To carry on war; to contend.

Wąr'ble, *v. i.* To quaver or modulate the voice. — *v. t.* To trill; to carol. — *n.* A quavering of the voice.

Wąr'bler, *n.* One who warbles; a singing-bird.

Wąr'-erȳ, *n.* A cry or signal used in war.

Wąrd, *n.* A watch; guard; custody; protection or protector; part of a lock; a person under a guardian; division of a city or of a hospital. — *v. t.* or *i.* To watch; to guard.

Wąrd'en, *n.* A keeper; a guardian.

Wąrd'er, *n.* A keeper; a guard.

Wąrd'rōbe, *n.* A portable closet for clothes; wearing apparel.

Wąrd'-rōōm, *n.* A room in ships in which officers mess.

Wâre, *v. t.* [*imp.* WORE.] To wear; to veer.

Wâres, *n. pl.* Goods; merchandise; commodities.

Wâre'house, *n.* A storehouse for goods.

Wąr'fâre, *n.* Military service; hostilities; contest.

Wā'ri-ly (13), *adv.* Cautiously; with circumspection.

Wā'ri-ness, *n.* Cautiousness; circumspection.

Wąr'līke, *n.* Relating or adapted to war; martial.

Wąrm, *a.* Having moderate heat; zealous; keen. — *v. t.* or *i.* To heat moderately; to become, or cause to become, animated.

Wąrmth, *n.* Moderate heat; ardor; enthusiasm; zeal.

Wąrn, *v. t.* To caution; to admonish; to notify.

Wąrn'ing, *n.* Caution; admonition; previous notice.

Wąrp, *n.* Threads that run lengthwise in a loom; a rope used in towing. — *v. i.* or *t.* To turn or twist out of shape; to deviate; to pervert; to tow with a warp or line attached to buoys, anchors, or the like.

Wąr'rant, *n.* A commission; authority; precept; guaranty; voucher. — *v. t.* To authorize or justify; to assure.

Wąr'rant-a-ble, *a.* Justifiable.

Wąr'ran-tee', *n.* One to whom land, or other thing, is warranted.

Wąr'ran-ty, *n.* A covenant of security; a guarantee. — *v. t.* To warrant.

Wąr'ren, *n.* A place for rabbits, fowls, or fish, &c.

Wąr'rior (wąr'yur), *n.* A military man; a soldier.

Wąrt, *n.* A small hard excrescence on the skin.

Wąrt'y, *a.* Having warts; like warts.

Wąr'-wōrn, *a.* Worn with war.

Wā'ry, *a.* Cautious of danger; prudent; circumspect.

Wąs (2). Past tense of the substantive verb *To be*.

Wąsh, *v. t.* To cleanse by water; to wet; to lave; to remove by the action of water. — *n.* Ablution; alluvial matter; a cosmetic; refuse matter from a kitchen; a coating of metal.

Wąsh-bąll, *n.* A ball of soap.

Wąsh'-bōard, *n.* A board next the floor; a board on which clothes are rubbed in washing.

Wąsh'er, *n.* One who washes; a ring of metal or leather, to relieve friction or to secure tightness of joints, &c.

Wąsh'er-wom'an (21), *n.* A woman who washes clothes.

Wąsh'ing, *n.* Act of one who washes; clothes washed, especially at one time.

Wash'y, *a.* Watery; weak; thin; diluted.

Wąsp, *n.* An insect that stings severely.

Wąsp'ish, *n.* Peevish; petulant; like a wasp.

Wąs'sail, *n.* A drinking to one's health; a liquor made of apples, sugar, and ale; a drunken bout.

Wast, *imp.* of *To be*, in the 2d person sing., indicative.

Wāste, *v. t.* To spend; to dissipate; to lavish; to squander. — *a.* Desolate; valueless; wild. — *n.* Act of wasting; worthless remnant; loss; desolate ground.

Wāste'ful, *a.* Destructive; lavish; extravagant.

Watch, *n.* Guard; vigil; one who watches, or those who watch; a pocket time-piece, time of guarding. — *v. i.* To be awake; to keep guard; to wait. — *v. t.* To observe closely; to have in keeping.

Watch'er, *n.* One who watches.

Watch'ful (17), *a.* Careful to observe; guarding with caution. — SYN. Vigilant; cautious; attentive; circumspect; wary.

Watch'-house, *n.* A house in which a watch or guard is placed.

Watch'man (21), *n.* A sentinel; a night-guard.

Watch'-tow'er, *n.* Tower for a watch or sentinel.

Watch'-word (-wûrd), *n.* A sentinel's pass-word; a countersign.

Wa'ter, *n.* The most common of all fluids; urine; a body of water; luster of a diamond. — *v. t.* or *i.* To irrigate; to cause or allow to drink; to shed water.

Wa'ter-eŏl'ors, *n. pl.* Colors diluted and mixed with gum-water.

Wa'ter-cōurse, *n.* A channel or canal for water.

Wa'ter-crĕss, *n.* A small plant, used as a salad.

Wa'ter-fall, *a.* A cascade; a cataract; a kind of female head-gear of hair.

Wa'ter-fowl, *n.* A bird that frequents the water.

Wa'ter-i-ness, *n.* Quality or state of being watery.

Wa'ter-ish, *a.* Like water; thin; moist; wet.

Wa'ter-man (21), *n.* A boatman.

Wa'ter-märk, *n.* A device wrought into paper during the process of manufacture.

Wa'ter-mĕl'on, *n.* A plant, and its pulpy fruit.

Wa'ter-mĭll, *n.* A mill turned by water.

Wa'ter-pŏt, *n.* A vessel to hold water.

Wa'ter-prōōf, *a.* Not admitting water.

Wa'ter-rŏt, *v. t.* To rot by steeping in water, as flax.

Wa'ter-spout, *n.* A whirling column of water at sea.

Wa'ter-tīght (-tīt), *a.* So tight as to retain or not to admit water.

Wa'ter-wheel, *n.* Any wheel for propelling machinery, &c., made to revolve by the action of water.

Wa'ter-y, *a.* Aqueous; thin; tasteless; wet; washy.

Wat'tle, *n.* A twig; a hurdle; fleshy excrescence under the throat of a cock, &c. — *v. t.* To interweave, as twigs; to plat; to form of platted twigs.

Waul, *v. i.* To cry as a cat.

Wāve, *n.* A moving ridge or swell of water. — *v. i.* or *t.* To move one way and the other, like a wave; to relinquish; to waive.

Wāve'less, *a.* Free from waves; calm; smooth.

Wāve'-ŏf'fer-ing, *n.* An offering in the Jewish services made by waving the object toward the four cardinal points.

Wā'ver, *v. i.* To fluctuate; to vacillate; to be unsteady or undecided.

Wā'vy, *a.* Rising or swelling in waves; undulating.

Wăx (3), *n.* A tenacious substance formed by bees. — *v. i.* [*imp.* WAXED; *p. p.* WAXED or WAXEN.] To grow; to increase; to become. — *v. t.* To rub or smear with wax.

Wăx'en, *a.* Made of, or resembling, wax.

Wăx'-work (-wûrk), *n.* A figure or figures formed of wax.

Wăx'y, *a.* Like wax; soft; yielding.

Wāy, *n.* A road; room; course; means; mode.

Wāy'-bill, *n.* A list of passengers or of baggage.

Wāy'fâr-er, *n.* A traveler.

Wāy'fâr-ing, *a.* Traveling.

Wāy'lāy, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WAYLAID.] To lie in wait for, especially to seize, rob, or slay.

Wāy'ward, *a.* Froward; perverse; willful.

Wē, *pron.*; *pl.* of *I*.

Wēak (4), *a.* Feeble; infirm; frail; soft; low; spiritless.

Wēak'en, *v. t.* To make weak; to enfeeble; to debilitate; to enervate.

Wēak'ly, *adv.* In a weak or feeble manner. — *a.* Infirm.

Wēak'ness, *n.* Feebleness; infirmity; debility.

Wēal, *n.* Happiness; prosperity; a sound, healthy, prosperous state.

Wĕalth, *n.* Affluence; riches.

Wĕalth'y, *a.* Rich; opulent.

Wēan, *v. t.* To accustom to a deprivation of the breast; to withdraw from any desire.

Wēan'ling, *n.* A child or animal newly weaned.

Wĕap'on, *n.* An instrument of offense or defense.

Weär, *v. t.* or *i.* [*imp.* WORE; *p. p.* WORN.] To carry or have on; to waste by friction or by use; to consume; to turn round, as a ship, with the stern toward the wind. — *n.* Act of wearing; a thing worn.

Wēar, *n.* A dam in a river; a net of twigs in a stream.

Wēa'ri-sŏme, *a.* Tiresome; fatiguing; tedious.

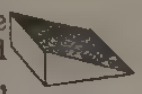
Wēa'ry, *a.* Tired; fatigued; — *v. t.* To tire; to fatigue.

Wēa'sand, *n.* The windpipe.

Wēa'sel (wē'zl), *n.* A certain small quadruped, very slender and agile.

Wĕath'er, *n.* State of the atmosphere. — *v. t.* To sail to the windward of; to endure.

Wĕath'er-cŏck, *n.* A vane; a vacillating person.
Wĕath'er-gāġe, *n.* Position of a ship to the windward of another; position of advantage.
Wĕath'er-glăss, *n.* A contrivance to foreshow changes of weather; a barometer.
Wĕath'er-wīse, *a.* Skillful in foretelling the weather.
Wēave, *v. t.* [*imp.* WOVE; *p. p.* WOVE, WOVEN.] To unite, as threads, so as to form cloth. [weaves.
Wēav'er, *n.* One who
Wĕb, *n.* Any thing woven, a film; a membrane.
Wĕbbed (7), *a.* Having the toes united by a membrane.
Wĕb'bing, *n.* A strong narrow fabric of hemp used for various purposes.
Wĕb'-fōōt'ed, *a.* Having webbed feet.
Wĕd, *v. t.* To marry; to unite closely or strongly
Wĕd'ding, *n.* Nuptial ceremony; marriage.
Wĕdġe, *n.* A piece of metal or of wood sloping to an edge, used for splitting.


Wedge.

— *v. t.* To fasten by means of wedges. [state.
Wĕd'lŏck (5), *n.* Married
Wĕdnes'day (wĕnz'dy), *n.* The fourth day of the week.
Wee, *a.* Small; little.
Weed, *n.* A useless or troublesome plant; (*pl.*) mourning apparel. — *v. t.* To free from noxious plants; to root out.
Weed'y, *a.* Full of weeds.
Week, *n.* Period of seven days. [cept Sunday.
Week'-dāy, *n.* Any day ex-
Week'ly, *a.* Happening or done every week. — *adv.* Once a week. — *n.* A publication issued once every week.
Ween, *v. i.* To think; to fancy.
Weep, *v. i.* or *t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WEPT.] To shed tears; to bewail; to lament; to bemoan; to drip.
Wee'vil (wē'vl), *n.* A small insect that injures grain.
Wĕft, *n.* The woof of cloth.
Weigh (wā), *v. t.* To ascertain the weight of; to ponder. — *v. i.* To have weight.
Weight (wāt), *n.* Heaviness; gravity; importance; something for ascertaining the weight of other bodies.
Weight'y (wāt'-), *a.* Heavy; important.
Wēird, *a.* Skilled in witchcraft; supernatural; unearthly; wild.
Wĕl'cŏme (17), *n.* Kind reception or salutation. — *a.* Received with gladness; grateful; pleasing. — *v. t.* To salute or entertain with kindness.
Wĕld, *v. t.* To beat or press into union, as heated metals.
Wĕl'fâre (17), *n.* Health; happiness; prosperity; success. [heavens.
Wĕl'kin, *n.* The sky; the
Wĕll, *n.* A spring; a deep circular pit for water. — *v. i.* To flow forth; to spring; to issue. — *a.* Not sick; being in health, good state, or favor. — *adv.* Not amiss; rightly; properly.
Wĕll'-bē'ing, *n.* Welfare; prosperity; weal.
Wĕll'-brĕd (17), *a.* Educated to polished manners; refined; cultivated.
Wĕll'-nīgh (-nī), *adv.* Very nearly; almost.
Wĕll'-spĕnt, *a.* Virtuously employed or passed.
Wĕll'-sweep, *n.* A long pole balanced on a high post, used for raising a bucket in a well.
Wĕll'-wĭsh'er, *n.* A friend.
Wĕlsh, *a.* Pertaining to Wales. — *n.* The inhabitants or the language of Wales.
Wĕlt, *n.* A border; an edging.
Wĕl'ter (8), *v. i.* To roll, as in mire; to wallow.
Wĕn, *n.* A fleshy tumor.
Wĕnch, *n.* A young woman; a strumpet; a negress.
Wĕnt, *imp.* of *Go.*
Wĕpt, *imp.* of *Weep.*
Wĕre (wĕr), *imp. pl.* of *Be.*
Wĕrt. Second person singular of *Were.*
Wĕst, *n.* Region where the sun sets, or opposite to the east. — *adv.* At or toward the westward. — *a.* Situated toward, or relating to, the west; coming from the west.
Wĕst'er-ly, *a.* Being toward, or in, or from, the west.
Wĕst'ern, *a.* Being in, or moving toward the west.
Wĕst'ward, } *adv.* To-
Wĕst'ward-ly, } ward the west.
Wĕt, *a.* Full of moisture; very damp; rainy. — *n.* Water; wetness; moisture; humidity. — *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WET.] To fill or moisten with a liquid.
Wĕth'er, *n.* A castrated ram.
Whāle (hwāl), *n.* The largest of marine animals.
Whāle'bōne, *n.* A firm elastic substance from the upper jaw of the whale.
Whāle'man (21), *n.* A man employed in the whale-fishery.
Whărf (hwărf, 20), *n.* A mole, pier, or quay, for landing goods at.
Whărf'in-ġer, *n.* Superintendent or proprietor of a wharf.
What (hwŏt), *pron.* That which; partly; — as an exclamation, how remarkable; how great. It is also used interrogatively. [or that.
What-ĕv'er, *pron.* Being this
What'nŏt, *n.* A piece of furniture, with shelves for books, ornaments, &c.
What'so-ĕv'er, *pron.* Whatever. [grain.
Whēat, *n.* A species of fine
Whēat'en, *a.* Made of wheat.
Whee'dle, *v. t.* To entice by soft words; to coax; to flatter; to cajole.
Wheel (3), *n.* A circular frame turning on an axis; a turn or revolution. — *v. t.* To cause to move on wheels. — *v. i.* To turn; to revolve.

Wheel'bär-rōw, *n.* A sort of hand-cart with one wheel.
Wheel'-wrīght (-rīt), *n.* A maker of wheels.
Wheeze, *v. i.* To breathe [hard.
Whĕlm, *v. t.* To cover; to immerse; to bury.
Whĕlp, *n.* A puppy; a cub. —*v. i.* To bring forth cubs or puppies.
Whĕn, *adv.* At what time; while; whereas.
Whĕnçe, *adv.* From what or which place.
Whĕnçe'so-ĕv'er, *adv.* From whatever place.
When-ĕv'er, } *adv.* At
Whĕn'so-ĕv'er, } whatever time.
Whêre, *adv.* At or in what place; whither.
Whêre'a-bouts', *adv.* Near what or which place; concerning which.
Whêre-ăş', *adv.* Since; when in fact.
Whêre-ăt', *adv.* At what.
Whêre-bȳ', *adv.* By which; by what.
Whêre'fōre (18), *adv.* For which reason; for what reason; why.
Whêre-ĭn', *adv.* In which or what
Whêre'in-tọ', *adv.* Into which or what.
Whêre-ŏf' (-ŏff' *or* -ŏv'), *adv.* Of which or what.
Whêre-ŏn', } *adv.* On
Whêre'up-ŏn', } which or what.
Whêre'so-ĕv'er, *adv.* In what place soever; wherever.
Whêre-tọ', *adv.* To which; to what end.
Whêre'up-ŏn', *adv.* Upon or in consequence of which.
Whêr-ĕv'er (17), *adv.* At whatever place.
Whêre-wĭth' (-wĭth' *or* -wĭth'), *adv.* With which; with what.
Whĕr'ry, *n.* A light shallow boat, built long and narrow for fast rowing or sailing.
Whĕt (7), *v. t.* To sharpen by friction; to stimulate. —*n.* Act of sharpening by friction; a stimulant.
Whĕth'er, *pron.* Which of the two. —*conj.* Used to introduce the first of two or more alternative clauses.
Whĕt'stōne, *n.* A stone for sharpening edged tools.
Whey, *n.* The thin, watery part of milk.
Whĭch, *pron.* relating to things. It is used interrogatively and relatively, both as a substantive and an adjective.
Whĭff (1), *n.* A quick puff [of air.
Whĭf'fle, *v. i.* To waver; to be unsteady or fickle.
Whĭf'fle-tree, *n.* The bar to which the traces of a carriage are fastened.
Whĭg (3), *n.* One of a certain political party.
Whĭg'gĭsh (7), *a.* Inclined to whiggery; pertaining to whigs or to their principles.
Whĭg'gĭşm, } *n.* The princi-
Whĭg'gĕr-y, } ples of whigs.
Whīle, *n.* Time; space of time. — *adv.* During the time that; as long as; in which case. — *v. t.* To spend or pass, as time.
Whīlst, *adv.* While.
Whĭm, } *n.* A freak of
Whĭm'sey, } fancy; a caprice, or capricious notion.
Whĭm'per, *v. i.* To cry with a low, whining, broken voice; to complain in a shrill tone.
Whĭm'şi-cal, *a.* Full of whims; curious; odd; fantastic; freakish; capricious.
Whĭn, *n.* Gorse; furze.
Whīne, *v. i.* To lament or complain in a plaintive tone. —*n.* A nasal, puerile tone of complaint.
Whĭn'ny, *v. i.* To make a shrill noise, as a horse.
Whĭp, *n.* An instrument for driving teams or for correction; a coachman. —*v. t.* To strike with a whip; to lash; to beat; to jerk.
Whĭp'ple-tree, *n.* A bar to fasten the tugs or traces of a carriage to.
Whĭp'-pōor-wĭll, *n.* An American bird, so called from its note.
Whĭp'saw, *n.* A saw for dividing timber lengthwise.
Whĭp'-stŏck, *n.* The handle of a whip.
Whĭr, *v. i.* To whirl round with noise. —*n.* A buzzing or whizzing sound of any thing in rapid revolution.
Whĭrl, *v.* To turn rapidly. —*n.* A rapid turning.
Whĭrl'i-gĭg, *n.* A child's toy.
Whĭrl'pōōl, *n.* An eddy; a vortex of water.
Whĭrl'wind, *n.* A violent wind moving circularly
Whĭsk, *n.* A small brush; a rapid, sweeping motion. —*v. t.* To brush with a whisk; to move rapidly.
Whĭsk'er, *n.* Hair growing on the sides of the face.
Whĭs'ky, } *n.* A spirit dis-
Whĭs'key, } tilled from barley, wheat, rye, or maize.
Whĭs'per, *v* To speak or address in a low voice. —*n.* A soft, sibilant voice; utterance without sonant breath.
Whĭst, *n.* A certain game at cards. —*a.* Silent; mute.
Whĭs'tle (hwĭs'l), *v. i.* To make a kind of sharp, musical sound with the breath forced through the lips; to sound shrilly. —*n.* A shrill sound made by the breath, &c.; a pipe that makes a shrill sound.
Whĭt, *n.* A bit; a jot; a tittle.
Whīte, *a.* Of the color of snow; pale; pure; clean. —*n.* A white color; any thing white, as part of the eye.
Whīt'en, *v.* To make or become white; to bleach.
Whīte'ness, *n.* State or quality of being white.
Whīte'-swĕll'ing, *n.* A lingering inflammation of the knee-joint.
Whīte'wash, *n.* Lime and water for whitening walls, &c. —*v. t.* To cover with whitewash; to give a fair external appearance to.
Whĭth'er, *adv.* To what or

which place, point, or degree.
Whĭth'er-so-ĕv'er, *adv.* To whatever place.
Whīt'ing, *n.* Ground chalk; a sea-fish allied to the cod.
Whīt'ish, *a.* Moderately white; somewhat white.
Whĭt'leath-er, *n.* Leather dressed with alum, salt, &c., very pliable and tough.
Whĭt'lōw, *n.* A suppurating tumor on the finger or toe.
Whĭt'tle, *v. t.* To cut off the surface of with a knife.
Whĭz, *n.* A humming or hissing sound. — *v. t.* (7) To make a humming or hissing sound.
Who (hōō), *pron.* Which or what person or persons.
Who-ĕv'er (hōō-), *pron.* Any person whatever.
Whōle (hōl), *a.* All; entire; complete; sound. — *n.* The entire thing; totality.
Whōle'sāle (hōl'-), *n.* Sale by the piece or quantity. — *a.* Pertaining to trade by the piece or quantity.
Whōle'sŏme (hōl'sum), *a.* Favorable to health; salutary; useful.
Whōl'ly (hōl'ў, 10), *adv.* Totally; entirely.
Whom (hōōm), *pron.* Objective case of *Who*.
Whom'so-ĕv'er (hōōm'-), *pron.* Objective case of *Whoever*.
Whōōp (hōōp), *n.* A shout. — *v. i.* To shout; to hoot.
Whōōp'ing-cŏugh (hōōp'-ing-kŏf), *n.* A violent, convulsive cough; hooping-cough.
Whōre (hōr), *n.* A prostitute.
Whor'tle-bĕr'ry (hwûr'tl-), *n.* A plant, and its small edible berry.
Whose (hōōz), *pron.* Possessive case of *Who*.
Who'so-ĕv'er (hoo'-); *a.* Any person whatever.
Whûr, *n.* A humming sound; whir. — *v. i.* To make a rough, humming sound.
Why (18), *adv.* For what reason; for which reason; reason, or cause for which.
Wĭck (5), *n.* The cotton cord of a candle or lamp.
Wĭck'ed, *a.* Evil; vicious; sinful; iniquitous.
Wĭck'ed-ly, *adv.* In a wicked manner; viciously.
Wĭck'ed-ness, *n.* Vice; crime; sin; guilt; iniquity.
Wĭck'er, *n.* A small twig. — *a.* Made of small twigs.
Wĭck'et, *n.* A small gate.
Wīde, *a.* Having great extent each way or between the sides; not narrow. — — SYN. Broad; extensive; remote; distant. — *adv.* At a distance; far.
Wīde'ly (10), *adv.* To a wide degree; extensively.
Wīd'en, *v. t.* or *i.* To make or grow wider.
Wĭd'geon (wĭd'jun), *n.* A water-fowl of the duck kind.
Wĭd'ōw, *n.* A woman who has lost her husband. — *v. t.* To deprive of a husband; to bereave.
Wĭd'ōw-er, *n.* A man whose wife is dead.
Wĭd'ōw-hōōd, *n.* The state or condition of a widow.
Wĭdth, *n.* Extent from side to side; breadth.
Wield, *v. t.* To control; to sway; to employ; to use.
Wīfe (20), *n.* The lawful consort of a man.
Wĭg, *n.* An artificial covering of hair for the head.
Wight (wit), *n.* A person; a being.
Wĭg'wam, *n.* An Indian cabin or hut.
Wīld, *a.* Fierce; desert; rude; savage; licentious; fanciful. — *n.* A wilderness.
Wild'cat, *n.* A feline animal, very strong and fierce.
Wĭl'der-ness, *n.* A wild, uncultivated tract.
Wīld'fīre, *n.* An inflammable composition, very hard to quench when on fire.
Wīld'ly, *adv.* In a wild manner.
Wīle, *n.* A trick; insidious artifice; stratagem; fraud.
Wī'li-ness, *n.* State of being wily; cunning; craft.
Wĭll, *n.* The faculty of choosing; choice; inclination; command; testament. — *v. t.* To determine by an act of choice; to dispose of, by testament. — *auxiliary verb* [*imp.* WOULD], used to denote futurity.
Wĭll'ful, Wĭl'ful, *a.* Stubborn; ungovernable.
Wĭll'ful-ly, Wĭl'ful-ly, *adv.* Stubbornly.
Wĭll'ful-ness, Wĭl'ful-ness, *n.* Obstinacy of will; stubbornness.
Wĭll'ing, *a.* Free to do; ready.
Wĭll'ing-ly, *adv.* By free will or one's own choice.
Wĭll'ing-ness, *n.* Free choice; readiness.
Wĭl'lōw, *n.* A kind of tree.
Wĭl'lōw-y, *a.* Abounding with willows; like a willow.
Wilt, *v. i.* To begin to wither.
Wī'ly, *a.* Cunning; crafty; artful; sly.
Wĭm'ble, *n.* An instrument to bore holes with.
Wĭn, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WON.] To gain; to get; to allure.
Wĭnçe, *v. i.* To shrink; to start back.
Wĭnch, *n.* A kind of lever; a crank-handle.
Wĭnd, *n.* A current of air; breath.
Wīnd, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WOUND.] To turn; to twist; to coil; to encircle; to sound by blowing.
Wĭnd'age, *n.* Difference between the diameter of a gun and that of a ball.
Wĭnd'bound, *a.* Detained by contrary winds.
Wĭnd'fall, *n.* Fruit blown off; any unexpected benefit.
Wĭnd'-flow'er, *n.* The anemone; — formerly thought to open only when the wind was blowing.
Wĭnd'-gall, *n.* A soft tumor on a horse's fetlock.
Wĭnd'-gŭn, *n.* A gun discharged by air.
Wīnd'ing-sheet, *n.* A shroud to wrap the dead in.

Wĭnd'lass, *n.* A machine for raising weights.

Windlass.

Wĭnd'mĭll, *n.* A mill turned by the wind.

Wĭn'dōw, *n.* An opening in the wall of a building for the admission of light.

Wĭnd'pīpe, *n.* Passage for the breath to and from the lungs; the trachea.

Wĭnd'rōw, *n.* A line of hay.

Wĭnd'ward, *a.* Lying toward the point from which the wind blows. — *n.* The point from which the wind blows. — *adv.* Toward the wind.

Wĭnd'y, *a.* Stormy; tempestuous; flatulent; empty.

Wīne, *n.* Fermented juice of grapes and of other fruits.

Wīne'-bĭb'ber, *n.* One who drinks much wine.

Wīne'-glăss, *n.* A small glass from which wine is drank.

Wĭng, *n.* Limb of a bird. — *v. t.* To furnish with wings; to transport by flight; to wound on the wing.

Wĭnk, *v. i.* To shut and open the eyelids quickly; to connive. — *n.* A quick closing and opening of the eyelids; a hint given by shutting the eye with a significant cast.

Wĭn'ner, *n.* One who wins.

Wĭn'ning, *a.* Attractive; charming.

Wĭn'nōw, *v. t.* To separate, as chaff, by means of wind.

Wĭn'ter, *n.* The cold season of the year. — *v. i.* (8) To pass the winter. — *v. t.* To feed in winter.

Wĭn'ter-green, *n.* A small evergreen plant having bright red berries.

Wĭn'ter-kill, *v. t.* To kill by the cold of winter.

Wĭn'ter-y, *a.* Suitable to, or like, winter; cold.

Wĭn'try, *a.* Suitable to, or like, winter; cold.

Wīpe, *v. t.* To clean or remove by rubbing; to rub off. — *n.* A rub; a stroke.

Wīp'er, *n.* One who wipes; something used for wiping.

Wīre, *n.* An even thread of metal.

Wīre'-draw'er, *n.* One who forms wire by drawing.

Wīre'-pull'er, *n.* One who pulls the wires of a puppet; hence, an intriguer.

Wīr'y, *a.* Made of, or resembling, wire; sinewy.

Wĭs'dom (10), *n.* Knowledge, and the capacity to make due use of it; sagacity.

Wīse, *a.* Having wisdom. — SYN. Sage; sagacious; judicious; prudent; grave. — *n.* A manner or way.

Wīse'ā-cre, *n.* A shallow pretender to great wisdom.

Wĭsh, *v. i.* To desire or long for. — *v. t.* To desire; to long for; to frame or express a desire about. — *n.* A desire; thing desired.

Wĭsh'fŭl, *a.* Feeling or showing desire; eager.

Wĭsp, *n.* A small bundle of straw or hay.

Wĭst'fŭl, *a.* Eagerly attentive; wishful.

Wĭt, *n.* Faculty of associating ideas, or ideas associated, in an unusual and felicitous manner; mind; sense; a man of genius, fancy, or humor. — *v. t.* To know; to be known.

Wĭtch, *n.* A woman who practices sorcery. — *v. t.* To charm.

Wĭtch'cràft, *n.* Practices of witches.

Wĭtch'er-y, *n.* Witchcraft; sorcery; enchantment.

Wĭth, *prep.* By, denoting cause, nearness, means, or instrument, &c.

Wĭth-al', *adv.* With; likewise; at the same time.

With-drąw', *v. t.* To take back. — *v. i.* To retire; to retreat.

With-drąw'al, *n.* Act of withdrawing.

Wĭthe (wĭth), *n.* A willow twig, or band made of twigs.

Wĭth'er, *v. t.* or *i.* To fade; to dry up; to decay.

Wĭth'ers, *n. pl.* The ridge between the shoulder-bones of a horse.

With-hōld', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WITHHELD.] To hold or keep back.

With-ĭn', *prep.* In the inner part of — *adv.* Inwardly.

With-out', *prep.* Out of; beyond; independently of. — *adv.* On the outside. — *conj.* Unless; except.

With-stănd', *v. t.* [*imp.* WITHSTOOD.] To oppose; to resist.

Wĭth'y, *a.* Made of, or like, withes; flexible.

Wĭt'less, *a.* Wanting wit or understanding.

Wĭt'ling, *n.* A pretender to wit; one who has little wit.

Wĭt'ness, *n.* Testimony; evidence; a person who testifies or gives evidence. — *v.* To see; to bear testimony; to attest.

Wĭt'ti-çĭsm, *n.* A phrase affectedly witty; a conceit.

Wĭt'ti-ly, *adv.* With wit.

Wĭt'ting-ly, *adv.* Knowingly; by design.

Wĭt'ty (7), *a.* Full of wit; smart; humorous; droll; facetious; satirical.

Wīves, *n.; pl.* of *Wife.*

Wĭz'ard, *n.* A magician; a conjurer; a sorcerer.

Wĭz'en, *a.* Thin; dried up.

Wōad, *n.* A plant, the leaves of which furnish a blue coloring matter.

Wōe (27), *n.* A heavy calamity; sorrow; grief.

Wōe'-be-gŏne', *a.* Overwhelmed with woe.

Wō'ful, Wōe'fŭl (17), *a.* Very sorrowful; full of distress. — SYN. Calamitous; afflictive; miserable.

Wọlf (wụlf, 20), *n.* A carnivorous animal.

Wọlf'ish, *a.* Like a wolf; rapacious; destructive.

Wọlf's'bāne, *n.* A poisonous plant.

Wọm'an (21), *n.* An adult female of the human race.

Wọm'an-hŏŏd, *n.* The state or qualities of a woman.

Wọm'an-ly, *a.* Becoming a woman.
Wọmb (wōōm), *n.* Place where any thing is generated or produced. [*Woman.*
Wom'en (wĭm'en), *n. pl.* of
Wŏn, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Win.*
Wŏn'der, *n.* Surprise; astonishment. — *v. i.* To be surprised; to marvel.
Wŏn'der-fụl, *a.* Exciting wonder or surprise; astonishing; surprising.
Wŏn'drŏŭs, *a.* Wonderful; marvelous; strange.
Wŏnt (wŭnt), *a.* Accustomed; habituated. — *v. i.* To be accustomed.
Wŏnt'ed (wŭnt'ed), *a.* Accustomed; customary.
Wōō (15), *v. t.* To solicit in marriage. — *v. i.* To make love; to court.
Wŏŏd, *n.* A collection of trees; substance of a tree; timber; fuel. — *v. t.* To supply with wood. [plant.
Wŏŏd'bīne, *n.* A climbing
Wŏŏd'chuck, *n.* A certain small burrowing animal.
Wŏŏd'cŏck, *n.* A bird of the snipe family.
Wŏŏd'-cŭt, *n.* An engraving on wood, or an impression from it.
Wŏŏd'ed, *a.* Covered or supplied with wood.
Wŏŏd'en (wŏŏd'n), *a.* Made of wood; hard; clumsy.
Wŏŏd'-house, *n.* A house or shed for wood.
Wŏŏd'land, *n.* Land covered with wood or trees.
Wŏŏd'-nўmph, *n.* A fabled goddess of the woods.
Wŏŏd'pĕck-er, *n.* A bird that pecks holes in trees in pursuit of insects.
Wŏŏd'y, *a.* Abounding with, or consisting of, wood.
Wōō'er, *n.* One who woos.
Wōōf, *n.* Threads that cross the warp in weaving; weft.
Wŏŏl, *n.* The fleece of sheep; short, thick, crispy hair.
Wŏŏl'en / **Wŏŏl'len** (8), *a.* Consisting of, or pertaining to, wool.
Wŏŏl'li-ness, *n.* State or quality of being woolly.
Wŏŏl'ly, *a.* Consisting of, or resembling, wool.
Wŏŏl'-săck, *n.* A sack of wool; seat of the Lord Chancellor of England in the House of Lords.
Word (wûrd), *n.* Spoken or written sign of an idea; a term; vocable; message; promise; token; tidings; the Scriptures. — *v. t.* To express in words.
Word'i-ness (wûrd'-), *n.* Verbosity; verbiage.
Word'ing (wûrd'ing), *n.* Manner of expressing in words.
Word'y (wûrd'ў), *a.* Using many words; verbose.
Wōre, *imp.* of *Wear.*
Work (wûrk), *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WORKED; WROUGHT.] To labor; to operate; to strain; to toil; to ferment. — *v.* To prepare or form by labor; to embroider. — *n.* Labor; toil; employment; a book; any thing made.
Work'-house (wûrk'-), *n.* A house for employing the idle or poor. [tion.
Work'ing (wûrk'-), *n.* Opera-
Work'man (wûrk'-, 21), *n.* A worker; a skilled laborer.
Work'man-shĭp (wûrk'-), *n.* Work done; manufacture; manner of making; skill.
Work'shop (wûrk'-), *n.* A shop where work is done.
World (wûrld), *n.* The earth; the universe; mankind; all which the earth contains.
World'li-ness (wûrld'-), *n.* State of being worldly; inordinate love of earthly things.
World'ling (wûrld'-), *n.* One devoted to worldly things.
World'ly (wûrld'-), *a.* Relating to this world; devoted to worldly enjoyments; temporal.
Worm (wûrm), *n.* Any small, creeping insect; a grub; a reptile; any thing spiral. — *v. t.* To work slowly and secretly. — *v. i.* To gain slowly and by secret means.
Worm'wŏŏd (wûrm'-), *n.* A plant having a bitter taste.
Worm'y (wûrm'-), *v.* Full of worms; like a worm.
Wōrn, *p. p.* of *Wear.*
Wŏr'ry (wŭr'rў, 13), *v. t.* To harrass with importunity, anxiety, or labor. — SYN. To tease; trouble; vex. — *n.* Vexation; anxiety; trouble.
Worse (wûrss), *a.* More bad. *n.* A more evil state. — *adv.* In a manner more evil.
Wor'ship (wûr'ship), *n.* Religious homage; adoration; a title of honor. — *v. t.* or *i.* (8) To adore.
Wor'ship-er / **Wor'ship-per** (wûr-), *a.* One who worships.
Wor'ship-ful (wûr'ship-), *a.* Worthy of honor.
Worst (wûrst), *a.* Most vile or wicked. — *n.* The most evil state. — *v. t.* To defeat.
Wọrst'ed (wụst'ed), *n.* Yarn from combed and long staple wool. — *a.* Consisting of worsted. [herb.
Wort (wûrt), *n.* A plant; an
Worth (wûrth), *v. i.* To be, as, woe *worth* the day. — *n.* Value; desert.
Wor'thi-ly (wûr'-), *adv.* So as to deserve well; suitably.
Worth'less (wûrth'-), *a.* Having no worth or value.
Wor'thy (wûr'thў), *a.* Having worth; deserving; excellent; meritorious. — *n.* A man of eminent worth.
Would (wŏŏd), *imp.* of *Will.*
Wound (wōōnd *or* wownd), *n.* A hurt; a cut; a bruise. — *v. t.* To hurt or bruise. — *imp.* of *Wind.*
Wōve, *imp.* of *Weave.*
Wōv'en, *p. p.* of *Weave.*
Wrăn̲'gle (răng'gl), *n.* An angry dispute. — *v. i.* To dispute angrily or noisily.
Wrăn̲'gler (răng'gler), *n.* One who wrangles.
Wrăp (răp, 7), *v. t.* To roll or fold together; to involve.
Wrăp'per (răp'per), *n.* One who, or that which, wraps; a cover. [covering.
Wrăp'ping (răp'-), *n.* A

Wräth (räth), *n.* Violent anger or exasperation. — SYN. Fury; rage; passion; resentment; indignation.
Wräth'ful (räth'-), *a.* Angry; enraged; furious. [angry.
Wräth'y (räth'-), *a.* Very
Wrēak (reek), *v. t.* To inflict.
Wrēath (reeth), *n.* Something twisted; a garland.
Wrēathe (reeth), *v. t.* To twist; to entwine.
Wrĕck (rĕk), *v. t.* To destroy or damage, as a vessel, by driving on the shore or on rocks, &c.; to strand. — *n.* Destruction by sea; any thing wrecked; ruin.
Wrĕck'er (rĕk'er), *n.* One who causes a wreck; one who searches for wrecks
Wrĕn (rĕn), *n.* A small bird.
Wrĕnch (rĕnch), *v. t.* To pull with a twist; to wrest. — *n.* A violent twist; a sprain; an instrument for turning bolts, &c.
Wrĕst (rĕst), *v. t.* To take from by force; to distort. — *n.* Violent perversion.
Wrĕs'tle (rĕs'l), *v. i.* To grapple and struggle; to strive. [skilled in wrestling.
Wrĕs'ler (rĕs'ler), *n.* One
Wrĕst'ling (rĕs'ling), *n.* A wrestle; a struggle.
Wrĕtch (rĕch), *n.* A miserable person; a vile knave.
Wrĕtch'ed (rĕch'ed), *a.* Very miserable. — SYN. Unhappy; afflicted; worthless.
Wrĭg'gle (rĭg'gl), *v. i.* To move to and fro with short motions. — *v. t.* To move by twisting and squirming.
Wrĭg'gler (rĭg'-), *n.* One who wriggles.
Wrīght (rīt), *n.* A workman; an artificer.
Wrĭng (rĭng), *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* WRINGED or WRUNG.] To twist; to turn; to strain; to distress; to extort.
Wrĭng'er (rĭng'-), *n.* One who rings; a machine for wringing clothes after they have been washed.
Wrĭnk'le (rĭnk'l), *n.* A crease; ridge; furrow — *v.* To contract into furrows.
Wrĭst (rĭst), *n.* Joint connecting the hand and arm.
Wrĭst'band (rĭst'-), *n.* Part of a sleeve covering the wrist.
Wrĭt (rĭt), *n.* A writing; the Scriptures; a legal instrument or process.
Wrīte (rīt), *v. t.* [*imp.* WROTE; *p. p.* WRITTEN.] To form as letters and words, with a pen; to inscribe; to compose.
Wrīt'er (rīt'er), *n.* One who writes; an author.
Wrīthe (rīth), *v. t.* To twist; to distort or be distorted.
Wrīt'ing (rīt'ing, 11), *n.* Act of one who writes; that which is written; a manuscript; a deed.
Wrĭt'ten (rĭt'tn), *a.* Expressed in letters.
Wrŏng (rŏng), *n.* Injustice; injury. — *a.* Not right; erroneous. — *v. t.* To injure.
Wrŏng'ful (rŏng'-, 17), *a.* Unjust; injurious
Wrŏng'-hĕad'ed (rŏng'-), *a.* Wrong in opinion; perverse.
Wrŏng'ly (rŏng'-), *adv.* Injuriously; unjustly; amiss.
Wrōte (rōt), *imp.* of *Write.*
Wrôth (rawth), *a.* Full of wrath; very angry.
Wrôught (rawt), *imp.* & *p. p.* Formed by labor.
Wrŭng (rŭng), *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Wring.*
Wrȳ (rī), *a.* Twisted; distorted.
Wrȳ'ness (rī'-, 13), *n.* Quality of being wry.

X.

XĂN'THIC (zăn'thik), *a.* Yellowish.
Xē'bec (zē'bek, 5), *n.* A three-masted vessel used in the Mediterranean sea.
Xȳ-lŏg'ra-pher (zī-), *n.* A wood-engraver.
Xȳ'lo-grăph'ic } (zī-), *a.*
Xȳ'lo-grăph'ic-al } Belonging to wood-engraving.
Xȳ-lŏg'ra-phy (zī-), *n.* The act or the art of engraving on wood.
Xȳ-lŏph'a-goŭs (zī-), *a.* Feeding on wood.

Y.

YACHT (yŏt), *n.* A sea-going vessel for pleasure-trips, racing, &c.
Yacht'ing (yŏt'ing), *n.* Sailing on pleasure excursions in a yacht. [its edible root.
Yăm, *n.* A tropical plant and
Yăn'kee (10), *n.* A New-Englander; a citizen of the Northern States.
Yärd, *n.* A measure of three feet; an inclosure; a long,

slender piece of timber by which a sail is extended.

Yärd'-ärm, *n.* Half of a ship's yard.

Yärd'-stick, } *n.* A stick
Yärd'-wand, } three feet in length, used as a measure.

Yärn, *n.* Spun wool, flax, or cotton; a story spun out.

Yär'rōw, *n.* A plant having a strong smell and taste.

Yaw, *n.* Temporary deviation of a vessel from her course. — *v. i.* To deviate.

Yawl, *n.* A ship's boat.

Yawn, *v. i.* To gape. — *n.* Act of gaping.

Yē, *pron* Plural of *Thou.*

Yeā (*or* yē), *adv.* Yes; verily; certainly; ay.

Yēan, *v.* To bring forth.

Yēan'ling, *n.* A young sheep.

Yēar, *n.* Time occupied by the earth in revolving around the sun; twelve calendar months, or 365 days.

Yēar'ling, *n.* A beast a year old.

Yēar'ly, *a.* Annual; coming every year. — *adv.* Annually; once a year.

Yēarn, *v. i.* To feel earnest desire; to long.

Yēarn'ing, *n.* Strong desire.

Yēast, *n.* Froth of beer or other liquor in fermentation

Yēast'y, *a.* Foamy, like yeast.

Yĕlk, *n.* Yellow part of an egg.

Yĕll (1), *v. i.* To utter a sharp outcry. — *n.* A sharp, loud outcry.

Yĕl'lōw, *a.* Of the color of gold. — *n.* A bright gold color.

Yĕl'lōw Fē'ver. A malignant fever, attended with yellowness of the skin.

Yĕl'lōw-ĭsh, *a.* Moderately yellow.

Yĕl'lōws, *n. pl.* Jaundice in horses, &c.; a disease of peach-trees.

Yĕlp, *v. i.* To bark shrilly, as a dog.

Yeō'man (21), *n.* A freeholder; a man free born.

Yeō'man-ry, *n.* The collective body of yeomen.

Yĕrk, *v. t.* To jerk. — *n.* A jerk.

Yĕs (2), *adv.* Yea; a word that affirms.

Yĕst, *n.* See *Yeast.*

Yĕs'ter, *a.* Last; next before the present.

Yĕs'ter-day, *n.* The day last past. — *adv.* On the day last past.

Yĕt, *conj.* Nevertheless. — *adv.* Besides; at least; even; at all; thus far.

Yew (yu), *n.* An evergreen tree allied to the pines.

Yiēld, *v. t.* To produce; to furnish; to afford. — *v. i* To surrender; to comply; to give way. — *n.* A jerk.

Yiēld'ing, *p. a.* Inclined to give way; compliant.

Yōke, *n.* A frame worn on the neck, used to connect oxen for work; bondage; a couple. — *v. t.* To connect; to unite.

Yōke'-fĕl'lōw, } *n.* An associate; a companion; a partner.
Yōke'māte, }

Yōlk (yōlk *or* yōk), *n.* The yelk of an egg.

Yŏn, } *a.* Being at a dis-
Yŏn'der, } tance, but within view. — *adv.* At a distance, within view.

Yōre, *adv.* Of old time.

You (yōō), *pron.* Second person singular or plural.

Yoŭng, *a.* Not long born; juvenile. — *n.* The offspring of animals.

Yoŭn'ger (yŭng'ger), *a.* Not so old as another.

Yoŭn'gest (yŭng'gest), *a.* Having the least age.

Yoŭng'ish, *a.* Rather young.

Yoŭng'ling, *n.* A youth; any young creature.

Yoŭng'ster, *n.* A young person; a lad.

Your, *possessive pron.* Belonging to you.

Your-sĕlf', *pron.* You only; — used emphatically.

Youth, *n.* The early part of life; a young person; young persons collectively.

Youth'ful, *a.* Young; fresh; vigorous; pertaining to youth.

Yule, *n.* Christmas.

Z.

ZĂF'FER, *n.* Impure oxide of cobalt.

Zā'ny (19), *n.* A merry-andrew; a buffoon.

Zēal, *n.* Passionate ardor; earnestness.

Zĕal'ot (zĕl'ot), *n.* One full of zeal.

Zĕal'oŭs (zĕl'us), *a.* Filled with zeal; eager; earnest.

Zē'brȧ (18), *n.* A South African animal marked with stripes.

Zebra.

Zē'nith, *n.* That point in the heavens which is directly overhead; greatest height.

Zĕph'yr, *n.* A gentle west wind.

Zē'ro (*pl.* Zē'rōs, 18), *n.* The cipher, 0; the point from which a thermometer is graduated.

Zĕst, *n.* Orange peel cut thin; a relish; taste. — *v. t.* To give a flavor to.

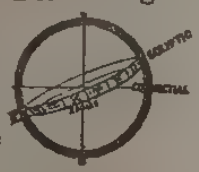
Zĭg'zăg, *a* Having frequent

short, sharp turns. — *n.* Something with short turns. — *v. t.* (8) To form with short turns.

Zĭn-c (5), *n.* A bluish-white metal. [zinc.

Zĭnck'y (6), *a.* Pertaining to

Zō'di-ăc (5), *n.* An imaginary belt in the heavens, which is the sun's path, and contains twelve constellations or signs.



Zodiac.

Zo-dī'ac-al, *a.* Pertaining to, or within, the zodiac.

Zōne, *n.* One of five great divisions of the earth having relation to climate; a girdle; circumference.

Zo-ŏg'ra-pher, *n.* One who describes animals, their habits, &c.

Zō'o-grăph'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to the description of animals.

Zo-ŏg'ra-phy, *n.* The description of animals.

Zō'o-lŏġ'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to zoölogy. [in zoölogy.

Zo-ŏl'o-gĭst, *n.* One versed

Zo-ŏl'o-ġy, *n.* Science of animals, their structure, habits, &c.

Zo-ŏn'o-my, *n.* The laws of animal life.

Zō'o-phȳte, *n.* A body partaking of the nature both of an animal and a vegetable. [to zoöphytes.

Zō'o-phȳt'ic, *a.* Pertaining

Zo-ŏt'o-mĭst, *n.* One who dissects the bodies of animals.

Zo-ŏt'o-my, *n.* The anatomy of brute animals.

Zouăve (zwäv *or* zōō-äv'), *n.* One of a body of soldiers wearing an Arab dress.

Zȳg'o-măt'ic, *a.* Pertaining to the cheek bone.

Zȳ-mŏl'o-ġy, *n.* A treatise on, or the doctrine of, fermented liquors.

Zȳ-mŏt'ic, *a.* Pertaining to, or caused by, fermentation, or some principle of disease acting like a ferment.

MODERN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS AND SIGNS.

Ar.	Arabic.	*pron.*	pronunciation.
Dan.	Danish.	*Russ.*	Russian.
Fr.	French.	*Sp.*	Spanish.
Ger.	German.	*Sw.*	Swedish.
Hung.	Hungarian.	*Syn.*	Synonym.
Port.	Portuguese.	*Turk.*	Turkish.

ạ, ẹ, ị, ọ, marked with this sign [̣] underneath, have an obscure sound similar to that of short *u*, but are usually considerably shorter, and, indeed, sometimes are almost mute: thus, Grăt/tạn might be pronounced grăt/tŭn or grăt/t'n; Hĕl/lẹr, hĕl/lur or hĕl/l'r, &c.

ā, ē, ō are similar in sound to ă, ĕ, ŏ, but are not to be pronounced so long.

ä is employed to denote the long sound of ä.

ö has a sound similar to *e* in *her*; it may be Anglicized by *e*.

ü represents the sound of the German ü and the French *u*, which are uttered with the lips in the position for *oo* and the tongue in that for *ee*; it may be Anglicized by the English *u*.

U, small capital, is intended to represent the sound of the French *eu*, which is pronounced nearly like *u* in the English word *fur*.

B, small capital, is used to denote the sound of *b* in Spanish, often nearly approximating that of *v*.

Đ, small capital, is intended to represent a sound similar to *th* in *this*.

G and K, small capitals, indicate a peculiar guttural sound of the German *ch*, or one similar to it.

H, small capital, has a sound somewhat similar to the preceding, but more resembling a strongly aspirated *h*.

Ĭ (*l* liquid) is to be pronounced like *lli* in *million*; it blends the sounds of *l* and *y* consonant.

M and N, small capitals, are used in the respelling of French words, to represent the nasal sound of the preceding vowel, and are not themselves to be pronounced. The French nasal vowels are ĂN, ŏN, ōN, ŭN, being similar in sound to *ăng*, *ŏng*, *ōng*, *ŭng*.

ñ is pronounced like *ni* in *minion*; it blends the sounds of *n* and *y* consonant.

R, small capital, has nearly the sound of *rr* in *terror*, but stronger.

ṡ is used to indicate that the sound of the *s* is very soft, nearly resembling our *z*. In the middle of a word it should be pronounced like a soft *z*.

w̆ has a sound similar to our *v*. The ˘ over the *w* is intended to point out its alliance to our *v*.

y and *ey* at the end of an unaccented syllable sound like *i* in *pin*.

au and *aw* have the sound of *a* in *fall*.

c̆c̆ indicates the clear sound of short *i* before *r*, as in the English words *spirit*, *miracle*, &c.

ow is to be pronounced like *ow* in *cow*, and *ou* like *ou* in *house*. In respelling for pronunciation, *ow* has been replaced by *ou* wherever the former combination would be liable to be pronounced like ō, as in *grow*, *tow*, &c.

☞ The other marked letters are the same as those used in the body of the Dictionary.

A.

Aa (ä)
Aalborg (ôl'boRG)
Abbeville (Fr.) (ăb'-vēl')
Ab'be-ville (S. C.)
Ab'er-brŏth'ɋck, *or* Ăr'brōath
Ab'er-deen' [gā'nĭ)
Abergavenny (ăb'ɋr
Ab'ɋr-ist'with (*th* as in *thin*)
Abomey (ab'o-mā')
Abookeer, *or* Abukir (ä-boo-keer')
Ab'ys-sin'ĭ-a [ko)
Acapulco (ä-kä-pool'-
Ac'co-mac'
Ach-een', *or* Atch-een' [kwee)
Acqui, *or* Aqui (ä'-
Acquia (a-kwī'a)
Acre (ä'kr *or* ā'kɋr)
Adige (ä'de-je) [bĕRG')
Adlerberg (ä'dlɋr-
Adour (ä'dooR')
Adrianople (ad'rĭ-an-
Ad'rĭ-at'ic [o'pl)
Ægean (Sea) (e-jee'an)
Afghanistan (äf-gän'-is-tän')
Ag'in-cōurt (*or* ä'-zhăN'kooR')
Agulhas (ä-gool'yäs)
Ah'med-nug'gur
Aix (āks)
Aix-la-Chapelle (āks-lä-shä'pel')
Ajaccio (ä-yät'cho)
Akerman (ä'kɋr-män')
Al'a-bà'ma, *or* Al'a-bä'ma
Alamo (ä'lä-mo)
Aland (ä'land) (Sw. Åland, ō'länd)
A-lap'a-ha'
Al-ba'nĭ-a
Albano (ăl-bä'no)
Albans, St. (sɋnt awl'-bunz)
Albany (awl'ba-nȳ)
Al'be-marle' (U. S.)
Albuquerque (äl-boo-kĕR'kā *or* al'boo-kĕrk)
Alcala (äl-kä-lä') [rä)
Alcantara (äl-kän'tä-
Al'der-ney
Alem Tejo, *or* Alen-Tejo (ä-leN-tā'zho)
Alençon (a-len'sɋn; *Fr. pron.* ä'lôN'sôn')
Alessandria (äl-ĕs-sän'dre-ä)
Aleutian (a-lu'shĭ-ɋn)
Al'ex-an-dret'ta
Al'ex-an'drĭ-a
Algarve (äl-gaR'vă)
Al-ge'rĭ-a [ras)
Algeziras (al-jɋ-zee'-
Al-gi̇ĕrs'
Al-ĭ-cănt', *or* Alicante (ä-le-kän'tā)
Allahabad (äl'läh-ha-
Al'le-ghā'ny [bäd')
Almaden (äl-mä-dĕn')
Almeida (äl-mā'e-dä)
Alsace (äl'säss')
Altai (äl-tī')
Altamaha (awl'ta-ma-haw')
Al'tɋn
Altona (äl'tɋ-nä)
Altorf (äl'toRf), *or* Altdorf
Am'a-zɋn
Am-boy'
Am-boy'na
A-mĕr'ĭ-ca
Amherst (am'ɋrst)
Amiens (am'ĭ-ɋnz; *Fr. pron.* ä-me'ôN')
Am'mɋ-noo'suck
Amoo, *or* Amou (ä-moo')
Amoor, *or* Amour (ä-moor')
A-moy'
Am'stɋr-dam'
An-a-deer', *or* Anadir
Anahuac (ä-nä-wäk')
A-năm' *or* An'näm'
Andalusia (an'da-lu'-shĭ-a; *Sp. pron.* ändä-loo-thee'ä)
An'da-man'
Andes (an'dēz)
Andorra (än-doR'Rä)
An'do-vɋr
An'dros-cog'gin
Angers (an'jɋrz)
Anglesey, *or* Anglesea (ang'gl-se)
An-go'la [too'rä)
Angostura (än-gos-
Anhalt (än'hält)
Anholt (än'hōlt)
An'jou (*Fr. pron.* ôN'-zhoo')
Annagh (an-nä')
An-nap'o-lis
Ann A-run'del
Annecy (än'se')
Annobon (än'no-bōn')
Anspach (äns'päK)
Antibes (ôN'teeb')
An'tĭ-cos'tĭ
An-tiē'tam
Antigua (an-te'ga)
Antilles (än-teel' *or* ôN'teel')
An'tĭ-och
Antioquia (än-te-o-kee'ä)
Ant'wɋrp
Apache (ä-pä'chā)
Ap'ɋn-nīnes
Ap'pa-lach'ee
Ap'pa-lach'ĭ-co'la
Apurimac (ä-poo-re-mäk')
Aquila (ä'kwe-lä)
Arabia (a-rā'bĭ-a)
Arad (ŏr'ŏd')
Ăr'a-gon (*Sp. pron.* ä-rä-gōn')
Ăr'al
Ăr'a-rat
Ar-cot'
Ar'dɋn, *or* Ardennes (aR'den')
Arequipa (ä-rā-kee'pä)
Argenteuil' (aR'zhôN'-tuĭ')
Ar'gen-tine Re-pub'lic
Argostoli (aR-gos'to-lee) [gĭl')
Argyle, *or* Argyll (ar-
Arica (ä-re'kä)
Ariége (ä're-āzh')
Ăr'i-zo'na
Ar-kan'sas (*formerly pron.* ar'kan-saw)
Arles (arlz; *Fr. pron.* aRl)
Armagh (ar-mä')
Armagnac (aR'män'-
Ar-me'nĭ-a [yäk')
A-roos'tōōk
Arpino (aR-pee'no)
Ăr'ra-can', *or* Aracan
Ar-rap'a-hōe. *Syn.* Arapahoe.
Ăr'ras (*Fr. pron.* är'räs')
Artois (aR'twä')
Ăr'un-del (Eng.)
A-run'dɋl (U. S.)
As'aph
Aschaffenburg (a-shaf'fen-burg)
Ascoli (äs'ko-lee)
A-shan'tee, *or* Ăsh'-an-tee'
Ash'ta-bu'la [tŏt)
Ash'ue-lot (ash'we-
Asia (ā'shĭ-a, *not* ā'-zhĭ-a)
As-sam'
As-sin'ni-boin'
Assisi (as-see'see)
Asterabad (äs'tɋR-a-bäd')
Asti (äs'tee)
Astorga (äs-toR'gä)
As-to'rĭ-a [trakhan
As-tra-can', *or* As-
Asturias (äs-too're-äs)
Atacama (ä-tä-kä'mä)
Atchafalaya (atch-af-a-lī'a)
Ath'a-pes'cōw, *or* Ath'a-bas'ca
Ath-lone'
Ath'ɋl, *or* Ā'thɋl
Athy (a-thī')
At'las
Aube (ōb)
Augs'burg
Augustine, St. (sɋnt aw'gus-teen')
Aurungabad (ō-rung'-ga-bäd')
Aus'tɋr-litz (-lits: *Ger. pron.* ows'tɋr-lits)
Aus'tral-ā'si-a (-zĭ-shĭ-a)
Aus-tra'lĭ-a
Aus'trĭ-a
Autun (ō'tŭx')
Auvergne (ō-vĕrn' *or* ō'vĕRn')
Aux Cayes (ō kā)
Auxerre (ō'sĕR')
Auxonne (ōks'ŏn'), *or* Aussone (ōs'sŏn')
Ava (a'va)
Avignon (ä'vēn'yôN')
Avon (ā'vɋn)
Ayr (âr)
Ayrshire (âr'shĭr)

Az/of, Azoph, *or* Azov
Azores (ą-zōrz/ *or* a-zō/rez)

B.

Bă/bel-man/del, *or*, *more correctly*, Bab/-el-man/deb
Badajos (bąd-a-hōs/)
Baden (bä/dęn *or* bad/ęn)
Bagdad (bäg-däd/ *or* bag/dad); *written also* Bagdat.
Bą-hă/maș
Bahia (bä-ē/ä)
Baïkal (bī/käl/)
Baireuth (bī/rųth; *Ger. pron.* bī/roit)
Bal/ą-ghauts/
Bal/ä-klä/vä
Balaton, *more correctly* Bálatony (bä/-law-toñ) [sel.
Bâle (bäl). *Syn.* Ba-
Bal/e-ăr/ic (Islands)
Balize (bä-leez/)
Balkan (bäl-kän/)
Balkh (bälk); *written also* Bulkh. [spaw)
Bąll/stǫn Spa (spä *or* Bal-mŏr/ąl
Rąl/tic
Bąl/tĭ-mōre (*or* bawl/-tĭ-mŏr)
Banff (bamf); *sometimes written* Bamff.
Bang/kok/ [gęr)
Bangor (Eng.) (bang/-
Bąn/gôr (U. S.)
Ban/tam/
Bapaume (bä/pōm/)
Barataria (bä-rä-tä/-re-ä)
Barbados, *or* Barbadoes (bar-bā/dǫz)
Bar-ce-lo/ną (*or* bar-thă-lo/nä)
Barége (bä/răzh/)
Barita (bä-ree/tä) *or* Barrita
Barnaul (bar-nowl/)
Bar/re (*in two syllables.*)
Basel (bä/zęl) (Fr. Bâle, *or* Basle, bâl)
Bą-tā/vĭ-ą [roozh)
Bâton Rouge (bat/un
Bą-vā-rĭ-ą
Bayeux (bä/yuh/)
Bayonne (bä/yon/)
Bayreuth. *See* Baireuth.
Beaufort (British Dominions) (bō/furt)
Beaufort (S. C.) (bū/-furt)
Behring's (beer/ingz) (Strait)
Bel/ed-el-Jer-eed/; *written also* Beled-el-Jerid, Biled-ul-Gerid, &c.
Bel-fast/ (Ireland)
Bel/fast (Maine)
Belgium (bel/jĭ-um)
Bel/grade/ [(bel-īl/)
Belle Isle, *or* Bellisle
Belloochistan (bel-loo/chis-tän/)
Benares (ben-ä/rĕs)
Bengal (ben-gawl/)
Benguela (ben-gā/lä)
Benin (ben-een/)
Ben-Lo/mǫnd
Ben-Ne/vis
Bĕrg/ęn
Bĕrk/shire
Bĕr/lin (*Ger. pron.* bĕR-leen/)
Ber-mu/dąș, *or* Ber-moo/thes
Bĕrn, *or* Bĕrne (*Fr. and Ger. pron.* bĕRn *or* bêRn)
Ber/wick (Eng.) (bĕr/-rik)
Bĕr/wick (U. S.)
Besançon (b'zŏN/sôN/)
Bexar (*Sp. pron.* bă-HAR/; *often pron. by the Texans*, bǫh-har/ *or* bar)
Beyroot, Berut, *or* Bairout (bā/root; *Turk. pron.* bī/-root)
Bilbao (bil-bä/o; *often written and pronounced in Eng.*, Bil/bo-ą)
Biled-ul-Gerid (bil/-ęd-ŭl-jer-eed/)
Bil/ler-ic-ą
Bing/ęn
Binghamton (bing/-um-tun)
Bîr/mą. *Syn.* Burma.
Birmingham (bĭr/-ming-um)
Bis/cay
Blanc, Mont (mŏN blŏN) or Mount Blanc.
Blenheim (blen/im)
Bogota (bo-go-tä/)
Bo-he/mĭ-ą
Bokhara (bo-KÄ/rä Bu-cha/rĭ-ą
Bo-liv/ĭ-ą (*Sp. pron.* bo-lee/ve-ä)
Bologna (bo-lōn/-yä)
Bom-bāy/
Bo/ną Vis/tą, *or* Bo/ą Vis/tą
Bootan (boo-tän/), *or* Bhootan
Bordeaux (boR/dō/) *or* Bourdeaux (booR/-dō/)
Borgne (born)
Bor/ne-o
Bor-noo/; *written also* Bornou [no)
Borodino (bor-o-dee/-
Bos/nĭ-ą
Bos/po-rus; *less correctly written* Bosphorus.
Both/nĭ-ą
Boulogne (boo-lōn/; *Fr. pron.* boo/loñ/)
Bourbon (boor/bun; *Fr. pron.* booR/bōN/)
Bourbon (Ky.) (bûr/-bun)
Bourdeaux. *See* Bordeaux.
Bowdoin (bo/dęn)
Brabant (brä/bant *or* brä-bant/)
Brą-gan/zą
Brah/mą-poot/rą, *or* Bŭr/rąm-poo/tęr
Brą-zil/ (*Port. pron.* brä-zeel/)
Brą-zo/rĭ-ą
Brazos (brä/zǫs *or* brä/sôss)
Brĕad-al/bane
Brechin (breK/in)
Brec/ǫu
Breda (brā-dä/)
Brem/ęn (*or* brā/męn) (Europe)
Bre/męn (U. S.)
Breslau (brĕs/law *or* brĕs/lou)
Breton (brit/un) (Cape)
Britain (brit/un *or* brit/n)
Brit/tą-ny (Fr. Bretagne, bręh-tăñ/)
Brŏŏk/līne
Brŏŏk/lỹn [brick)
Brück (brük, *almost*
Brų/ges (*Fr. pron.* brüzh)
Brünn (brŭn *or* brün)
Brunș/wick
Brus/sęls (Fr. Bruxells, brü/sel/)
Bu-chā/rĭ-ą. *Syn.* Bokhara.
Bu/chǫ-rest/, *or* Bucharest
Bu/dą (*Hung. pron.* boo/dŏh/)
Buena Vista (bwā/nä vis/tä)
Buenos Ayres (bo/nus ā/riz; *Sp. pron.* bwā/noss ī/rĕs)
Bur/gun-dy
Bulgaria (bŏŏl-gā/rĭ-ą)
Bŭlkh. *Syn.* Balkh.
Bŭr/rąm-poo/tęr. *Syn.* Brahmapootra.
Bushire (boo-sheer/)
Byzantium (bĭ-zan/-shĭ-um)

C.

Cą-hool/ (*called by the natives* Kä/bŭl)
Cā/diz (*Sp. pron.* kä/-dĕth)
Caen (kŏN)
Caermarthen (kęr-mar/thęn) [vǫn)
Caernarvon (kęr-nar/-
Caf-frā/rĭ-ą
Cą-haw/bą
Cāī/ro (Egypt)
Cāī/ro (U. S.)
Cą-lā/brĭ-ą (*or* kä-lä/-bre-ä)

Calais (kăl′iss; *Fr. pron.* kā′lā′)
Cal-cut′ta
Cal′i-cut
Cal′i-for′ni-a
Callao (käl-lä′o *or* käl-yä′o)
Cam-bay′
Cam-bo′di-a, *or* Cam-boge′
Cam′bray, *or* Cambrai (*Fr. pron.* kŏm′brā′)
Cambridge (kām′brij)
Campeachy (kam-pee′-che)
Can′a-da
Canajoharie (kan′a-jo-hăr′re)
Canandaigua (kan′an-dā′gwa)
Canaries (ka-nā′reez)
Ca-nav′er-al
Can-da-har′, *or* Kan-dahar
Cand′i-a, *or* Crete
Cannes (kän)
Canterbury (kan′ter-ber-e)
Can′ton (China)
Can′ton (U. S.)
Cape Breton (kāp brit′t'n *or* brit′ŭn)
Cap′u-a
Ca-rac′as, *or* Caraccas
Cardenas (kar′dā′näs)
Căr′ib-be′an Sea
Ca-rin′thi-a
Carlisle (kar-līl′)
Carlscrona (karls-kroo′na); *or* Carls-croon
Carlsruhe, *or* Karls-ruhe (karls′roo)
Carolina (kăr′o-lī′na)
Carpathian (kar-pa′-thi-an)
Car′pen-tā′ri-a
Carrara (kär-rä′rä)
Cartagena (kar′ta-je′-na; *Sp. pron.* kar-tä-hā′nä)
Cashmere, *or* Kash-mire (kash-meer′)
Cas′pi-an
Cassiquiari (kä-se-ke-ä′rce)
Castile (kas-teel′)
Castine (kas-teen′)
Cat′a-lo′ni-a
Cat′e-gat, *or* Kattegat
Caubul (kaw-bool′). *Syn.* Cabool.
Cau′ca-sus
Cayenne (kī-en′)
Cayuga (kā-yoo′ga)
Cebu (se-boo′). *Syn.* Zebu.
Cefalu (chĕf-ä-loo′)
Celebes (sel′e-biz)
Cen′is (*or* se′ne′)
Ceph′a-lo′ni-a
Ceuta (sū′tä; *Sp. pron.* thā′oo-tä)
Cévennes (sā′ven′)
Ceylon (see′lon *or* si-lōn′)
Chagres (chä′grĕs)
Chaleur (shä-loor′)
Chalons (shä′lŏn′)
Châmouny (shä′moo′-ne′)
Champagne (shŏn′-pän′)
Champaigne (sham-pān′)
Cham-plain′
Chandeleur (shan-de-loor′)
Chang-haï. *Syn.* Shang-haï.
Chantilly (shän-til′-lee; *Fr. pron.* shŏn′tē′ye′ *or* shŏn′te′ye′)
Chapultepec (chä-pool-tā-pek′)
Charente (shä′rŏnt′)
Chartres (shart′r)
Chat′ta-hoo′che
Chat′ta-noo′ga
Chaudière (shō′de-ĕr′)
Chautauqua (sha-taw′kwa)
Chelmsford (chemz′-furd)
Cheltenham (chelt′-num)
Chemung (she-mŭng′)
Chenango (she-nang′-go)
Che-raw′
Cherburg, (sher′burg *or* shĕr′boor′)
Cher′o-kee′
Chertsey (ches′se)
Ches′a-peake
Che-sun′cŏok
Cheviot (chiv′e-ut)
Cheyenne (she-en′)
Chicago (she-kaw′go)
Chick′a-hom′i-ny
Chick′a-mau′ga
Chick′a-pee′
Chick′a-saws
Chihuahua (che-wä′-wä)
Chili (chil′le)
Chil′lī-coth′e
Chillon (she′yŏn′ *or* shil′lon)
Chiloe (che-lo-ā′, *almost* chil-way′)
Chimborazo (chim′bo-rä′zo)
Chi′na
Chinchilla (chin′-cheel′yä)
Chin In′di-a
Chippenham (chip′-num)
Chippewa (chip′pe-wā)
Chip′pe-way
Chiswick (chiz′ik)
Chowan (chō-wän′)
Christiania (kris-te-ä′-ne-ä)
Chudleigh (chŭd′lee)
Chuquisaca (choo-ke-sä′kä)
Cincinnati (sin′sin-nah′tī)
Circassia (ser-kash′i-a)
Cī′ren-cĕs′ter (*commonly pron.* sis′e-ter *or* sis′is-ter)
Civita Vecchia (chee′-vo-tä vĕk′ke-ä)
Clogher (klŏh′her)
Clon-mell′
Coango (ko-ang′go)
Coblentz (kob′lents) (Ger. Coblenz, ko′-blĕnts)
Cochin (ko-cheen′)
Co′chin Chi′na
Cohahuila, *or* Coahuila (ko-ä-wee′lä)
Co-im′bra (*or* ko-eem′-brä)
Coleraine (kōl-rān′)
Cologne (ko-lōn′)
Colorado (kol′o rä′-do)
Co-lum′bi-a
Com′o-rin
Com′o-ro
Compiègne (kŏm′pe-ān′)
Conemaugh (kon′e-maw)
Congo (kong′go)
Connaught (kon′-nawt)
Connecticut (kon-net′i-kut)
Con-stan′ti-no′ple
Cooch Bahar (bā-har′)
Coos (ko-os′)
Co′pen-hā′gen (Danish Kjöbenhavn, kyö-ben-hown′)
Cor-dil′ler-as (*Sp. pron.* kor-dēl-yā′-rās)
Cor′do-va, *or* Cordoba
Co-re′a
Corfu (kor-foo′ *or* kor′-fu)
Cŏr′inth
Corpus Chris′ti (kor′-pus kris′te)
Corrientes (kor-re-ĕn′tĕs)
Cor′si-ca
Co-run′na (Sp. Co-ruña, ko-roon′yä)
Costa Rica (kos′tä ree′kä)
Cotopaxi (ko-to-paks′e; *Sp. pron.* ko-to-päh′he)
Coventry (kuv′en-tri)
Cŏv′ing-ton
Cowes (kowz)
Cracow (krā′ko)
Crécy (kres′se; *Fr. pron.* krā′se′)
Cre-mo′nä (*It. pron.* krā-mo′nä)
Crī-me′a (Russ. Krim.)
Croatia (kro-ā′shi-a)
Croix, St. (kroi). *Syn.* Santa Cruz.
Cronstadt (krōn′stät)
Cu′bä (*Sp. pron.* koo′-bä)
Cul′pep-per
Cumana (koo-mä-nä′)
Curaçoa (ku′ra-sō′)
Cŭr′ri-tuck′
Cuzco (koos′ko)

D.

Dahomey (dah/ho-
Da-ko/ta [mā/)
Dalles (dălz)
Dalmatia (dal-mā/-shĭ-a)
Dalton (dawl/ton)
Dant/zic (dant/sik) (Ger. Danzig, dänt/-sig)
Dan/ube
Dardanelles (dar/da-nelz/) [gn)
Darien (Ga.) (dā/re-
Darien, Isthmus of (dä-re-ĕn/)
Darmstadt (darm/stät)
Dartmouth (dart/-muth)
Dec/can, *or* Dek/kan
Del/a-go/a
Delaware (del/a-war)
Delft (*every letter should be pronounced.*)
Delhi, *or* Dehli (Hindostan) (del/lee)
Demerara (dem/gr-ä/-ra) [shir)
Denbighshire (den/be-
Deptford (det/furd)
Dĕr/by (*or* dar/bĭ)
Derne (dĕr/ng *or* dĕr/-neh)
Des Moines (de moin)
Des/sau (*Ger. pron.* des/sow)
De-troit/
Dhawalaghiri (dä-wol/a-gĕr/re)
Dieppe (dyep *or* de-ep/)
Dijon (de/zhôn/)
Dnieper (nee/per; *Russ. pron.* dnyĕp/-gr)
Dniester (nees/ter; *Russ. pron.* dnyĕs/-ter)
Do/fra fi-ĕld/. *Syn.* Dovrefield.
Domingo (do-ming/go)
Dominica (dom/e-nee/-ka)
Donegal (don-e-gawl/)
Dongola (dong/go-la)
Dor-dogne (dor/dōn/; *Fr. pron.* dor/don/)
Douai, *or* Douay (doo/-ā/); *sometimes written* Doway.
Doubs (doobz *or* doo)
Douro (doo/ro)
Do/vre-fi-eld/ (Norw. Daavrefjeld, dō/vre-fyeld/)
Drin (dreen), *or* Drino (dree/no)
Drogheda (drŏh/hg-da)
Drontheim (dront/im)
Dub/lin
Dubuque (du-bo͝ok/)
Duero (doo-ā/ro *or* dwā/ro)
Dulwich (dul/ij)
Dum-blane/ [freess/)
Dumfries (dum-
Dun-bar/
Dundalk (dun-dawk/)
Dun-dass/
Dun-dee/
Dunfermline (dum-fer/lin)
Duquesne (du-kān/)
Durham (dŭr/um)
Dus/sel-dorf (Ger. Düsseldorf, düs/sel-dorf/)
Dwi/na

E.

Ecuador (ek-wä-dor/)
Edinburgh (ed/in-bŭr-ruh); *written also, but less properly,* Edinboro'.
Ed/is-to
Egypt (e/jipt)
Elbe (elb; *Ger. pron.* el/bgh)
El-boorz/, *or* El-brooz/; *written also* Elburz *and* Elbrouz
El/gin-shire
El Paso del Norte (el pä/so del nor/tā)
El/si-nore/, *or* Elsineur (el/se-nūr/)
England (ing/gland)
Entre Douro e Minho (en/trā doo/ro ā meen/yo)
Erfurt (ĕr/fo͝ort)
Erie (ē/ree)
Essequibo (ĕs-sā-kē/-bo)
Estremadura (es-trā-ma-doo/rä) [tēz)
Euphrates (yu-frā/-
Europe (u/rup)

F.

Faeröe (fā/ro *or* fā/rö-g)
Falkland (fawk/land)
Falmouth (făl/muth)
Falster (făl/stĕr *or* fäl/ster)
Färoe (fa/ro *or* fā/rö-g)
Fayal (fī-awl/; *Port. pron.* fī-äl/)
Fée/jee. *Syn.* Fiji.
Ferrara (fĕr-rä/rä)
Fezzan (fĕz/zän/)
Fiji (*pronounced, and often written,* Fee/-jee)
Finisterre, Cape (fin-is-tĕr/)
Fin/land
Fiume (fyoo/mā)
Flan/ders
Flor/ence
Flo/rĕs
Flor/i-da
Fontainebleau (fôn/-tān/blō/)
For-mo/sa
France (frânss)
Frank/fort
Freiburg (frī/burg *or* frī/bo͝org)
Friegs/land
Frio (free/o)
Frob/ish-gr's Strait
Fulda (fo͝ol/dä)
Funchal (foon-shäl/)
Fü/nen

G.

Gaeta (gä-ā/tä)
Galapagos (gal/a-pā/-gus)
Galatz (gä/läts)
Ga-le/na
Galicia (ga-lish/ĭ-a)
Gal/li-po-lis/ (Ohio)
Gal/lo-way
Gal/ves-ton
Galway (gawl/wā)
Gan/ges
Garda (gar/dä)
Garonne (gä-ron/)
Gas/co-ny
Gaspe (gäs/pā/)
Gelders, *or* Guelders (gel/dgrz)
Gen/g-see/
Ge-ne/va
Gen/o-a
Geôr/gi-a
Gĕr/ma-ny
Geysers (gī/sgrz)
Ghauts (gawts)
Ghent (gent)
Gi-bral/tar
Gila (he/la)
Gilolo (he-lo/lo)
Gizeh (jee/zgh *or* gee/-zgh)
Glas/gow [gh)
Gloucester (glos/ter)
Gol-con/da
Gon/dar
Gotha (go/tä)
Goth/land
Göttingen, *or* Goettingen (get/ting-gn *or* got/ting-gn)
Gram/pi-an
Granada (gra-nä/dä)
Grätz, *or* Graetz (grets)
Great Britain (brit/un *or* brit'n)
Greenwich (grĭn/ij)
Grenada (grg-nā/da)
Grenoble (grgn-ob/l *or* grgh-nō/b'l)
Grisons (gre/zōn/)
Gross-Wardein (grōs-war/dīn)
Gro/ton (Eng.)
Grô/ton (U. S.)
Guadalajara, *or* Guadalaxara (gwä-dä-lä-ha/rä)
Guadaloupe (gaw/da-loop/ *or* gä/dä-loop/)
Guadalupe (gwä-dä-loo/pā *or* gaw/da-loop/)
Guadalquivir (gaw/-dal-kwiv/gr; *Sp. pron.* gwä-däl-ke-veer/)
Guadiana (gaw/de-å/-na *or* gwä-de-ä/nä)
Guardafui (gwar/da-fwee *or* gar/da-fwe/)

Guatemala (gaw'te-mä'la *or* gwä-tē-mä'lä) [keel')
Guayaquil (gwī-ä-
Guernsey (gẽrn'ze)
Guiana (ge-ä'na), *or* Guyana
Guildford (gil'fȯrd)
Guinea (gin'e) [dot')
Guyandott (gī-an-

H.

Haarlem, Haerlem, or Harlem (har'lȩm)
Had-ra-maut'
Hague (haig), The
Haïnan (hī-nan') [dee)
Hakodadi (hä-ko-dä'-
Hal'ī-fax
Halle (häl'lȩh)
Hallowell (hol'o-wel)
Ham'burg (*Ger. pron.* häm'boorg)
Hamp'shire [no'ver)
Han'o-ver (Ger. han-
Hartz, *or* Harz (harts)
Hat'tȩr-as
Ha-van'a, *or* Havanna
Haverhill (Eng.) (hav'-er-il) [vȩr-il)
Haverhill (Mass.) (hā'-
Havre de Grace (hav'-ȩr de grâss)
Hawaii (hä-wī'ee)
Hayti, *or* Haiti (hā'tī)
Hebrides (heb'rī-dēz)
Hec'la [bĕrg')
Heidelberg (hī'dȩl-
Hȩ-le'na (St.)
Hen-lo'pen
Hen-rī'ko
Herat (hȩr-ät')
Hĕr'cu-la'ne-um
Hĕr'e-fȯrd [furd)
Hertford (Eng.) (har'-
Hesse Cas'sȩl
Hesse Darmstadt (hess darm'stät)
Himmaleh (him-mä'-la), *or* Him-a-lā'ya
Hin-dȩ-stan', *or* In-do-stan'
His-pan-ī-o-la
Ho-ang'ho (*pronounced almost* whang'ho)
Ho'bart-tȩn *or* Hob'-ar-tȩn
Ho'bō-kȩn
Hol'land
Holstein (hol'stīn)
Hol'y-hĕad [ras)
Honduras (hon-doo'-
Honfleur (hôn'flur' *or* ôn'flur')
Hôn'ī-tȩn [loo)
Honolulu (ho-no-loo'-
Hoog'ly [ton'ik)
Housatonic (hoo'sa-
Hué (hoo-ā')
Hungary (hung'ga-rī)
Hu'rȩn [bäd')
Hyderabad (hī'dȩr-a-
Hythe (hīth)

I.

Ice'land
Ī'da-ho [-noi')
Illinois (il-lī-noiz' *or* il-lyr'ī-a
In'di-a [na)
In'di-an'a (*or* in-di-ā'-
In'di-an-ap'ȩ-lis
Indies (in'diz)
Ingolstadt (ing'ol-stät *or* ing'gol-stät')
Innspruck (inss'-prōōk), *or* Innsbrück (inns'brük)
In'vȩr-ā'ry [lŏk'ī)
Inverlochy (in'vȩr-
In-vȩr-ness'
Iona (e-o'na)
Ionia (ī-o'nī-a)
I'o-wa
Ir-kootsk'
Iroquois (ĭr-o-kwoy')
Isère (e'zĕr')
Iȩ'ling-tȩn
Ispahan (is-pa-hän') *or* Isfahan
It'a-ly
Ī-u'ka [*or* Ibiza
Iviça, Iviza (e-vee'sä),

J.

Jalapa (hä-lä'pä)
Jalisco (hä-lees'ko *or* hä-lis'ko)
Jamaica (ja-mā'ka)
Ja-pan'
Japura (hä-poo'ra)
Java (jä'va *or* ja'va)
Jeddo (yed'do) [nä)
Jen'a (*Ger. pron.* yä'-
Jersey (jĕr'zī)
Je-rų'sa-lem
Jesso, *or* Iesso (yes'so)
Jol'ī-ba, *or* Djoliba
Jorullo (ho-rool'yo; *often pron.* ho-roo'-yo)
Ju'an Fȩr-nan'dĕz
Ju'an, Saint (Sp. San Juan, sän hoo-än' *or* sän hwän)
Jungfrau (yōōng'-
Ju'nī-at'a [frow)
Jut'land

K.

Kal'a-ma-zoo'
Kalusz (kä'loosh)
Kamieniec (käm'yen'-yets')
Kamt-chat'ka, *or* Kamt-schat'ka
Kanawha (ka-naw'wa)
Kan'da-har'
Kankakee (kan-kaw'-kee)
Kan'sas
Kara (kä'rä)
Kash-gar', *or* Cashgar
Ka-tah'din
Kā'trīne, *or* Kat'rīne
Keighly (keeth'le
Kelat (kȩl-ät'), *or* Ke-
Ken'ne-beck' [lath
Ken'ne-bunk'
Ken-tuck'y
Ke'o-kuk'
Kerguelen (kẽrg'e-lȩn) Land
Kerman (kȩr-män')
Khartoom *or* Khar-toum (kar-toom')
Khiva, *or* Kheeva (kee'vä)
Khorassan (ko'räs-sän')
Kiakhta (ke-äk'tä)
Kick'a-poo'
Kief, *or* Kiew (ke-ef' *or* kī-ev')
Kiel (keel)
Kil-ken'ny
Kil-lar'ney
Kil-mar'nock
Kincardine (king-kar'-din) [tä'o
Kingkitao (king-ke-
Kin-ross'
Kin-sale'
Kircaldy (kir-kawl'dy *or* kir-kaw'dy)
Kirkudbright (kir-koo'bree)
Kit'ta-tin'ny
Kiz'il Ir'mak [foort')
Klagenfurth (klä'gȩn-
Klau'zȩn-burg (*Ger. pron.* klow'zen-bōōrg')
Königsberg (ko'nigz-bȩrg), *or* Koenigsberg (ken'igz-bȩrg; *Ger. pron.* kö'nigs-bĕrg')
Kooban, *or* Kuban (koo-bän')
Koordistan, *or* Kurdistan (koor-dis-tän')

L.

Laaland (law'land), *or* Lol'land
Lab'ra-dōr'
Lac'ca-dīves'
Lack'a-wan'na
Lad'o-ga
La-dro'nes' (*Sp. pron.* lä-dro'nĕs)
Lago Maggiore (lä'go mäd-jo'rā)
Laguna del Madre (lä-goo'nä del mäd'rā)
Lahore (lä-hōr')
Laibach (lī'bäk). *Syn.* Laybach.
La Mancha (lä män'-chä) [shir)
Lancashire (lank'a-
Lanc'as-tȩr
Lan-daff'; *more properly* Llandaff.
Langres (lông'r)
Languedoc (lôn'gȩh-dok')
La Plata (lä plä'tä). *See* Plata.
La Puebla de los An-

geles (lă pwĕb'/lä dȧ lŏs äng'ʜĕl-ĕs)
Las'sa, *or* H'lassa (h'läs'sä)
Latakia (lä'tą-kee'ą), *or* Ladikia (lä'de-kee'ą)
Lausanne (lō'zän')
Laybach, *or* Laibach (lī'bäĸ)
Lĕam'ing-tǫn
Leg-horn' (*or* leg'-horn)
Lehigh (lee'hī)
Leicester (les'tǫr)
Leinster (lin'stǫr *or* leen'stǫr)
Leipsic (līp'sik) (Ger. Leipzig, līp'tsiɢ)
Leith (leeth)
Le'na (*Russ. pron.* lâ-nä)
Lĕom'in-ster (U. S.)
Leominster (Eng.) (lem'stǫr)
Le'on (*Sp. pron.* lâ-ōn')
Le-vant'
Lev'en, Loch
Lew'ish-ąm
Leyden, *or* Leiden (lī'dǫn *or* lā'dǫn)
Li-be'rī-ą
Lichtenfels (liĸ'tęn-fels')
Liege (leej; *Fr. pron.* le-ăzh')
Lille, *or* Lisle (leel)
Lima (Peru) (lee'mä)
Lima (U. S.) (lī'mą)
Lĭm'ęr-ick
Limoges (le'mozh')
Lincoln (liŋk'un)
Lin-lith'gōw
Li'bon
Lisle (leel)
Lith'u-ā'nĭ-ą
Liv'ęr-pool
Lĭ-vo'nĭ-ą
Llandaff (lan-daf'), *or* Landaff (lęn)
Llangollen (lan-goth'-
Llanos (lyä'nōs)
Loango (lo-ang'go)
Lof-fo'dǫn, *or* Lǫ-fo'-dǫn
Loire (lwäʀ)
Lom'bar-dy
Lomond, Loch (loĸ lō'mund)
London (lun'dun *or* lun'd'n)
Londonderry (lun'-dun-der'rĭ)
Loo Choo (*ch* as in *child*)
Lorraine (lor'rān')
Lothian (lo'thĭ-ąn)
Lou'don (*ou* as in *shout*)
Louis, St. (sęnt loo'is *or* loo'e; *Fr. pron.* săn loo'e') [äd')
Louisiade (loo-ee-ze-
Louisiana (loo'e-ze-ä'nȧ)
Louisville (loo'is-vil; *formerly pron.* loo'-
Lōw'ęll [ĭ-vil)
Lŭ'beck
Luc'ca (*It. pron.* look'kä)
Lucerne (loo-sĕrn')
Lŭck'now'
Lu'nęn-burg
Lutzen (lŏŏt'sęn)
Lux'ęm-burg (Fr. Luxembourg, lüks'-ǫn'booʀ') [zĕrn')
Luzerne (U. S.) (lu-
Luzon (loo-zōn'), *or* Luçon (*Sp. pron.* loo'thōn')
Lȳ'ǫns (Fr. Lyon, le'ŏn')

M.

Maastricht (mäs'triĸt *or* mäs'triĸt)
Macao (mä-kä'o *or* mą-kow')
Mą-cas'sar
Măchias (mą-chī'ąs)
Mack'ĭ-naw
Mâcon (France) (mä'-kôn') [kun)
Macon (U. S.) (mā'-
Mad'ą-gas'car
Madeira (mą-dee'rą; *Port. pron.* mä-dā'-
Mad-ras' [e-rä)
Mad-rid' (*Sp. pron.* mä-dreed', *almost* mäth-reeth')
Mad'rid (U. S.)
Maelstrom (mäl'strum *or* māl'strum)
Maestricht, *or* Maastricht (mäs'triĸt)
Mag'a-dox'o, *or* Magadoxa
Mag'dą-le'nȧ
Mag'de-burg (*Ger. pron.* mäɢ'dę-bŏŏʀg')
Main, *or* Mayn (mīn)
Maine (France) (mān; *Fr. pron. almost* mĕn)
Maine (U. S.) (mān)
Mą-jor'cą
Mal'ą-bar'
Mą-lăc'cą
Mal'ą-gą (*or* mä'lä-gä)
Mąl'dęn
Maldives (mal'dīvz)
Malmesbury (mämz'-bęr-ĭ)
Mal'mö (*or* mäl'mö)
Malta (mawl'tą; *It. pron.* mäl'tä)
Malvern (maw'vęrn)
Malwah (mawl'wä)
Man'chęs-tęr
Mą-nil'la (Sp. Manila, mä-nee'lä)
Mantchooria (man-choo're-ą)
Man'tu-ą (It. Mantova, măn'to-vä)
Maracaybo, *or* Maracaibo (mä-rä-kī'bo)
Mar'ble-hĕad'
Marlborough (mawl'-brŭh)
Mar'mǫ-rą, *or* Mar'-mą-rą)
Marquesas (mar-kā'-säs)
Marseilles (mar-sālz') (Fr. Marseille, maʀ'-sāl')
Mar'tą-ban'
Martinique (mar'tĭ-neek')
Mā'ry-lȧnd
Mas'są-chu'setts
Mat'ą-gor'dą
Mat'ą-mo'rǫs, *or* Matamoras
Mą-tan'zas (*or* mä-tän'thäs)
Mauch-Chunk (mawk-chŭnk')
Mąu-mee'
Maurepas (mo're-pä')
Mauritius (maw-rish'-ĭ-us)
Mayence. *See* Mentz.
Mayenne (mä'yen' *or* mī'en')
Maz'ąt-lan' (*or* mä-sät-län')
Mechlin (mek'lin)
Meck'len-burg (*Ger. pron.* mek'lęn-bŏŏʀg')
Medina (Arabia) (me-dee'nȧ)
Medina (U. S.) (me-dī'nȧ)
Melbourne (mel'burn)
Mel-ro'e'
Mem'ęl (*or* mā'mǫl)
Mem'phre-mā'gog
Menai (mĕn'ī *or* men'-ā) (Strait)
Mendocino (mĕn-do-see'no)
Mer'ĭ-dą (*or* mĕr'e-dä)
Mer'ĭ-on'eth
Mer'rĭ-mack
Mersey (mĕr'zĭ)
Messina (męs-see'nä)
Mesurado (mā-soo-rä'-do) [*pron.* mās)
Metz (mĕts; *Fr.*
Meuse (mūz; *Fr. pron.* muz)
Mex'ĭ-co
Miaco (me-ä'ko)
Miami (mī-å'mĭ)
Michigan (mish'ĭ-g'n, *or* mish'ĭ-gąn)
Milan (mĭl'ąn *or* mĭ-lăn')
Mil-wąu'kee, *or* Mil-wau'kie
Mindąnao (min-dä-nä'o)
Min'ne-so'tą [cą)
Mĭ'nor'cą, *or* Men-or'-
Miramachi (mĭr'ą-mą-shee')
Mis-sis'que
Mis'sis-sip'pĭ
Missolonghi (mis'so-long'gē)
Missouri (mis-soo'rĭ)
Mobile (mo-beel')

Mocha (mo′kạ) [nä)
Mod′e-nạ (*or* mod′ä-
Mo′hawk
Moldau (mol′dow)
Mol-dā′vĭ-ạ
Mo-luc′cạs
Mon-go′lĭ-ạ
Mo-non′gạ-he′lạ
Mon-ro′vĭ-ạ
Mon-tä′nạ [bŏn′)
Montauban (mŏn′tō′-
Mont Blanc (mŏn blŏn) *or* Mount Blăn̲c.
Mont Cenis (mŏn sẹh-nē′ *or* sẹh-nēss′)
Montenegro (mon-tā-nā′gro)
Monterey (mon-tā-rā′)
Mon′te-vid′e-o (*or* mon-tā-vee′dā-o)
Montgomery (mọnt-gum′er-e)
Mont-pe′lĭ-ẹr
Mont-pel′lĭ-er (*Fr. pron.* mŏn′pĕl′le-ā′)
Montreal (mont′re-awl′)
Moorzook, Mourzouk, *or* Murzuk (moor-zook′)
Mo-rā′vĭ-ạ
Moray; *pron., and often written,* Mŭr′-
Mo-re′ạ [ray.
Morena, Sierra (se-ER′-RÄ mo-rā′nä)
Mo-roc′co
Mos′cōw
Moselle (mo-zel′)
Mo′sul, *or* Moo′sul
Moy′a-men′sing
Mozambique (mo-zam-beek′)
Munich (mū′nik) (German München, mün′HẹN)
Münstẹr (Ireland)
Mur, *or* Muhr (moor)
Mursuk. *See* Moor-zook.
Mus-cat′ [teen′)
Muscatine (mus′kạ-
Mus-co′ḡee
Mus′cọ-vy
Muskingum (mus-king′gum)
Mysore (mī-sōr′)

N.

Nacogdoches (nak′o-dō′chiz)
Namur (nā′mur; *Fr. pron.* nä′mür′)
Nan′cy (*Fr. pron.* nŏN′se′)
Nangasaki (näng-gạ-sä′ke)
Nan-kin′, *or* Nan-king′
Nantes (nants; *Fr. pron.* nŏNt)
Nan-tuck′ẹt
Naples (nā′plz)
Narbonne (naR′bon′)
Nash′u-ạ
Nas′säu (*Ger. pron.* näs′sou)
Natal (nä-täl′)
Natch′ĭ-toch′es (*sometimes pronounced* nak′ẹ-tush′)
Nav′ạ-hōe (Indians); *written also* Nabajo.
Navarre (nạ-var′)
Ne-bras′kạ
Neck′ar, *or* Neck′ẹr
Neel′gher′ry, *or* Neil-gherry (neel′ḡĕr′-ree) [rĭ-po
Neg-ro-pont′, *or* Eg′-
Ne-o′sho
Neots, St. (sẹnt neets′)
Ne-paul′, *or* Nepâl
Nẹr-bud′dah
Neufchatel, *or* Neuchâtel (nush′ä′tel′)
Neuilly – sur – Seine (nuh′yē′-sür′sān′)
Neuse (nūs)
Ne′vạ (*Russ. pron.* nā′vä)
Nevada (nā-vä′dä)
Nevers (nẹh-vêR′)
Newfoundland (nu′-fund-land′)
New Or′le-ạns; *often, but less correctly, called* New Or-lēans′.
Ngami ('n-gä′mee)
Niagara (nī-ag′ạ-rạ)
Nicarauga (nik′ạ-rä′-gwä)
Nice (nees)
Niemen (nee′mẹn)
Niger (nī′jẹr), *or* Quŏr′rạ
Nīle [(neem)
Nîmes, *or* Nismes
Nĭ-phon′, *or* Nĭ-pon′
Nip′is-sing′
Nizh′nee (*or* Nijni) Nov′go′rod
Norfolk (nor′fọk)
Nor′man-dy
Nor′ridge-wock
Norrköping (noR′chö-ping)
Nor′way [rij)
Norwich (Eng.) (nor-
Norwich (U. S) (nor′-rich *or* nor′wich)
Nova Scotia (no′vạ sko′shĭ-ạ)
No′vạ Zem′blạ
Nu′bi-ạ
Nueces (nwā′sĕs)
Nu′rem-bẹrg (Ger. Nürnberg, nụRn′-bĕRG)
Nyanza (ne-än′zạ)
Nyköping, *or* Nykjöping (nü′chö′ping, *almost* nee′chŭp-ing)

O.

Oahu (wäh′hoo)
Oaxaca, *or* Oajaca (wä-HÄ′kä)
O′bẹr-lin [Ob
Obi, *or* Oby (ō′be), *or*
Oceana (o′she-ạ′nạ)
Oceania (o′she-a′nĭ-a)
Oceanica (o′she-ăn′ĭ-kạ)
Oc-mul′ḡee; *formerly written* Oakmulgee.
O-co′nee
Odense (ō′dẹn-sẹh)
O-des′sạ
Oeland (ö′land)
Ogeechee (o-ḡee′chee)
O-hī′o
Okhotsk (o-KOTSK′)
Ol′dẹn-burg (*Ger. pron.* ol′dẹn-bŏ̈RG′)
Olmütz (ol′müts)
Omaha (ō′mạ-haw′)
Oman (ō-măn′)
O-ne′gạ (*Russ. pron.* o-nā′gä)
Oneida (o-nī′dạ)
Onondaga (on′un-daw′gạ)
Ontario (on-tā′rĭ-o)
Op′e-loụ′sạs
O-pōr′to
Or′e-gọn
O′rĭ-no′ko
Orizaba (o-re-sä′bä)
Orkneys (ork′nēz)
Or′le-ạns (*Fr. pron.* OR′lā′ŏN′)
O′sāge′
Os′nạ-brück′; *often called by the English,* Os′nạ-burg.
Ost-end′
Os-we′go
Ot′tạ-wạ (*or* ot′tạ-wā)
Oude (owd)
Ouse (ooz)
O-zark′

P.

Pa-dang′
Pad′u-ạ (It. Padova, pä′do-vä)
Paisley (pāz′lĭ)
Pal′em-bang′
Palenque (pä-leŋk′ä)
Pạ-lẽr′mo
Pal′es-tīne
Palmas, *or* Las Palmas (läs päl′mäs)
Palo Alto (pä′lo äl′to)
Pam′li-co
Pa-muṇ′key, *or* Pa-muṇ′ky
Panama (păn′ạ-mä′)
Papua (pap′oo-ạ *or* pä′poo-ä)
Para (pä-rä′)
Paraguay (pä-rä-gwā′ *or* pä-rä-gwī′)
Par′ạ-măr′ĭ-bo
Parana (pä-rä-nä′)
Parana-Iba, *or* Para-nahiba (pä-rä-nä-ee′bä)
Parina (pä-re-nä′)
Paris (păr′is; *Fr. pron.* pä′re′)
Pascagoula (pas′gạ-goo′lạ)
Paso del Norte (pä′so del noR′tā)

Pas-sā/ic
Pas/sa-ma-quod/dy
Pat/a-go/ni-a
Pavia (pä-vee/ä)
Paw-tuck/et
Pays de Vaud (pā/e dẹh vō)
Paz, La (lä päz; *Sp. pron.* lä päth)
Pe-chee-lee (pā-chee-lee/)
Pe/dee/
Pe/kin/, *or* Pe/king/
Pe-lew/
Pembina (pĕm/be-na)
Pembroke (pem/-brŏŏk)
Penn/sȳl-vā/ni-a
Pe-nob/scọt
Pen/sa-co/la
Penzance (pĕn-zanss/)
Pe-o/ri-a
Pernambuco (pĕr-näm-boo/ko)
Persia (per/shi-a, *not* per/zhi-a)
Peru (pe-roo/)
Peschiera (pĕs-ke-ā/rä)
Pesth (pest)
Pet-cho/ra, *or* Petschora
Pe/ters-burg, Saint
Phil/a-del/phi-a
Phil/ip-pine
Pictou (pik-too/)
Piedmont (peed/mont)
Pilcomayo (pil-ko-mī/o)
Pisa (pee/zä)
Pis-cat/a-qua
Pis-cat/a-quis
Plaquemine (plak/-mēn/)
Plata, La (lä plä/tä)
Plata, Rio de la (re/o dā lä plä/tä)
Plombières (plōn/be-ēr/)
Plymouth (plim/uth)
Poitiers, *or* Poictiers (poi-teerz/; *Fr. pron.* pwä/te-ā/)
Poitou, *or* Poictou (poi/too; *Fr. pron.* pwä/too/)
Po/land [shi-a)
Polynesia (pol/i-nee/-
Pom/e-rā/ni-a
Pompeii (pom-pā/yee)
Pondicherry (pon/de-shĕr/ree)
Pont/char-train/
Popayan (po-pī-än/ *or* po-pä-yän/)
Po-po-cat/a-pĕtl/
Port-au-Prince (pōrt-ō-prĭnss; *Fr. pron.* porт-ō-prănss)
Pŏr/to Prin/ci-pe
Porto Rico (pōr-to ree/ko)
Portsmouth (pōrts/-muth)
Pōrt/u-gal
Posen (po/zẹn)
Po-to/mac
Potosi (po-to-see/ *or* po-to/see)
Poughkeepsie (po-kip/si)
Prague (prāg)
Prairie du Chien (prā/-ri dụ sheen)
Pres/burg, *or* Press/-burg (*Ger. pron.* press/bŏŏrg)
Presque Isle (presk eel)
Prip/ets, (Polish Prypec, prip/ĕts)
Provence (pro/vŏnss/)
Prussia (prŭsh/i-a *or* proo/shi-ä)
Pṛụth (*Ger. pron.* proot)
Puebla (pwĕb/lä)
Punjab (pun-jäb/), *or* Pun-jạub/
Pyrenees (pir/ẹ-nēz)

Q.

Que-bec/
Quito (kee/to)
Quŏr/ra. *Syn.* Niger.

R.

Raab (räb)
Racine (ras-seen/)
Rahway (raw/wā)
Raleigh (raw/li)
Rangoon (rang-goon/)
Rap/id-an/, *or* Rap/id Ann
Rap/pa-han/nọck
Raritan, *or* Rariton (răr/it-un)
Rat/is-bon (Ger. Regensburg, rā/gẹns-bŏŏrg/)
Reading (rĕd/ing)
Re-ho/bọth
Reī/ki-a-vik
Reims, *or* Rheims (reemz; *Fr. pron.* rănz)
Rhine (rīn)
Rhodes (rōdz)
Rhône (rōn)
Rideau (rē/dō/)
Rī/ga (*or* ree/ga)
Rio del Norte (rī/o del nort; *Sp. pron.* ree/o dĕl norт/tā); *called also the* Rī/o Grănde; (*Sp. pron.* ree/o grän/dä) *and* Rio Bravo (ree/o brä/vo)
Rio Janeiro (rī/o ja-nee/ro *or* ree/o jạ-nā/ro)
Ro/a-noke/
Rochelle, *or* La Rochelle (lä ro/shel/)
Romania (ro-mā/ne-a *or* ro-mä-nee/ä)
Rome (rōm) [lia
Roo-me/li-a, *or* Rume-
Roth/ẹr-hi̯the (*vulgarly*, red/rif)
Rot/ter-dam/
Rouen (roo/ẹn; *Fr. pron.* rwŏn)
Rügen (rü/gẹn)
Russia (rŭsh/i-a *or* roo/shi-a)

S.

Saale (sä/lẹh)
Sabine (sa-been/)
Saco (saw/ko)
Sag-hal/i-en, *or* Sakhalien
Sag/i-naw
Saguenay (sag/ẹh-nā/)
Sahara (sa-hä/ra *or* sah/hä-rä)
Sa'gon (sī/gon/) *or* Sa'gong (sī/gong/)
St. Bernard (sẹnt bĕr/-nard)
Saint Germain. *See* Germain, Saint, *and so for all the other names having the prefix of* Saint.
Salado (sä-lä/do)
Sal-a-manc/a (*or* sä-lä-mäng/kä)
Saline (sa-leen/)
Salisbury (sawlz/bẹr-i)
Salvador (säl-vä-dōr/)
Saltz/burg (sawlts/-burg), *or* Salzburg (*Ger. pron.* sälts/-bŏŏrg)
Sam/ar-cand/
Samoa (sä-mo/ä)
San An-to/ni-o
San Diego (sän de-ā/go)
Sand/wich (*or* sand/-wij)
San Fran-cis/co (*or* sän frän-sees/ko)
San Joaquin (sän ho-ä-keen/)
San José (sän ho-sā/)
San Ju/an (*Sp. pron.* sän hoo-än/ *or* hwän)
San Salvador (sän säl-vä-dōr/)
Santa Cruz (san/ta kroos; *Sp. pron.* sän/tä-krooth), *or* St. Croix (sẹnt kroi)
Santa Fe de Bogota (dā bo-go-tä/)
Santa Maria (sän/tä mä-ree/ä)
San/tee/
Santiago (sän-te-ä/go)
Saône (sōn)
Săr/a-gos/sa (Sp. Zaragoza, thä-rä-go/thä)
Săr/a-to/ga
Sar-din/i-a [to)
Sarmiento (saR-me-ĕn-
Sas-katch/a-wạn/
Sault de Sainte Marie (*Fr. pron.* sō dẹh sănt mä/re/), *but now usually called* Sault (soo) St. Mā/ry.
Sava (sä/vä)

Sa-van'nah
Savoy (*or* sa-voi')
Saxe Altenburg (saks al'ten-burg)
Saxe Coburg
Saxe Weimar (saks wī'mar)
Sax'o-ny
Scan'dĭ-nā'vĭ-a
Scarborough (skar'-b'rŭh *or* skar'bur-
Scheldt (skelt) [rŭh)
Scheunnitz (shem'nits)
Schenectady (skĕ-nek'ta-dy)
Schiedam (sKee'däm')
Schiraz (she'räz')
Schleswig. *See* Sleswick. [ree)
Schoharie (sko-hăr'-
Schoodic (skoo'dik)
Schuyler (skī'lĕr)
Schuylkill (skool'kil)
Schwerin (shwā-reen')
Scilly (sil'lĭ)
Scinde (sĭnd)
Scio (sī'o *or* shee'o)
Scioto (sī-o'to)
Scituate (sit'u-āt)
Scla-vo'nĭ-a
Scot'land
Scutari (skoo'tä-ree)
Secunderabad (se-kŭn'dĕr-ä-bäd')
Seine (sān)
Sen'e-ca
Senegal (sen'e-gawl')
Sen'e-gam'bĭ-a
Seringapatam (ser-ing'ga-pa-tam')
Sĕr'vĭ-a
Setubal (să-too'bäl), *or* Setuval (să-too'-väl), *or* St. Ubes (ūbz)
Sev'as-to'pol (*or* se-vas'to-pol); *less correctly*, Sebastopol.
Sev'ern
Seville (sev'il *or* se-vil')
Sèvre (sĕv'r *or* sāv'r)
Seychelles (să'shel')
Shamo (shä'mo')
Shang-Hai, *or* Chang-Ha: (shang'hī')
Sheeraz, *or* Shiraz (she'räz' *or* shee'raz)
Sheer-ness'
Shen'an-do'ah
Shrewsbury (Mass.) (shruz'bĕr-ĭ)
Shrewsbury (England) (shruz'bĕr-ĭ *or* shrōz'bĕr-ĭ)
Shrop'shire
Siam (sī-am' *or* se'am')
Sī-be'rĭ-a
Siç'ĭ-lў
Si-en'na (It. Siena, se-ā'nä)
Sĭ-er'ra Le-o'ne (*Sp. pron.* se-ĔR'RÄ lā-o'-nā)
Sierra Madre (se-ER'RÄ mäD'rā)
Sierra Morena (se-ER'-RÄ mo-rā'nä)
Sierra Nevada (se-ER'-RÄ nā-vä'DÄ)
Silesia (sĭ-lee'shĭ-a)
Sim'plon (*Fr. pron.* săN'plōN')
Sinde, *or* Scinde (sĭnd)
Singapore (sing'ga-pōr'), *or* Singapoor
Sin-o'pe
Sioux (*usually pron.* soo; *Fr. pron.* se-oo')
Skye (skī)
Sla-vo'nĭ-a, *or* Scla-vo'nĭ-a
Sles'wick (Ger. Schleswig, shles'wiG)
Sluys (slois)
Smo-lensk', *or* Smolen'sko
Smyrna (smĭr'na)
So-co'trä, *or* Soc'o-trä
Solferino (sol-fā-ree'-no)
Somauli (so-maw'lee)
Sŏm'er-set
So-no'rä
Soodan, Soudan, *or* Sudan (soo'dän')
Sorata (so-rä'tä)
Southampton (suth-hamp'tun)
Spa (spaw; *Fr. and Flem. pron.* spä)
Spitz-berg'en
Staten Island (stat'tn ī'land) [tun)
Staunton (Va.) (stăn'-
Staunton (Eng.) (stän'tun *or* stăn'-tun)
Stettin (stet-teen')
Steuben (stu'ben *or* stu-ben')
Stock'holm
Stōn'ing-ton
Stralsund (sträl'-soond)
Strasbourg (straz'-burg)
Strasburg (Germany) (sträs'bŏŏRG)
Stutt'gart, *or* Stutgard (*Ger. pron.* stŏŏt'gaRT)
Styria (stĭr'ĭ-a)
Suabia, *or* Swabia (swā'bĭ-a)
Suez (soo'ez; *Arab. pron.* soo-ez' *or* soo-āz')
Suffolk (suf'fŏk)
Suir (shŭr)
Sumatra (soo-mä'trä)
Sŭn'dä
Surat (soo-rat')
Surinam (soo-rī-nam')
Sus'que-han'na
Sutledge (sut'lej)
Swe'den
Switz'er-land (swits'-)
Sўr'a-cuse
Sўr'ĭ-a
Szegedin (sĕg'ed'ĕn' *or* sĕg'ed'in')

T.

Ta-co'ny
Taf'ĭ-let', *or* Taf'ĭ-lelt'
Tā'gus
Tahiti (tä-hee'te)
Tah'le-quah
Tal'la-poo'sa
Tampico (tăm-pee'ko)
Tananarivoo (tä-nä-nä-re-voo')
Tangier (tan-jeer')
Taos (tä'ŏs, *almost* towss)
Tay-mā'nĭ-a
Taunton (Eng.) (tawn'tun)
Taunton (Mass.) (tän'-tun)
Tchad (chad)
Tehran, *or* Teheran (tĕh-h'rän')
Tehuantepec (tā-wăn-tā-pek')
Teignmouth (tin'-muth *or* tān'muth)
Temesvár (tem-esh-văR')
Teneriffe (ten'er-if') (Sp. Tenerife, tā-nā-ree'fā)
Ten'nes-see'
Ter'ra del Fu-e'go, *or* Tierra del Fuego (teĕR'RÄ dĕl fwā'go)
Terre-Bonne (tĕR'-bon'; *often pron.* tar-bōn)
Terre-Haute (tĕr'rĕh-hōt'; *Fr. pron.* tĕR'-hōt' *or* tĕr-rĕh-hōt)
Teviot (tiv'e-ot)
Thames (tĕmz)
Thebes (theebz)
Theiss (tīs)
Thes'sa-ly, *or* Thessā'lĭ-a
Thibet, *or* Tibet (tib'-et *or* tī-bet')
Tī'bĕr
Tī-con'dĕr-o'ga
Tiflis (tif'lees')
Tī'gris
Tim-buc'too [rĭ)
Tipperary (tip-pĕr-ā'-
Titicaca (tit-e-kä'kä)
Tivoli (tiv'o-le *or* tee'-vo-lee)
Tobago (to-ba'go)
To-bolsk'
To-kāy'
To-le'do (*Sp. pron.* to-lā'DO)
Tom-big'bee
Tonkin, *or* Tonquin (ton-keen')
Toorkistan, *or* Turkistan (tooR'kis-tän')
To-pe'ka
Töplitz, Toeplitz (tŏp'-lits), *or* Teplitz (tep'lits)
Tor-bāy'
To-ron'to
Tortuga (tor-too'ga)
Toulon (too'lōN')
Toulouse, *or* Thoulouse (too'looz')

Touraine (too′rān′)
Tournay (toor′nā′)
Tours (toor)
Towcester (tows′ter)
Traf′al-gar′, *or* Trafăl′gar
Tran′syl-vā′nĭ-a
Treb′i-zond′
Trichinopoli, *or* Trichinopoly (tritch′in-op′o-le)
Triest, *or* Trieste (tre-ĕst′ *or* tre-ĕs′tā)
Trincomalee (trink′o-ma-lee′)
Trin′i-dad′
Trip′o-lĭ
Trois Rivières (trwä re′ve-ĕr′)
Trujillo (troo-heel′yo)
Tübingen (tü′bing-gen)
Tur′co-ma′nĭ-a
Tu′nis
Tu′rin (*or* tu-rĭn′)
Tur′key
Tus′ca-loo′sa
Tus′ca-ny
Tus′ca-ro′ra (rō′)
Tÿr′ol (*Ger. pron.* te-

U.

Ubes, Saint. *See* Setubal.
Ucayale (oo-kī-ä′lā), *or* Ucayali (oo-kī-ä′-lee)
Ukraine (yoo′krān *or* oo-krān′) (ō͝olm)
Ulm (*Ger. pron.*
Ulster (Ireland) (ŭl′-ster)
Um-bā′gog
Upernavik (oo-pĕr′-na-vik)
Up′sal, *or* Upsala (up-sä′lä) (räl′)
U′ral, *or* Oural (oo-
Uri (yoo′rĭ) (*Ger. pron.* oo′re)
Uruguay (u′roo-gwā′ *or* oo-roo-gwī′)
Ushant (ŭsh′ant)
U′ti-ca
Utah (yoo′tä, *less properly* yoo′taw)
Utrecht (u′trĕkt)
Uttoxeter (ŭks′e-ter

V.

Valencia (va-len′shĭ-a; *Sp. pron.* vä-len′the-ä)
Val′la-do-lid′ (*Sp. pron.* väl-yä-do-leeth′) [so)
Valparaiso (väl-pä-rī′-
Vancouver (van-koo′-ver)
Van Diemen's (van dee′menz)
Vaud (vō), *or* Pays-de-Vaud (pā′e-dĕh-vō′)
Vendée La (lä vŏn′-dā′
Vendôme (vŏn′dōm′)
Venezuela (ven′e-zwee′la)
Venetia (ve-ne′shĭ-a)
Venice (ven′iss)
Vera Cruz (vā′rä kroos)
Vergennes (vĕr-jenz′)
Ver-mont′
Verona (vā-ro′nä)
Versailles (ver-salz′; *Fr. pron.* vĕr′sălĭ′ *or* vĕr-săy′)
Ve-su′vi-us
Vienna (ve-en′na)
Villa (*in Sp.* veel′yä; *in Port.* veel′lä *or* vil′lä)
Villa Rica (Sp. America) (veel′yä ree′kä)
Villa Rica (Brazil) (vil′lä, *or* veel′lä, ree′kä)
Vincennes (vin′sĕnz′; *Fr. pron.* văn′sĕn′)
Virginia (ver-jin′ĭ-a)
Vistula (vist′yu-la)
Vitebsk (ve-tebsk′), *or* Vitepsk
Vol′ga, *or* Wolga
Vosges (vōzh)

W.

Wabash (waw′bash)
Waday (wä′dī)
Wagram (wä′gram *or* wä′grăm)
Waldoborough (wawl′-do-bŭr′rŭh)
Wāleg [a)
Wallachia (wol-lā′kĭ-
Waltham (Eng.) (wŏl′-tam)
Waltham (Mass.) (wŏl′thăm)
Warasdin (wä′ras-deen′)
War′saw
Warwick (Eng.) (wor′-rik)
Warwick (U. S.) (wor′-wik *or* wor′rik)
Washita (wŏsh′ĭ-taw′)
Wa′ter-ee′
Wa′ter-loo′
Weimar (wī′mar)
Wener (wā′ner), *or* Wenner (wen′ner)
We′ser (*Ger. pron.* wā′zer)
West Indies (in′dēz)
West-phā′lĭ-a
Weymouth (wā′muth)
Wil′na, *or* Vilna
Windsor (win′zer)
Win′ne-ba′go
Win′ni-peg
Winnipiseogee (win′-ne′pis-sok′kĭ)
Wis-căs′set
Wis-con′sin
Wit′ten-berg (*Ger. pron.* wit′ten-bĕrg′)
Woburn (woo′burn)
Wolverhampton (wo͝ol′ver-hamp′-tun)
Woolwich (wo͝ol′itch *or* wo͝ol′ij)
Worcester (wo͝os′ter)
Worms (wûrmz; *Ger. pron* wôrms)
Würtemberg (wûr′-tem-berg; *Ger. pron.* wür′tem-bĕrg′)
Wy′an-dot′
Wy-o′ming
Wythe (with, *th* being sounded as in *thin*)

X.

Xenia (zee′nĭ-a)
Xenil (ha-neel′)
Xingu, *or* Chingu (shēn-goo′)

Y.

Yakootsk (yä-kootsk′); *written also* Yakoutsk.
Yang′tse-kiang (yang′-tse-ke-ang′)
Ya-zoo′
Yeddo, *or* Jeddo (yed′-do)
Yekatarinoslav (yä-kä-tä-ree-no-släv′)
Yem′en
Yenisei (yen′e-sā′e *or* yen-e-sā′)
Yesso, *or* Jesso (yes′-so).
Yo-sem′i-te.
Ypres (eep'r)
Yu′ca-tan′ (*or* yoo′-kä-tän′)
Yvetot (ēv′to′)

Z.

Zacatecas (zäk-a-tā′-kas *or* sä-kä-ta′käs)
Za're, *or* Zahir (zä-eer′) [z)
Zam-beze′ (*or* zam-bā′-
Zanguebar (zang′gä-bar′)
Zan′te
Zan′zi-bar′
Zollverein (tsol′fer-īn′)
Zürich (zu′rik; *Ger. pron.* tsü′rik)
Zuyder, *or* Zuider, Zee (zī′der zee *or* zoo′der-zee)

MODERN BIOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

A.

Abd-el-Kader (äbd-ęl-kä/dęr)
Ăb/ę-lard
Abercromby (ăb/ęr-krŭm/bĭ) [thĭ
Abernethy (ăb/ęr-nē-
Abinger (ăb/ĭn-jęr)
Abu-Bekr, *or* Abou-Bekr (ä/boo-bĕkr/)
Adair (ą-dâr/)
Adanson (ä/dɑN/sŏN/)
Adelung (ä/dę-lo͝ong)
Agassiz (ăg/ą-see *or* ą-gas/siz; *Fr. pron.* ä/gäs/se/)
Ahmed (äʜ/mĕd), *or* Achmet (äĸ/męt)
Ainsworth (ānz/węrth)
Akenside (ā/kęn-sīd)
Aladdin (ą-lăd/din)
Alaric (ăl/ą-rĭk) (Lat. A-lar/i-cus)
Alboni (äl-bo/nee)
Albuquerque (ăl/bu-kęrk; *Port. pron.* äl-boo-kĕʀk/ *or* äl-boo-kĕʀ/kā)
Alcuin (ăl/kwin)
Aldrich (awl/drĭtch *or* awl-drĭj)
Alembert (ä/lŏN/bêʀ/), *or* d'Alembert (dä/-lŏN/bêʀ/)
Alfieri (äl-fe-ā/ree)
Alford (awl/fęrd)
Ali (ä/lee)
Alighieri (ä-le-ge-ā/-ree)
Alison (ăl/ĭ-sęn)
Allston (awl/stęn)
Almack (ăl/mak)
Almeida (äl-mā/e-dä *or* al-mā/dą)
Alsop (awl/sęp)
Alston (awl/stęn)
Alton (Eng.) (awl/tęn)
Alvarez (Sp.) (äl/vä-rĕth)
Am/ą-de/ŭs. *Syn.* Amadeo.
Amerigo (ä-mä-ree/go *or* ä-mĕr/e-go). *See* Vespucci.
Amiot, *or* Amyot (ä/-me-o/)
Ampère (ŏN/pêʀ/)
Am/u-rath
André (Eng.) (ăn/drā *or* ăn/drĭ)
Angelo (ăn/jă-lo)
Angoulême (ŏN/goo/-lĕm/ *or* ŏN/goo/lām/)
An/stru-thęr (*popularly* an/stęr)
Ăr/a-go (*Fr. pron.* ä/rä/go/)
Aram (ā/rąm)
Ar/büth-not
Ariosto (ăr/ĭ-os/to *or* ä-re-os/to)
Arminius (ar-mĭn/ĭ-ŭs)
Arnaud (aʀ/nō/)
Arnauld (aʀ/nō/)
Arteveld (aʀ-tą-vĕlt/), *or* Artevelde (aʀ-tą-vĕl/deh)
Ăr/un-del
Ascham (ăs/kąm)
Ashburnham (ăsh/-burn-ąm)
Ăsh/bur-ton, *or* Ash/-bur/tęn
Atahualpa (ä-tä-hwäl/pä)
Ăth/ęl-stan
Aubigné (ō/bēn/yŭ/)
Aubrey (Eng.) (aw/-brĭ)
Au/du-bŏn (*Fr. pron.* ō/dü/bŏN/)
Augustine (Saint) (sent aw/gus-tĭn)
Aurungzebe (ō/rŭng-zāb/ *or* aw/rŭng-zeeb/)
Averroes (ą-vĕr/ro-ēs *or* äv-er-rō/ēs)
Avicenna (äv/e-sĕn/-ną)
Ayeshah (ā/ę-shą)
Ayton, Aytoun (ā/-tun)

B.

Baba, Ali (ä/lee bä/bä)
Bach (bäĸ)
Bache (bātch)
Baillie (bā/lee)
Bailly (Fr.) (bā/le *or* bä/ye/)
Bajazet (băj/a-zĕt)
Balboa (bäl-bo/ä)
Balfour (băl/fur; *in Scot.* bal-fo͝or/)
Ballou (băl-loo/)
Balzac (bäl/zäk/)
Barbarossa (bar/bą-ros/są)
Barbauld (Eng.) (bar/-bawld *or* bar-bō/)
Barbour (bar/bur)
Barère (bä/rêʀ/)
Baretti (bä-ret/tee)
Barham (băr/am)
Baring (Eng.) (bâr/-ing)
Barras (bä/rä/)
Barrère (bä/rêʀ/). *See* Barère.
Barth (baʀt)
Barthélemy (baʀ/tĕl/-me/ *or* baʀ/tā/lę-me/)
Băth/ŭrst
Bauer (bow/ęr)
Baumgarten (bowm/-gäʀ-tęn)
Bayard (bā/ąrd *or* bī/-ąrd; *Fr. pron.* bä/-yŭʀ/)
Beatrice (bē/ą-treess; *It. pron.* bā-ä-tree/-chā)
Beattie (bee/tĭ; *Scotch pron.* bā/tĭ)
Beauchamp (Eng.) (bee/chąm)
Beauchamp (Fr.) (bō/-shŏN/)
Beauclerc (bō/klĕrk)
Beaufort (Eng.) (bō/-fęrt)
Beaufort (Fr.) (bō/-foʀ/)
Beauharnais (bō/ärʀ/-nā/)
Beaumarchais (bō/-märʀ/shā/)
Beaumont (Eng.) (bō/-mŏnt)
Beauregard (Am.) (bō/rę-gard/)
Bed/dōes
Bede (beed)
Bedell (Amer.) (be-dĕl/)
Bedell (Eng.) (bee/dęl *or* be-dĕl/)
Beethoven (bā/tō-vęn)
Behn (bĕn)
Behring (beer/ing; *Danish pron.* bā/-ring)
Belknap (bĕl/năp)
Bellamy (Eng.) (bĕl/-la-mĭ)
Bel/len-den
Bellini (bĕl-lee/nce)
Bel/sham
Belzoni (bĕl-zo/nee)
Ben/bōw
Bentham (bĕn/tąm *or* bĕn/thăm)
Bentivoglio (bĕn-te-vōl/yo)
Benvenuti (bĕn-vā-noo/tee)
Béranger (bā/rŏN/zhā/)
Bĕrke/ley (*formerly* bark/lĭ)
Bernadotte (bĕr-na-dot/ *or* bĕʀ/nä/dot/)
Bĕr/nard (*Fr. pron.* bĕʀ/närʀ/)
Berzelius (bĕr-zee/lĭ-us; *Sw. pron.* bĕʀ-zĭl/le-us)
Beth/ąm
Bethune (bęh-thoon/
Bewick (bū/ik)
Bē/zą
Billaud-Varennes (be/-yō/-vä/rĕnn/)
Biot (be/o/ *or* be/ot/)
Bligh (blī)
Blomfield (blŭm/feeld)

Blount (blŭnt)
Blücher (bloo'kẹr; *Ger. pron.* blü'kẹr)
Blumenbach (bloo'mẹn-bäk) [yä)
Bobadilla (bo-ba-dee'l-
Boccaccio (bok-kät'-cho) (*in French and old English* Boccace, bok'käss')
Böckh (bök)
Bode (bo'dẹh)
Boerhaave (bōr'hăv; *Dutch pron.* boor'hä'vẹh)
Böhme (bö'mẹh), *or* Böhm (böm)
Boileau (boi'lo; *Fr. pron.* bwä'lō')
Bojardo, *or* Boiardo (bo-yär'do)
Boleyn (bo͝ol'in)
Bolingbroke (bŏl'ing-bro͝ok, *formerly* bo͝ol'ing-bro͝ok).
Bolivar (bo-lee'vär; *erroneously pron.* bol'i-var')
Bonaparte (bo'nạ-pärt; *It. pron.* bo-nä-pär'tä)
Bonheur (bo'nur')
Borghese (bor-gā'zē)
Borgia (bor'jạ *or* bor'-jä)
Bos-caw'ẹn, *or* Bos'-cạ-wẹn
Bossuet (bos'sü-ā', *almost* bos'swā')
Bossu (bo'sü')
Bossut (bo'sü')
Bos'well
Both'well [ris.
Botzaris. *See* Bozza-
Boucher (Eng.) (bow'-chẹr)
Boucher (Fr.) (boo'-shā')
Boudinot (boo'de-not)
Bougainville (boo'-găn'vēl')
Bourbon (boor'bọn); *Fr. pron.* boor'bŏn')
Bourdaloue (boor'dä'-loo')
Bourdon (boor'dŏn')
Bourne (bōrn) [ĕn')
Bourrienne (boo're-
Bouterwek (boo'tẹr-wĕk)
Bouvier (Am.) (boo-veer')
Bowditch (bou'ditch)
Bowdoin (bō'dn)
Bowles (bōlz)
Bowring (bour'ing)
Boy'dĕll
Boyer (bwä'yā')
Bozzaris, *or* Botzaris (bot'sä-ris; *popularly called* bọz-zăr'is)
Brahe (brā *or* brä; *Danish pron.* brä'-ĕh)
Brā'mạh
Bramante d'Urbino (brä-män'tā door-bee'no)
Brandt (bränt)
Bremer (bree'mẹr; *Sw. pron.* brā'mẹr)
Brissot (bre'so')
Brockhaus (brŏk'-howss)
Broderip (brōd'rip)
Brodie (bro'dī)
Broeck (bro͝ok)
Brome (bro͝om)
Brom'ley (brŭm'lī)
Bronté (bron'te)
Brough (brŭf)
Brougham (broo'ạm *or* broo'm)
Broughton (brow'tọn)
Bru-nĕl'
Brunelleschi (broo-nĕl-lẹs'kee)
Brunet (brü'nā')
Buchanan (bŭk-an'-ạn; *often mispronounced* bū-kan'ạn)
Buffon (bŭf'fọn *or* bü'fŏN')
Bulwer (bo͝ol'wẹr)
Bunsen (bo͝on'sẹn)
Buonarotti (boo-o'nä-rot'tee)
Burckhardt (bûrk'-hart; *Ger. pron.* bo͝orK'härt)
Bur-dett'
Bürger (bür'gẹr)
Burgoyne (bur-goin')
Burleigh (bûr'lī).
Bussy d'Amboise (bü'se'dŏN'bwäz')

C.

Căb'ot
Cạ-do'gạn
Cād-wạl'lạ-dẹr
Cagliari (käl'yä-ree)
Cagliostro (käl-yos'-
Cairns (kārnz) [tro)
Caius (keez)
Cal'ạ-my
Calderon (käl-dā-rōn')
Calhoun (kăl-hoon')
Call'cọtt
Căl'met (*Fr. pron.* käl'mā')
Calvert (Eng.) (kăl'-vẹrt) [vẹrt)
Calvert (Amer.) (kŏl'-
Cambacérès (kŏN'bä'-sā'rĕs')
Cam'ẹr-on [o-ĕns)
Cạ-mo'ĕns (*or* kăm'-
Campbell (kăm'ẹl)
☞ Some families of this name call themselves kăm'bẹl.
Canova (kä-no'vä)
Canrobert (kŏN'ro'-bĕR')
Cantemir, *or* Kantemir (kăn'tẹh-meer *or* kän'tĕ-meer')
Canute (kạ-nūt')
Cā'pet (*Fr. pron.* kä'-pā') roo')
Carew (*generally* ka-
Carlisle (kar-līl')
Carlyle (kar'līl *or* kar-līl')
Carmichael (kar-mī'-kẹl *or* kar'mī-kẹl)
Carteret (kar'tẹr-et)
Casimir (kăs'e-meer)
Castlereagh (kăs'sl-
Căv'ẹn-dish [rā')
Cecil (sĕs'il *or* sis'il)
Cellini (chĕl-lee'nee)
Cenci (chĕn'chee)
Cervantes Saavedra (sẽr-văn'tĕz sä-vĕd'-rạ)
Chalmers (chăl'mẹrz; *Scot. pron.* chaw'-mẹrz)
Chamisso (shä'me'so')
Champollion (sham-pol'le-ọn, *or* shŏN'-pol'le-ŏN')
Charlemagne (shar'le-mān'; *Fr. pron.* shaRl'män')
Châteaubriand (shä'-tō'bre'ŏN')
Chatham (chăt'ạm)
Chauncey (chän'sĭ *or* chawn'sĭ)
Cherubini (kā-roo-bee'nee)
Chĕs'ẹl-dẹn
Cheyne (chān *or* chīn)
Childebert (chil'de-
Chĭl'dẹr-ic [bẹrt
Chĭl'pẹr-ic
Chisholm (chiz'ọm)
Cinq Mars (săNk' marS')
Claverhouse (klav'ẹr-hŭs *or* klav'ẹrs)
Clotaire (klo'tĕR')
Clough (klŭf)
Clō'vis
Cochrane (kok'rạn)
Cockburn (ko'bûrn)
Cœur de Lion (kur de lī'ọn)
Coke (ko͝ok *or* kōk)
Colbert (kol'bĕR')
Cōl'by
Co-len'so
Coleridge (kōl'rĭj)
Cōl'mạn
Cōl'tọn
Combe (koom)
Comstock (kŭm'stok)
Condé (kŏn'dā; *Fr. pron.* kôN'dā')
Confucius (kon-fū'shĭ-ŭs)
Congreve (kŏng'grēv)
Copernicus (ko-pẽr'-nĭ-kŭs)
Corday (kor'dā')
Corneille (kor'nāl'; *Fr. pron.* koR'nāl' *or* koR'nāy') [lia)
Cornwallis (korn-wŏl'-
Correggio (kor-rĕd'jo)
Cor'tẹz (Sp. Cortés, koR-tĕs')
Cousin (koo'zăN')
Cowper (kow'pẹr *or* Crăd'ọck [koo'per)
Crăsh'aw
Crichton (krī'tọn)
Cromwell (krŭm'wel *or* krŏm'wel)

Cunard (ku-närd′)
Cuvier (kü′ve-ā′ *or* ku̯ū′ve-ę̄r)

D.

Dagobert (dăg′o-bĕrt *or* dä′go-bĕʀ′)
Daguerre (dä′gĕʀ′)
Dalhousie (dăl-hoo′zĭ)
Dalton (dawl′tǫn)
Dalzell (dă-ĕl′)
Damiens (dä′me-ăN′); *Anglicized* Dā′mi-ę̄nz.
Dampier (dăm′peer)
Dante (dăn′te; *It. pron.* dän′tā)
Danton (dăn′tǫn *or* dŏN′tŌN′)
D'Arblay (dar′blā)
Daubigné (dō′bēn′yā′)
Dăv′ę̄n-ą̄nt
Dăv′ę̄n-pōrt [dol′)
De Candolle (dę̆h kŏN′-
De-cā′tur [bĭ)
Derby (dĕr′bĭ *or* dar′-
Derzhavin (dĕʀ-zhä′-vin)
Descartes (dā′kärt′)
Devereux (dĕv′ę̄r-oo)
Dewees (dę̄-weez′)
D'Ewes (dūz)
Diderot (dēd′ro′ *or* dē′dę̆h-ro′)
Didot (de′do′)
Disraeli (diz-rā′ę̄l-ee)
Domenichino (do-mā̆-ne-kee′no)
Donizetti (don′e-zet′-tee *or* do-nid-zet′tee)
Don′o-vąn
Ducange (du-kăn̆j′; *French pron.* dü′-kŏNzh′)
Duchesne (dü′shān′)
Duclos (dü′klo′)
Dudevant (dü′dę̆h-vŏN′ *or* düd′vŏN′)
Dumas (dų′mä′)
Dumont (dü′mŌN′)
Dun-bar′
Duncan (dunk′ąn)
Dundas (dŭn-dăss′)
Dupont (Am.) (du-pŏnt′) [rănd′)
Durand (Am.) (du-
Dürer (dū′ę̄r *or* dü′-ę̄r)
Duyckinck (dī′kiŋk)
Dyche (dĭch *or* dĭtch)

E.

Echard (Eng.) (ĕtch′-ą̄rd)
Egerton (ĕj′ę̄r-tǫn)
Elgin (ĕl′gin)
Ellesmere (ĕlz′meer)
Elmes (ĕlmz)
Elphinstone (ĕl′fin-stǫn)
Elzevir (ĕl′zę̆h-vi̯r)
Encke (ĕŋk′ę̆h)
Enghien (ŏN′ge-ăN′)
Epes (eps)
Erasmus (e-răz′mŭs)
Eric (ĕr′ik)
Ericsson (ĕr′ik-sǫn)
Erskine (ĕrs′kin)
Este (ĕs′te *or* ĕs′tā)
Esterhazy, *or* Eszter-, házy (ĕs′tę̄r-hă′ze)
Étienne (ā′te-ĕnn′)
Ewart (yoo′ą̄rt)
Ewing (yoo′ing)
Eyre (âr)

F.

Fabyan, *or* Fabian (fā′bi-ąn) [hīt)
Fahrenheit (făr′ę̆n-
Falconer (fawk′nę̄r *or* faw′kę̆n-ę̄r)
Falkland (fawk′lą̄nd)
Faneuil (fŭn′il)
Faraday (făr′ą̄-dā)
Farnese (far-neez′; *It. pron.* far-nā′sā)
Farquhar (far′kwar *or* far′kär)
Fatima (fā′te-mä *or* făt′e-mą)
Faust (fowst *or* fawst)
Fénelon (fĕn′ę̆h-lǫn; *Fr. pron.* fān′lŌN′ *or* fā′nę̆h-lŌN′)
Fichte (fiĸ′tę̆h)
Fingal (fĭng′gą̄l *or* fing-gawl′)
Firdousi, *or* Firdausi (fir-dow′see)
Fontaine (fŏn-tān′; *Fr. pron.* fŌN′tĕn′)
Fontenelle (fŏn-tę̆h-nel′; *Fr. pron.* fŌNt′nel′)
Forbes (Eng.) (fôrbz)
Forbes (Scot.) (fôr′bę̄z)
Fordyce (for-dīs′)
Forsyth (fǫr-sīth′)
Fortescue (fôr′tęs-ku)
Fosbroke (fos′brŏŏk)
Fothergill (fŏth′er-gil)
Fouché (foo′shā′)
Foulis (fow′lis; *Scot. pron.* fowlz)
Foulques (fōōk)
Fouqué (foo′kā′). *See* La Motte–Fouqué.
Fourcroy (fooʀ′krwä′)
Fourier (foo′re-ę̄r; *Fr. pron.* foo′re-ā′)
Francia (South Am.) (frän′se-ä)
Frelinghuysen (free′-ling-hī′zę̆n)
Frémont, *or* Fremont (Am.) (fre-mŏnt′)
Frŏb′ish-er
Froissart (frois′särt′; *Fr. pron.* frwä′sär′)
Froude (frood)
Fulton (fōōl′tǫn)
Fuseli (fu′sę̆-lī)

G.

Gainsborough (gānz′-bu̯rǫ) [nee)
Galignani (gä-lēn-yä′-
Galileo (găl′ĭ-lee′o; *It. pron.* gä-le-lā′o)
Găl′ą-tin
Galt (gawlt)
Galvani (gäl-vä′nee)
Garcilasso (*or* Garcilaso) de la Vega (gaʀ-the-läs′so, *or* gar-se-läs′so, dā lä vä′gä)
Gardiner (gard′nę̄r)
Garibaldi (găr-ĭ-bäl′-dī *or* gä-re-bäl′dee)
Gascoygne, *or* Gascoigne (găs-koin′)
Gay-Lussac (gā′lüs′-
Gell (jel) [säk′)
Genet (ję̆h-net′ *or* zh'nā)
Gengis Khan, *or* Jengis Khan (jĕng′gis kän *or* kän)
Genlis (zhŏN′le′)
Genseric (jen′sę̄r-ik)
Geoffroy (Eng.) (jĕf′-frĭ)
Gerard (Eng.) (jĕr′ą̄rd)
Gerry (gĕr′rĭ)
Gessler (gĕss′lę̄r)
Gĭb′bǫn
Gibbs
Gĭb′sǫn
Gifford (gĭf′fǫrd *and* jif′fǫrd) [bę̄rt)
Gilbert (Eng.) (gĭl′-
Gilchrist (gĭl′krīst)
Gil-fĭl′lą̄n
Gillespie (gĭl-lĕs′pĭ)
Gil′mą̄n
Gil′mǫre
Gil′pin
Giotto (jŏt′to)
Girard (Am.) (ję̄-rard′)
Gis′bǫrne
Glauber (glaw′bę̄r *or* glou′bę̄r)
Gleig (gleg)
Glendower (glen′dou-
Glover (glŭv′ę̄r) [ę̄r)
Go-dol′phin
Goethe. *See* Göthe.
Goldoni (gol-do′nee)
Gonzalo (gon-thä′lo).
Gortchakov, *or* Gortschakow (gor′chä-kof) [tę̆h)
Göthe, *or* Goethe (gö′-
Gough (gof)
Gould (goold) [gōr)
Gower (gow′er *and*
Græme (grām)
Granger (Eng.) (grān′-
Greaves (greevz) [ję̄r)
Greenough (green′o)
Gresh′ą̄m
Grisi (gree′zee) [ǫr)
Grosvenor (gro′vęn-
Grotius (gro′shĭ-ŭs)
Grouchy (groo′she′)
Guelph (gwelf) [no)
Guercino (gwĕʀ-chee′-
Guicciardini (gwēt-chär-dee′nee)
Guido Reni (gwee′do rā′nee)

Guise (gwēz)
Guizot (gwē/zō′ or gē/zō′)
Günther (gün/tẹr)
Gutenberg (goo′tẹn-bẹRG′ *or* goo/tẹn-bĕRG)
Guthrie (gŭth/rĭ) [ŏN′)
Guyon (gī/ọn *or* ge/-
Guyot (gē/o′)

H.

Hafiz (hä/fiz)
Hahnemann (hä/nẹh-män)
Häk/lụyt; *written also* Hackluyt.
Ha-lō/ran
Hän/dẹl (Ger. Händel, hĕn/dẹl) [kurt)
Harcourt (Eng.) (har/-
Hardicanute (har/de-ka-nūt′)
Hardinge (här/dĭng)
Haroun-al-Raschid (hä-roon′äl-räsh/id)
Haüy (hä/we′)
Havelock (hăv/ẹh-lŏk)
Haydn (hā/dn; *Ger. pron.* hī/dn)
Haynau (hī/now)
Hearne (hẽrn)
Hegel (hā/gẹl)
Heine (hī/nẹh) [man)
Heintzelman (hīnt/sẹl-
Helvetius (hĕl-vee/shĭ-
Hĕm/anṣ [ŭs)
Hengist (hĕng/gĭst)
Herder (hĕr/dẹr *or* hĕR/dẹr)
Herrera (ĕR-RĀ/rä)
Herschel (hẽr/shẹl)
Hewes (hūz)
Heylin (hā/lin)
Heyne (hī/nẹh)
Heyse (hī/zẹh)
Heywood (hā/wo͝od)
Hogarth (ho/garth)
Holbein (hol/bīn)
Holinshed, *or* Hollynshed (hŏl/inz-hĕd)
Holmes (hōmz)
Houdon (oo/dôN′)
Houghton (ho/tọn)
Houston (*popularly pronounced* hū/stọn)
Hovey (hŭv/ĭ)
Huger (Am.) (ū-jee′)
Hughes (hūz)
Humboldt (hŭm/bōlt; *Ger. pron.* ho͝om/-
Hus/kĭs-sọn [bolt)
Huss, *or* Hus (hŭss; *Ger. pron.* ho͝os)
Huyghens (hī/gẹnz *or* hoi/gẹnz)
Hyder Ali (hī/dẹr ä/-lee)

I.

Inchbald (ĭnch/bạld)
Inez (ee/nĕz)
In/ge-lōw
Ireton (īr/tọn)
Iriarte (e-re-aR/tā.) *Syn.* Yriarte. [dā)
Iturbide (e-tooR/be-
Ivan (Russ.) (e-vän′)

J.

Jacobi (yä-ko/bee)
Jamieson (jăm/e-sọn *or* jā/mĭ-sọn)
Jean Paul (zhôN powl *or* jeen pawl)
Jellachich (yĕl/lä-kĭĸ)
Jōan of Arc (Fr. Jeanne d'Arc, zhän daRk′) [zhwăN/vĕl′)
Joinville (join/vil *or* Jouffroy (zhoof/frwä′)
Juarez (HOO-ä/rĕs *or* HWÁ/rĕth)
Junot (zhü/no′)

K.

Kant (kănt *or* känt)
Kantemir (kän/tẹ-meer)
Kavanagh (kav/ạ-nä/ *or* kav/ạ-näH′)
Kearney (kar/nĭ)
Keble (kēb/l)
Keightly (kīt/lee)
Kneller (nel/lẹr; *Ger. pron.* knẹl/lẹr)
Knolles (nōlz); *written also* Knollys (nōlz)
Knowles (nōlz)
Körner, *or* Koerner (kŏR/nẹr) [ko)
Kosciusko (kos-sĭ-ŭs/-
Kossuth (kosh/shoot′)
Kotzebue (kot/sẹh-bū; *Ger. pron.* kot/-sẹh-boo)
Krummacher (krŏ͝om/-mäĸ-ẹr)

L.

Lacroix (lä/krwä′)
Ladislas (lăd/is-lạs); *written also* Ladˆislaˆus.
La Fayette, *or* Lafayette (lä/fă-ĕt′)
Laffitte (läf/fit′ *or* lä/-fēt′)
La Fontaine (lä fŏn/-tān′; *Fr. pron.* lä/-fôN/tĕn′)
Laing (lăng) [tĕn′)
Lamartine (lä/maR/-
Lamballe (lôN/bäl′)
La Motte-Fouqué (lä mot-foo/kā′)
La Pérouse (lä pā/-rooz′)
Laplace (lä/pläss′)
Las Casas (läs kä/säs)
Las Cases (läs käz)
Lā/thạm
Lavater (lä-vä/ter *or* lä/vä/tẽR′)
Lavoisier (lä/vwä/ze-ā′)
Layard (lā/ạrd)
Legaré (Am.) (lẹh-gree′)
Legendre (lẹh-zhôNd′r′ *or* lĕh-jĕn′dẹr)
Leibnitz, *or* Leibniz (līb/nĭts)
Leigh (lee)
Leighton (lā/tọn)
Lempriere (lem/prĭ-er *or* lem-preer′)
Le Sage, *or* Lesage (lẹh-säzh′)
L'Estrange (lĕs-trānj′)
Lē/vẹr
Leverrier (lẹh-vĕr/rĭ-ẹr *or* lẹh-vā/re-ā′)
Liddell (lĭd/dẹl)
Lieber (lee/bẹr)
Liebig (lee/big)
Lingard (ling/gạrd)
Linnæus (lin-nee/ŭs)
Linnell (lin/nẹl)
Liszt (lĭst)
Lloyd (loid) [vā/gä)
Lope de Vega (lo/pā dā
Lothaire (lo-thêr′ *or* lo-têR′)
Loudon (lou/dọn)
Louis (loo/is; *Fr. pron.* loo/e′)
Lowth (louth)
Loyola (loi-o/lạ *or* lo-Lўf/ọrd [yo/lä)

M.

Macaulay (mạ-kaw/lĭ)
Macchiavelli (mäk-ke-ä-vel/lee). *Syn.* Machiavel.
MacCulloch (mạ-kŭl/-lŭh) [vān′)
MacIlvaine (măk/il-
Mackay (mạ-kā′ *and* mạ-kī′)
Mack/in-tŏsh
Mack/lin
Mac-lạu/rin
Maclean (mạk-lān′)
Macleod (mạ-klowd′)
Maclin (mạ-klĭn′)
Maclise (mạ-kleez′)
Macomb (mạ-kŏmb′)
Macready (mạ-kree/dĭ)
Mad/oc
Magellan (mạ-jel/lạn; *Sp. pron.* mä-ʜĕl-yän′)
Maginn (mạ-gin′)
Mahmud, *or* Mahmoud (mäh/mood′)
Mahomet (mạ-hom/et, mā/ho-met, *or* mä/-ho-met). *See* Mohammed.
Mahon (mạ-hoon′ *or* mạ-hōn′)
Maintenon (măNt/-nôN′ *or* mān/tẹ-nôn)
Malcolm (măl/kọm)
Malone (mạ-lōn′)
Malte Brun (mawlt brŭn′ *or* mält/ẹ-brŭN′)
Mantell (măn/tl)

Marat (mä/rä′)
Marie-Antoinette (mä/re′ ŏn/twä/net′)
Marie Louise (mä/re′ loo/ēz′) [ọn)
Marion (Am.) (măr/e-
Marlborough (mawl′-b'ro)
Marlowe (mar/lō)
Martel (mar, tel′)
Martineau (Eng.) (mar/tĭ-nō)
Masaniello (mä-sä-ne-
Más/sa-soit′ [el/lo)
Masséna (mäs-sā/nä; *Fr. pron.* mä/sā/nä′)
Massillon (măs/sil-lŏn *or* mäs/se/yŏn′)
Massinger (măs/sin-jẹr)
Mather (măth/ẹr)
Maturin (măt/yoo-rin)
Maunder (mawn/dẹr)
Maury (Am.) (maw/rĭ *and* mŭr/rĭ)
Maury (Fr.) (mō/re′)
Mazarin (măz/a-reen′; *Fr. pron.* mä/zä/-răn′)
Mazzini (mät-see/nee *or* mä-zee/nee)
Meagher (mā/ẹr)
Medici (med/e-chee)
Médicis (mā/de/sēss′ *or* med/e-sis)
Meigs (mĕgz)
Melanchthon (mẹ-lăṇk/thọn)
Mendelssohn (men/-dẹl-sōn)
Mendoza (men-do/za; *Sp. pron.* měn-do/-thä)
Metastasio (met/a-stä/-še-o *or* mā-tä-stä/-še-o)
Metternich (met/tẹr-nĭk *or* met/tẹr-nik)
Meyer (mī/ẹr)
Meyerbeer (mī/ẹr-bār′)
Meyrick (měr/ik)
Mil/lĭn-gẹn
Milne (Scot.) (mil)
Milne (Eng.) (mĭln)
Milnes (mĭlz)
Mirabeau (mĭr/a-bo′ *or* me/rä/bō′) [lä)
Mirandola (me-răn/do-
Mo-hăm/mẹd
Molière (mo/le-ĕr′)
Molyneux (mol/i-nooks′)
Moncreiff (mon-kreef′)
Monroe (mọn-ro′)
Monstrelet (mŏns/-trẹh-lā′) [gū)
Montague (mŏn/ta-
Montaigne (mŏn/tān′; *Fr. pron.* mŏn/tăñ′)
Montalembert (mŏn/-tä/lŏn/bĕr′) [käm/)
Montcalm (mŏnt-
Montecuccoli (mon/tā-kōō/ko-lee)
Montespan (mŏn/tĕs-păn′; *Fr. pron.* mŏn/tĕs/pŏn′)
Montesquieu (mŏn/-tẹs-kū′; *Fr. pron.* mŏn/tās/kẹ-eh′)
Montgolfier (mŏn/gol/-fe-ā′ *or* mŏnt-gol/fĭ-ẹr)
Montgomery (Eng.) (mọnt-gŭm′ẹr-ĭ)
Montrose (mọnt-rōz′)
Moore (Eng.) (mōr)
Moray (mŭr/rĭ)
Moreau (mo/rō′)
Morel (mo/rel′)
Morell (mo-rĕll′)
Morrell (Am.) (mŏr/-Môr/tọn [rĕl)
Mōs/by
Motteux (mot-too′)
Moultrie (moo/trĭ)
Mōw/att
Mozart (mo-zart′; *Ger. pron.* mot/sart)
Müller (mül/lẹr, *almost* mīl/lẹr)
Münchhausen (mŭn-chaw/sẹn; *Ger. pron.* mün/k-how/-zẹn) [rät′)
Murat (mü/rä′ *or* mu-
Murillo (moo-reel/yo *or* mū-rĭl/lo)
Mylne (miln)

N.

Napier (nā/pe-ẹr)
Něck/ẹr (*Fr. pron.* nĕk/kĕr′)
Ney (nā)
Niebuhr (nee/boor)
Nos/tra-da′mus
Novalis (no-vä/lĭs)

O.

Oberlin (o/bẹr-lin)
Ogilby (o/gĭl-bĭ)
Ogilvie (ō/gĭl-vĭ)
Öhlenschläger, *or* Oehlenschläger (ö/lẹn-shlā/gẹr)
Olmstead (um/sted *or* ŏm/stẹd)
O'Meara (o-mee/ra; *Irish pron.* o-mā/ra)
Orsini (or-see/nee)
Ossian (ŏsh/an)
Ously (ooz/lĭ)
Oxenstiern (oks/ẹn-stĕrn′)

P.

Pal/grave
Palmerston (püm/ẹr-stọn) [lee)
Paoli (pä/o-lee *or* pow/-
Păr/a-çĕl/sŭs
Pardoe (par/do)
Par/nell
Pascal (păs/kal; *Fr. pron.* päs/käl′)
Pearce *and* Pēarce
Pēar/sọn *and* Pear/son
Pepin (pĕp/in *or* pip/-in; *Fr. pron.* pẹh-păn′)
Pepys (pēps) [see)
Pestalozzi (pĕs-tä-lōt/-
Petrarch (pee/trärk) (It. Petrarca, pā-trar/kä)
Piccolomini (pĭk-kolom/e-nee)
Pierce (peerss *or* pērss)
Piozzi (pe-ot/see *or* pe-ŏz/zĭ)
Pizarro (pe-zăr/ro; *Sp. pron.* pe-thär/-ro) [tăj/e-net)
Plantagenet (plăn-
Pleyel (plī/ẹl); *or* Pleyl (plīl)
Po/cạ-hŏn/tas
Po/cŏcke
Poin-sĕtt′
Polk (polk *or* pōk)
Pombal (pŏm-bäl′)
Pompadour (pŏm/pa-dōōr′ *or* pŏm/pä/-dōōr′)
Ponce de Leon (pōn/-thā dā lā-ōn′)
Poniatowski (po-ne-ä-tov/ske)
Popham (pop/am)
Porteus (pōr/te-ŭs)
Poussin (poo/săn′)
Powell (pou/ẹl)
Pow/hạt-tăn′
Praed (prād)
Preble (prĕb/l)
Prichard (prĭtch/ard)
Prideaux (prĭd/o *and* prĭd/ŭx)
Priessnitz (preess/nĭts)
Pughe (pū)
Pugin (pū/jin)
Pulaski (pū-lăs/kee; *Pol. pron.* poo-läs/-kee)
Pulci (pool/chee)
Pulteney (pŭlt/nĭ)
Pusey (pū/zĭ)

Q.

Quarles (kwärlz)
Quevedo (kā-vā/do)
Quincy (kwĭn/sĭ *or* kwĭn/zĭ)

R.

Rabelais (rä′bẹh-lā′ *or* räb/lā′)
Rachel (Fr.) (rä/shel′)
Racine (rä/sēn′ *or* răs-seen′)
Raffaelle (räf-fä-el/lā) *Syn.* Raphael.
Raleigh (raw/lĭ); *written also* Ralegh.
Ranke (räṇk/ẹh)
Raphael (rā/fā-ẹl *or* răf/fā-ẹl)
Rapin (răp/ĭn *or* rä/-păn)
Reaumur (rā/ō/mür′ *or* ro/mur)

Rembrandt (rẹm'-brănt)
Ren'nell
Reuchlin (roiĸ'lĭn)
Reynolds (rĕn'ọldz)
Ricasoli (re-kä'so-lee)
Riccio (rēt'cho)
Richelieu (rēsh'ẹh-loo ; *Fr. pron.* rēsh'-le-uh')
Richter (rĭĸ'tẹr). *Syn.* Jean Paul.
Rienzi (re-en'zee), *or* Rienzo (re-en'zo)
Rives (Amer.) (reevz)
Rizzio (rēt'se-o *or* rĭt'-se-o)
Robespierre (ro'bẹs-peer' *or* rob'ẹs-pe-ĕR') [shŏN'bō')
Rochambeau (ro'-
Rochefoucauld (rōsh'-foo-kō' *or* rosh'foo'-kō') [zhā')
Roget (ro'zhā *or* ro'-
Romilly (Eng.) (rom'-il-ĭ)
Rosecrans (rōz'krănts)
Rothschild (rōs'chīld ; *Ger. pron.* rōt'shĭlt)
Rousseau (roo'sō')
Routledge (rŭt'lij)
Rowe (ro)
Rowley (rou'lĭ)
Rutgers (rut'gẹrs)
Rutherford (ruth'ẹr-fọrd)

S.

Saadi. *See* Sadi.
Sabine (săb'ĭn)
Sacheverell (sạ-chev'-ẹr-ẹl)
Saintine (săN'tēn')
Saint-John (sĕnt'-jŏn *or* sĭn'jẹn) [jẹr)
Saint Leger (sĭl'lĭn-
Saint-Pierre (sĕnt-peer *or* săN'pe-ĉR')
Saint-Simon (sẹnt-sī'-mọn *or* săN'se'mŌN')
Saladin (săl'ạ-dĭn)
Sand (Fr.) (sŏN)
Săn'dys (*or* săndz)
Saunderson (sän'dẹr-sọn)
Saussure (sō'sūr' *or* so'sûR') [il)
Savile, *or* Saville (sav'-
Savonarola (sä-vo-nä-ro'lä)
Scaliger (skal'ĭ-jẹr)
Schelling (shel'ling)
Schenck (skeṇk)
Schiller (shĭl'ler)
Schlegel (shlā'gel *or* shlā'gẹl) [ẹr-mäĸ'ẹr)
Schleiermacher (shlī'-
Schmidt (shmit)
Schuyler (skī'lẹr)
Scoresby (skōrz'bĭ)
Scougal (skoo'gạl)
Scribe (skrēb) [dä)
Sepulveda (sä-pool'vä-Sẹr-ve'tŭs
Sévigné (sā-veen'yā *or* sā'vēn'yā')
Seward (sū'ạrd)
Seymour (see'mẹr)
Shākes'pēare ; *written also* Shakspeare and Shakspere.
Shiel (sheel)
Sidmouth (sĭd'mŭth)
Sieyes (se-ĕs', se-ā', *or* se-ā'yā')
Sigel (see'gẹl) [mŭnd)
Sigismund (sĭj'is-
Sigourney (sĭg'ọr-nĭ)
Sismondi (sĭs-mŏn'dĭ ; *It. pron.* sēs-mōn'-dee)
Slidell (slī-del')
Snorri Sturluson (snor'ree stoor'lōo-sọn)
Soane (sōn)
Sobieski (so-be-ĕs'kee)
Socinus (so-sī'nŭs)
Somers (sŭm'ẹrz)
Sontag (sŏn'täg *or* shon'täg)
Sotheby (sŭth'ẹ-bĭ)
Soule (sōl) [lā')
Soulé (soo-lā' *or* soo'-
Soulouque (soo'lōok')
Soult (soolt)
Southard (sŭth'ạrd)
Southern (sŭth'ẹrn)
Southey (sowth'ĭ)
Sowerby (sou'ẹr-bĭ)
Soyer (soi'er *or* swä'-yā')
Spalding (spawl'dĭng)
Spinola (spee'no-lä)
Spinoza (spe-no'zä)
Spurtzheim (spooRts'-hīm *or* spûrz'im)
Staël (stäl *or* stawl)
Stanhope (stăn'ọp)
Stanislaus (stăn-is-lā'-ŭs *or* stän-is-lä'us)
Staunton (stän'tŏn)
Steuben (Am.) (stū'-
Storrs (stōrz) [bọn)
Stowell (stō'ẹl)
Strahan *and* Strachan (strawn) [sạnt)
Stuyvesant (stī'vẹ-
Sue (sụ ; *Fr. pron.* sü)
Suleyman (soo-lā-mān'). *Syn.* Soliman. [sü'ye')
Sully (sŭl'lĭ ; *Fr. pron.*
Suwarrow (soo-ŏr'ro) ; *written* Souvoroff *or* Suworow (*Russ. pron.* soo-vo'rof)
Swē'dẹn-borg' (*Sw. pron.* swā'den-boRG)
Sydenham (sid'ẹn-ạm)

T.

Talbot (tawl'bọt)
Talfourd (tawl'fọrd)
Taliaferro (tŏl'ĭ-vẹr, *and sometimes* tĕl'-fẹr)
Talleyrand (tăl'lĭ-răn̈d; *Fr. pron.* täl'-lā'rŌN')
Tallmadge (tăl'mĭj)
Tamerlane (tăm'ẹr-lān *or* tăm'ẹr-lān')
Taney (taw'nĭ) [so.)
Tăs'so (*It. pron.* täs'-
Tassoni (täs-so'nee)
Tẹ-cŭm'seh [mŭth)
Teignmouth (tĭn'-
Teniers (tĕn'yẹrz ; *Fr. pron.* tẹh-ne-ā' *or* tẹn-yā')
Thackeray (thak'ẹr-rĭ)
Thalberg (tăl'bĕRG)
Theobald (thee'o-bawld *or* tĭb'bald)
Thesiger (thĕs'ĭ-jẹr)
Thierry (te-ĕr'rĭ *or* te-ā'ree')
Thiers (te-êR')
Tholuck (to'lo͝ok)
Thom (tom)
Thoresby (thōrz'bĭ)
Thorwaldsen (tor'-wäld-sẹn *or* toR'-väld-sẹn)
Tieck (teek)
Tighe (tī) [te'ye')
Tilly (tĭl'le ; *Fr. pron.*
Timur, *or* Timour (tee'moor')
Tintoretto (tēn-to-ret'to)
Tippoo Sahib (tĭp'po sä'hĭb; *almost* sä'ib)
Tischendorf (tish'ẹu-doRf)
Titian (tish'ạn)
Tocqueville (tŏk'vĭl ; *French pron.* tok'-vēl')
Torquato (toR-kwä'to)
Torquemada (toR-kā-mä'dä)
Toucey (tou'sĭ)
Toussaint L'Ouverture (too'săN' loo'-vĕR'tüR') [ẹnd)
Townshend (townz'-
Trăd'ẹs-cănt
Trowbridge (tro'brĭj)
Tyndale (tĭn'dạl)
Tyrwhitt (tĕr'ẹt *or* tĕr'wit)

U.

Uhland (oo'länt *or* yoo'lạnd)
Ulfilas, *or* Ulphilas (ŭl'fĭ-las)
Upham (ŭp'ạm)
Urquhart (ûrk'ạrt)
Uwins (yoo'ĭnz)

V.

Val-lan'di-gham (-dĭ-gạm) [rẹn)
Van Buren (văn bū'-
Vanbrugh (văn'broo)
Vancouver (văn-koo'-vẹr)
Vandyke (văn-dīk') (Dutch Vandyck, *or* Vandjik, văn-dīk')

Van Rensselaer (văn ren′sẹl-ạr) [tel′)
Vattel (văt-tel′ *or* vät′-
Vauban (vō′bŏN′)
Vaughan (vaw′n *or* vaw′ạn)
Vaux (Eng. & Am.) (vawks)
Vega (vā′gä)
Velasquez (vā-läs′kĕz *or* vā-läs′kĕth)
Vernet (vĕR′nā′)
Verplanck (vẹr-plăṇk′)
Vẹr-ste′gạn
Vĕr′ụ-lạm
Vespucci (vĕs-poot′-chee)
Vicente (ve-sen′tā)
Vida (vee′dä)
Vidocq (ve′dok′)
Villiers (vĭl′yẹrz)
Vinci (vĭn′chee *or* vēn′chee)
Vladimir (vlăd′ẹ-mēr)
Volney (vŏl′nĭ; *Fr. pron.* vol′nā′)
Voltaire (vŏl-têr′ *or* vol′têR′)
Vortigern (vor′tẹ-gẹrn)
Voss (Ger.) (foss)

W.

Waldemar (wọl′de-mạr *or* wäl′dĕh-mär)
Wallenstein (wŏl′lẹn-stīn)
Wạr′bur-tọn
Wargentin (wär′gēn-teen)
Washington (wŏsh′-ing-tọn)
Watteau (vät′tō′)
Weber (wā′bẹr *or* wā′-bẹr)
Wellesley (wĕlz′lĭ)
Wemys (weemz *or* wĭmz)
Werner (wēr′nẹr *or* wĕR′nẹr)
Whalley (hwŏl′lĭ)
Whewell (hū′ẹl)
Whitefield (hwĭt′feeld)
Wieland (wee′lạnd; *German pron.* wee′-länt)
Willoughby (wĭl′lọ-bĭ)
Willughby (wil′lọ-bĭ)
Winckelmann (wĭnk′-ẹl-män)
Windham (wĭnd′ạm)
Wolcott (wŏl′kọt *or* wŏŏl′kŏt)
Wolff (Eng.) (wŏŏlf)
Wollaston (wŏŏl′ạs-tọn)
Wollstonecraft (wŏŏl′-stọn-krăft)
Wolsey (wŏŏl′zĭ)
Worcester (wŏŏs′tẹr)
Wordsworth (wûrdz′-wûrth)
Wouverman (wow′-vẹr-män)
Wraxall (răks′ạl *or* răks′ạl)
Wycherley (wĭtch′-ẹr-lĭ)
Wycliffe (wĭk′lĭf); *also* Wyclif, Wiclif, *and* Wickliffe.
Wyntoun (wĭn′tọn *or* wĭn′toyn)
Wythe (wĭth; *th* as in *thin*)

X.

Xavier (zăv′ĭ-ẹr; *Sp. pron.* hä-ve-är′)
Ximenes (zĭ-mee′nēz; *Sp. pron.* he-mā′-nēs)

Y.

Yonge (yŭng)
Youatt (yoo′ạt)
Youmans (yoo′mạnz)
Yriarte (e-re-aR′tä)
Ysabeau (e′zä′bō′)

Z.

Zĭm′mẹr-männ (*Ger. pron.* tsĭm′mer-män)
Zinzendorf (tsĭnt′sẹn-dorf)
Zollikofer (Ger.) (tsol′-le-ko′fẹr)
Zŏl′lĭ-kof′fẹr (Am.)
Zouch (zooch)
Zschokke (tshŏk′kẹh)
Zumala – Carregui (thoo-mä′lä-käa-RĂ′gee)
Zumpt (tsŏŏmpt)
Zuñiga (thoon-yee′gä)
Zwin′gli (*Ger. pron.* tswĭng′lee) (Lat. Zwĭn′glĭ-ŭs *or* Zuin′-gli-us); *written also* Zwingle (zwĭng′gl)
Zwirner (tswĭRn′ẹr)

PRONOUNCING AND EXPLANATORY VOCABULARY

OF

COMMON ENGLISH CHRISTIAN NAMES.

I. NAMES OF MEN.

A.

Aaron (âr′un). [Heb.] Lofty; inspired.
Ā′bel. [Heb.] Breath; transitoriness; vanity.
A-bī′el. [Heb.] Father of strength.
A-bī′jah. [Heb.] To whom Jehovah is a Father. [light.
Ăb′ner. [Heb.] Father of
Ā′bra-ham. [Heb.] Father of a multitude. [elevation.
Ā′bram. [Heb.] Father of
Ăd′am. [Heb.] Man; earthman; red earth.
A-dŏl′phus. [O. H. Ger.] Noble wolf, *i. e.* noble hero.
Ăd′o-nī′ram. [Heb.] Lord of height.
Ăl′a-rĭc. [O. H. Ger.] All-rich; *or*, noble ruler.
Ăl′bert. [O. H. Ger.] Nobly bright; illustrious.
Ăl′bi-on. [Celt.] Mountainous land; — the ancient name of England
Ăl′ex-ăn′der. [Gr.] A defender of men.
Ăl′fred. [O. H. Ger.] Elf in council; *i. e.*, good counselor. [ALPHONSO.
A-lŏn′zo. [O. Ger.] Same as
Ăl′phe-us (*properly* Al-phē′us). [Heb.] Exchange.
Al-phŏn′so. [O. H. Ger.] All-ready; willing.
Ăl′vah, **Ăl′van.** [Heb.] Iniquity.
Ăl′vin, **Ăl′win.** [O. H. Ger.] Beloved by all.
Ăm′a-rī′ah. [Heb.] Whom Jehovah promised.
Ăm′a-sà. [Heb.] A burden.
Ăm′brose. [Gr.] Immortal; divine.
Ăm′mī. [Heb.] My people.
Ā′mos. [Heb.] Strong; courageous; *otherwise*, a burden.
Ăn′drew (ăn′drụ). [Gr.] Strong; manly.
Ăn′selm. [O. H. Ger.] Protection of God.
Ăn′tho-ny (-to-), **Ăn′to-nȳ.** [Lat.] Priceless; praiseworthy.
Ăr′chi-bald. [Ger.] Extremely bold; *otherwise*, holy prince.
Ăr′te-mas. [Gr.] Gift of Artemis, or Diana.
Ăr′thur. [Celt.] High; noble.
Ā′sà. [Heb.] Healer; physician. [God.
Ăs′a-hĕl. [Heb.] Made of
Ā′şaph. [Heb.] A collector.
Ăsh′er. [Heb.] Happy; fortunate. [ness.
Ăsh′ur. [Heb.] Black; black-
Au-gŭs′tin, **Au-gŭs′tĭne,** **Aus′tin.** [Lat.] Belonging to Augustus.
Au-gŭs′tus. [Lat.] Exalted; imperial. [of the Lord.
Az′a-rī′ah. [Heb.] Helped

B.

Băp′tist. [Gr.] A baptizer; a purifier.
Bär′na-bas, **Bär′na-by.** [Heb.] Son of consolation.
Bar-thŏl′o-mew. [Heb.] A warlike son.
Bar-zĭl′lāi. [Heb.] Iron of the Lord; firm; true.
Băş′il. [Gr.] Kingly; royal.
Bĕn′e-dĭct. [Lat.] Blessed.
Bĕn′ja-mĭn. [Heb.] Son of the right hand.
Be-rī′ah. [Heb.] In calamity.
Bĕr′nard, **Bär′nard.** [O. H. Ger.] Bold as a bear.
Bĕr′tram. [O. H. Ger.] Bright raven.
Be-zăl′e-el. [Heb.] In the shadow (protection) of God.
Bŏn′i-fāçe. [Lat.] A benefactor.

C.

Çad-wạl′la-der. [Brit.] Battle-arranger.
Çæ′şar. [Lat.] Hairy; *or*, blue-eyed; *or*, born under the *cesarean* operation.
Çā′leb. [Heb.] A dog.
Çăl′vin. [Lat.] Bald.
Cecil (sē′sil, sĭs′il, *or* sĕs′il). [Lat.] Dim-sighted.
Çē′phas. [Aramaic.] A stone.
Chărleş. [O. H. Ger.] Strong; manly; noble-spirited.
Chrĭst′ian. [Lat.] Belonging to Christ; a believer in Christ. [ing Christ.
Chrĭs′to-pher. [Gr.] Bear-
Çlăr′ençe. [Lat.] Illustrious.
Çlạu′di-us, **Çlạude.** [Lat.] Lame.
Çlĕm′ent. [Lat.] Mild-tempered; merciful.
Çŏn′rad. [O. H. Ger.] Bold in council; resolute.
Çŏn′stant. [Lat.] Firm; faithful.
Çŏn′stan-tīne. [Lat.] Resolute; firm.
Çor-nē′li-us (*or* kor-neel′yus). [Lat.] (*Uncertain.*)

Cŭth'bert. [A.-S.] Noted splendor.
Çÿp'ri-an. [Gr.] Of Cyprus.
Çÿr'il. [Gr.] Lordly.
Çÿ'rus. [Per.] The sun.

D.

Dăn. [Heb.] A judge.
Dăn'i-el (*or* dăn'yel). [Heb.] A divine judge.
Da-rī'us. [Per.] Preserver.
Dā'vid. [Heb.] Beloved.
De-mē'tri-us. [Gr.] Belonging to Ceres.
Dĕn'is, Dĕn'nis. [Gr.] Same as DIONYSIUS. [Fr. form.]
Dĕr'rick. [O. H. Ger.] A corruption of THEODORIC.
Dī'o-nÿs'i-us (-nĭzh'ī-us). [Gr.] Belonging to Dionysos, the god of wine.
Dŏn'ald. [Celt.] Proud chief.
Dŭn'can (dŭnk'an). [Celt.] Brown chief.

E.

Ĕb'en. [Heb.] A stone.
Ĕb'en-ē'zer. [Heb.] The stone of help.
Ĕd'gar. [A.-S.] A javelin (or protector) of property.
Ĕd'mund. [A.-S.] Defender of property.
Ĕd'ward. [A.-S.] Guardian of property.
Ĕd'win. [A.-S.] Gainer of property.
Ĕg'bert. [O. H. Ger.] The sword's brightness; famous with the sword.
Ĕl'bert. [O. H. Ger.] The same as ALBERT.
Ĕl'dred. [A.-S.] Terrible.
Ĕ'le-ā'zer. [Heb.] To whom God is a help.
Ē'lī. [Heb.] A foster son.
E-lī'ab. [Heb.] God is his father.
E-lī'as. [Heb.] The same as ELIJAH.
E-lī'hu. [Heb.] God the Lord.
E-lī'jah. [Heb.] Jehovah is my God.
E-lī'pha-let. [Heb.] God of salvation.
E-lī'shà. [Heb.] God my salvation.
E-lī'zur. [Heb.] God is my rock.
Ĕl'lis. [Heb.] A variation of ELISHA.
Ĕl'mer. [A.-S.] Noble; excellent. [A contraction of ETHELMER.]
Ĕl'nā-than. [Heb.] God gave.
Em-măn'u-el. [Heb.] God with us.
Ĕm'er-y, Ĕm'mer-y, Ĕm'o-ry. [A.-S.] Powerful; rich.
Ē'noch. [Heb.] Consecrated; dedicated.
Ē'nos. [Heb.] Man. [ful.
Ē'phra-ĭm. [Heb.] Very fruit-
E-răş'mus. [Gr.] Lovely; worthy to be loved.
E-răs'tus. [Gr.] Lovely; amiable. [powerful.
Ē'ric. [A. S.] Rich; brave;
Ēr'nest. [Ger.] Earnest.
Ē'than. [Heb.] Firmness; strength.
Eū'ġene, or Eū-ġēne'. [Gr.] Well-born; noble.
Eūs'taçe. [Gr.] Healthy; strong; standing firm.
Ĕv'an. [Brit.] The same as JOHN. [of God.
E-zē'ki-el. [Heb.] Strength
Ĕz'rà. [Heb.] Help.

F.

Fē'lix. [Lat.] Happy; prosperous.
Fēr'di-nand. [O. H. Ger.] Brave; valiant.
Fer-năn'do. [O. H. Ger.] The same as FERDINAND.
Fĕs'tus. [Lat.] Joyful; glad.
Frăn'çis. [Fr.] Free.
Frăn̲k. [Fr.] A contraction of Francis.
Frĕd'er-ic, Frĕd'er-ĭck. [O. H. Ger.] Abounding in peace; *or*, peaceful ruler.

G.

Gā'bri-el. [Heb.] Man of God.
Gā'ius (gā'yus). [Lat.] Rejoiced.
Ga-mā'li-el. [Heb.] Recompense of God.
Găr'ret. [O. H. Ger.] Another form of GERALD.
Ġĕof'frey. [O. H. Ger.] The same as GODFREY.
Ġeôrġe. [Gr.] A landholder; husbandman.
Ġĕr'ald, Ġĕr'ard. [O. H. Ger.] Strong with the spear.
Gēr'shom. [Heb.] An exile.
Gĭd'e-on. [Heb.] A destroyer.
Gĭl'bert. [O. H. Ger.] Yellow-bright; famous.
Ġīles. [Gr.] A kid.
Ġĭv'ĕn. [Eng.] Gift of God.
Gŏd'dard. [O. Ger.] Pious; virtuous.
Gŏd'frey. [O. H. Ger.] At peace with God.
Grĕg'o-ry. [Ger.] Watchful; vigilant.
Grĭf'fith. [Brit.] Having great faith.
Gus-tā'vus. [Sw.] A warrior; hero.
Guȳ. [Fr.] A leader.

H.

Hăn'ni-bal. [Punic.] Grace of Baal.
Hăr'old. [A.-S.] A champion; general of an army.
Hē'man. [Heb.] Faithful.
Hĕn'ry. [O. H. Ger.] The head or chief of a house.
Hēr'bert. [A.-S.] Glory of the army.
Hēr'man. [O. H. Ger.] A warrior.
Hĕz'e-kī'ah. [Heb.] Strength of the Lord.
Hĭl'a-ry. [Lat.] Cheerful; merry.
Hī'ram. [Heb.] Most noble.
Hŏr'açe. [Gr.] Same as HORATIO. [Fr. form.]
Ho-rā'ti-o (ho-rā'shĭ-o). [Gr.] (*Uncertain.*)
Ho-şē'à. [Heb.] Salvation.
How'ell. [Brit.] Sound; whole.
Hū'bert. [O. H. Ger.] Bright in spirit; soul-bright.
Hūgh (hū), Hū'go. [D.] Mind; spirit; soul.
Hŭmph'rey. [A.-S.] Protector of the home.

I.

Ĭch'a-bod. [Heb.] The glory has departed.

Ig-nā'tĭ-us (ig-nā'shĭ-us). [Gr.] Ardent; fiery.
Im-măn'u-el. [Heb.] The same as EMMANUEL.
Ĭn'gram. [Teut.] Raven.
Ĭn'i-go. [Gr.] The same as IGNATIUS. [Sp. form.]
Ī'rà. [Heb.] Watchful.
Ī'ṣaac (ī'zak). [Heb.] Laughter.
Ī-ṣā'iah (ī-zā'yà). [Heb.] Salvation of the Lord. [God.
Ĭs'ra-el. [Heb.] A soldier of
Ĭv'an. [Brit.] The same as JOHN. [Russian form.]

J.

Jā'bez. [Heb.] He will cause pain.
Jā'cob. [Heb.] A supplanter.
Jā'i-rus. [Heb.] He will enlighten.
Jāmeṣ. [Heb.] The same as JACOB. [ment.
Jā'pheth. [Heb.] Enlarge-
Jā'red. [Heb.] Descent.
Jā'son. [Gr.] A healer.
Jăs'per. [Per.] (*Uncertain.*)
Jā'van. [Heb.] Clay; supple.
Jĕd'e-dī'ah. [Heb.] Beloved of the Lord.
Jĕf'frey. [O. H. Ger.] Same as GODFREY.
Jĕr'e-mī'ah, } [Heb.] Exalt-
Jĕr'e-my. } ed of the Lord.
Jĕr'ome (in Eng.), Je-rōme' (in Amer.). Holy name.
Jĕs'se. [Heb.] Wealth.
Jō'ab. [Heb.] Jehovah is his father. [cuted.
Jōb. [Heb.] Afflicted; perse-
Jō'el. [Heb.] The Lord is God. [gift of God.
Jŏhn (jŏn). [Heb.] Gracious
Jō'nah, } [Heb.] A dove.
Jō'nas. }
Jŏn'a-than. [Heb.] Gift of Jehovah.
Jō'ṣeph. [Heb.] He shall add.
Jŏsh'u-à. [Heb.] God of salvation.
Jo-sī'ah, } [Heb.] Given of
Jo-sī'as. } the Lord.
Jō'tham. [Heb.] The Lord is upright.
Jū'dah. [Heb.] Praised.
Jū'li-an. [Lat.] Sprung from, or belonging to, Julius.
Jū'li-ŭs. [Gr.] Soft-haired.
Jŭs'tin, } [Lat.] Just; up-
Jŭs'tus. } right.

K.

Kĕn'elm. [A.-S.] A defender of his kindred.
Kĕn'neth. [Gael.] A leader; commander.

L.

Lā'ban. [Heb.] White.
Lăm'bert. [O. H. Ger.] Illustrious with landed possessions.
Lăn'çe-lot. [It.] A little angel; *otherwise*, a little lance or warrior; *or*, a servant.
Lau'rençe, } [Lat.] Crowned
Lăw'rençe. } with laurel.
Lăz'a-rus. [Heb.] God will help.
Le-ăn'der. [Gr.] Lion-man.
Lĕm'u-el. [Heb.] Created by God.
Lĕon'ard (lĕn'ard). [Ger.] Strong or brave as a lion.
Le-ŏn'ĭ-das. [Gr.] Lion-like.
Lē'o-pōld. [O. H. Ger.] Bold for the people.
Lē'vī. [Heb.] Adhesion. See Gen. xxix. 34.
Lew'is (lōō'is). [O. H. Ger.] Bold warrior.
Lī'nus. [Gr.] Flaxen-haired.
Lī'o-nel. [Lat.] Young lion.
Llew-ĕl'lyn (lu-ĕl'lin). [Celt.] Lightning. [people.
Lo-ăm'mī. [Heb.] Not my
Lo-rĕn'zo. [Lat.] The same as LAURENCE.
Lŏt. [Heb.] A veil; covering.
Lou'is. [O. H. Ger.] The same as LEWIS [Fr. form.]
Lū'cĭ-an (lū'shĭ-an). [Lat.] Belonging to, or sprung from, Lucius.
Lū'ci-ŭs (lū'shĭ-ŭs). [Lat.] Born at break of day.
Lū'do-vĭc. [O. H. Ger.] Same as LEWIS. [Ger. form.]
Lūke. [Lat.] Light.
Lū'ther. [Ger.] Illustrious warrior.
Lȳ-cûr'gus. [Gr.] Wolf-driver.

M.

Mā'doc. [W.] Good; beneficent. [of the Lord.
Măl'a-chī. [Heb.] Messenger
Ma-năs'seh. [Heb.] Forgetfulness.
Mar-çĕl'lus. [Lat.] Diminutive of MARCUS.
Mar'ci-ŭs (mär'shĭ-ŭs). [Lat.] Same as MARCUS.
Mär'eus, } [Lat.] A ham-
Märk. } mer; *otherwise*, a male; *or*, sprung from Mars.
Mär'ma-dūke. [A.-S.] A mighty noble.
Mär'tin. [Lat.] Of Mars; warlike.
Măt'thew (măth'yu). [Heb.] Gift of Jehovah.
Mat-thī'as (math-thī'as). [Heb.] Gift of the Lord; — the same as MATTHEW.
Mau'rĭçe. [Lat.] Moorish; dark-colored.
Măx'ĭ-mĭl'ĭ-an. [Lat.] The greatest Æmilianus.
Mī'eah. [Heb.] Who is like the Lord?
Mī'eha-el (*or* mī'kel). [Heb.] Who is like God?
Mīleṣ. [Lat.] A soldier.
Môr'gan. [Brit.] A seaman; a dweller on the sea.
Mō'ṣēṣ. [Egypt.] Drawn out of the water.

N.

Nā'hum. [Heb.] Consolation.
Nā'than. [Heb.] Given; a gift.
Na-thăn'a-el, } [Heb.] The
Na-thăn'ĭ-el. } gift of God.
Nēal, } [Lat.] Dark; swarthy;
Nēil. } *otherwise* [Celt.], Chief. [of the Lord.
Nē'he-mī'ah. [Heb.] Comfort
Nĭch'o-las, } [Gr.] Victory of
Nĭe'o-las. } the people.
Nō'ah. [Heb.] Rest; comfort.
Nō'el. [Lat. *Dies Natalis.*] Christmas; born on Christmas day.

Nôr'man. [Ger.] A northman; a native of Normandy.

O.

Ō'ba-dī'ah. [Heb.] Servant of the Lord.
Ō'bed. [Heb.] Serving God.
Oc-tā'vi-ŭs, Oc-tā'vŭs. [Lat.] The eighth-born.
Ŏl'ĭ-ver. [Lat.] An olive-tree.
O-rĕs'tēs. [Gr.] A mountaineer.
Or-lăn'do. [Teut.] Same as ROWLAND. [It. form.]
Ŏs'ear. [Celt.] Bounding warrior.
Ŏs'mond, Ŏs'mund. [O. H. Ger.] Protection of God.
Ŏs'wald. [O. H. Ger.] Power of God.
Ōw'en. [Celt.] Lamb; *otherwise*, young warrior.

P.

Păt'rĭck. [Lat.] Noble; a patrician.
Paul. [Lat.] Little. [PAUL.
Pau-lī'nus. [Lat.] Same as
Pē'leg. [Heb.] Division.
Pĕr'e-grĭne. [Lat.] A stranger.
Pē'ter. [Gr.] A rock.
Phī-lăn'der. [Gr.] A lover of men.
Phī-lē'mon. [Gr.] Loving; friendly.
Phĭl'ip. [Gr.] A lover of horses.
Phĭn'e-as, Phĭn'e-has. [Heb.] Mouth of brass.
Pī'us. [Lat.] Pious; dutiful.
Pŏl'y-cărp. [Gr.] Much fruit.
Pre-sērv'ed. [Eng.] Redeemed; saved.

Q.

Quĭn'tin. [Lat.] The fifth.

R.

Răl'ph (*in Eng. often pron.* răf.) [O. H. Ger.] Same as RODOLPHUS. [ing of God.
Răph'a-el. [Heb.] The healRĕg'i-nald. [O. H. Ger.] Strong ruler.
Reu'ben. [Heb.] Behold, a son.
Reu'el. [Heb.] Friend of God.
Rĕyn'old. [O. H. Ger.] The same as REGINALD.
Rĭch'ard. [O. H. Ger.] Rich-hearted; powerful.
Rŏb'ert. [O. H. Ger.] Bright in fame.
Rŏd'er-ĭe, Rŏd'er-ĭck. [O. H. Ger.] Rich in fame.
Rō'dolph, Ro-dŏl'phus. [O. H. Ger.] Famous wolf, *or* hero.
Rŏg'er. [O. H. Ger.] Famous with the spear.
Rō'land. [O. H. Ger.] Same as ROWLAND. [Fr. form.]
Rōw'land. [O. H. Ger.] Fame of the land.
Ru'dolph, Ru-dŏl'phus. [O. H. Ger.] Variations of RODOLPHUS. [haired.
Ru'fus. [Lat.] Red; red-
Rŭ'pert. [O. H. Ger.] Same as ROBERT.

S.

Săl'mon. [Heb.] Shady.
Săm'son, Sămp'son. [Heb.] Splendid sun; *i. e.*, great joy and felicity.
Săm'u-el. [Heb.] Heard of God; asked for of God.
Saul. [Heb.] Asked for.
Sē'bà. [Heb.] Eminent.
Se-băs'tian (-băst'yan). [Gr.] Venerable; reverend.
Se-rē'no, Se-rē'nus. [Lat.] Calm; peaceful.
Sĕth. [Heb.] Appointed.
Sĭg'is-mund. [O. H. Ger.] Conquering protection.
Sī'las. [Lat.] A contraction of SILVANUS.
Sil-vā'nus. [Lat.] Living in a wood.
Sil-vĕs'ter. [Lat.] Bred in the country; rustic.
Sĭm'e-on, Sī'mon. [Heb.] Hearing with acceptance.
Sŏl'o-mon. [Heb.] Peaceable.
Stē'phen (stē'vn). [Gr.] A crown.
Sȳl'van, Syl-vā'nus. The same as SILVANUS.
Syl-vĕs'ter. The same as SILVESTER.

T.

Thăd'de-us. [Syr.] The wise.
Thē'o-bald (*formerly* tĭb'ald). [O. H. Ger.] Bold for the people.
Thē'o-dore. [Gr.] The gift of God.
The-ŏd'o-rĭc. [A.-S.] Powerful among the people.
The-ŏph'i-lus. [Gr.] A lover of God.
Thē'ron. [Gr.] A hunter.
Thŏm'as (tom'as). [Heb.] A twin.
Tĭm'o-thy. [Gr.] Fearing God.
Tī'tus. [Gr.] (*Uncertain.*)
To-bī'ah, To-bī'as. [Heb.] Distinguished of the Lord.
Trĭs'tam, Trĭs'tram. [Lat.] Grave; pensive; melancholy; sorrowful; sad.
Tȳb'alt. [O. H. Ger.] A contraction of THEOBALD.

U.

U-lȳs'sēs. [Gr.] A hater.
Ûr'ban. [Lat.] Of the town; courteous; polished.
U-rī'ah. [Heb.] Light of the Lord.
Ū'ri-an. [Dan.] A husbandman.
Ū'ri-el. [Heb.] Light of God.

V.

Văl'en-tīne. [Lat.] Strong; healthy; powerful.
Vĭc'tor. [Lat.] A conqueror.
Vĭn'cent. [Lat.] Conquering.
Vĭv'i-an. [Lat.] Lively.

W.

Wal'ter. [O. H. Ger.] Ruling the host.
Wĭll'iam. [O. H. Ger.] Resolute helmet, *or*, helmet of resolution; defense; protector.
Wĭn'frĕd. [A.-S.] Win-peace.

Z.

Zăb'di-el. [Heb.] Gift of God.

Zac-chē'us. [Heb.] Innocent; pure.
Zăch'a-rī'ah, Zăch'a-ry. [Heb.] Remembered of the Lord.
Zā'dok. [Heb.] Just.
Zĕb'a-dī'ah, Zĕb'e-dee. [Heb.] Gift of the Lord.
Zĕch'a-rī'ah. [Heb.] Same as ZACHARIAH.
Zĕd'e-kī'ah. [Heb.] Justice of the Lord.
Ze-lō'tēs. [Gr.] A zealot.
Zē'nas. [Gr.] Gift of Jupiter.
Zĕph'a-nī'ah. [Heb.] Hid of the Lord.

II. NAMES OF WOMEN.

A.

Ăb'i-gail (ăb'ĭ-gĕl). [Heb.] My father's joy.
Ăch'sa. [Heb.] Anklet.
Ā'da. [O. H. Ger.] Same as EDITH. [as ADELINE.
Ăd'a-līne. [O. H. Ger.] Same
Ăd'e-la. [O. H. Ger.] Same as ADELINE. [as ADELINE.
Ăd'e-lāide. [O. H. Ger.] Same
A-dē'li-a [O. H. Ger.] A variation of ADELA.
Ăd'e-lī'na, Ăd'e-līne. [O. H. Ger.] Of noble birth; a princess.
Ag'a-tha. [Gr.] Good; kind.
Ag'nēs. [Gr.] Chaste; pure.
Al'e-thē'a. [Gr.] Truth.
Al'ex-an'dra, Al'ex-an-drī'na. [Gr.] Feminine of ALEXANDER.
Ăl'içe, A-lĭç'i-a (-lĭsh'ĭ-) [O. H. Ger.] Same as ADELINE.
Al-mī'ra. [Ar.] Lofty; a princess.
Al-thē'a. [Gr.] A healer.
Ăm'a-bĕl. [Lat.] Lovable; amiable. [to be loved.
A-măn'da. [Lat.] Worthy
A-mē'li-a (*or* a-meel'ya). [O. H. Ger.] Busy; energetic.
Ā'my. [Lat.] Beloved.
An-gĕl'i-ca, An'ge-lī'na. [Gr.] Lovely; angelic.
Ann, Ăn'na, Anne. [Heb.] Grace; — the same as HANNAH.
An-nĕtte'. [Heb.] A variation of ANNE. [Fr. form.]
Ăn'toi-nĕtte'. [Gr.] Dim. of ANTONIA. [Fr. form.]
An-tō'ni-a, An'to-nī'na. [Lat.] Inestimable.
Ar'a-bĕl'la. [Lat.] A fair altar; *otherwise*, an Arabian woman. [of ARIADNE.
Ā'ri-ăn'a. [Gr.] A corruption
Au-gŭs'ta. [Lat.] Feminine of AUGUSTUS.
Au-rē'li-a (*or* aw-reel'ya). [Lat.] Feminine of AURELIUS.
Au-rō'ra. [Lat.] Morning redness; fresh; brilliant.

B.

Băr'ba-ra. [Gr.] Foreign; strange.
Bē'a-trĭçe, Bē'a-trĭx. [Lat.] Making happy.
Be-lĭn'da. (*Uncertain.*)
Bĕr'tha. [O. H. Ger.] Bright.
Bĕt'sey. [Heb.] A corruption of ELIZABETH.
Blanch, Blanche. [Teut.] White.
Brĭdg'et. [Celt.] Strength.

C.

Ca-mĭl'la. [Lat.] Attendant at a sacrifice.
Căr'o-līne. [O. H. Ger.] Feminine of CAROLUS, the Latin of *Charles*. [Fr. form.]
Cas-săn'dra. [Gr.] She who inflames with love.
Căth'a-rī'na, Căth'a-rīne, Căth'er-īne. [Gr.] Pure.
Ce-cĭl'i-a, Cĕç'i-ly. [Lat.] Feminine of CECIL.
Çe-lĕs'tĭne. [Lat.] Heavenly.
Çē'li-a (*or* seel'ya). [Lat.] Feminine of CŒLIUS. [It. form.]
Chăr'i-ty. [Eng.] Love.
Çhär'lotte. [O. H. Ger.] Fem. of CHARLES. [blooming.
Chlō'e. [Ger.] A green herb;
Chrĭs'ti-ăn'a, Chris-tī'na. [Gr.] Fem. of CHRISTIANUS, Lat. for *Christian*.
Çĭç'e-ly. [Lat.] A corruption of CECILIA. [trious.
Clăr'a. [Lat.] Bright; illus-
Clăr'içe, Cla-rĭs'sa. [Lat.] A variation of CLARA.
Clau'di-a. [Lat.] Feminine of CLAUDIUS.
Clĕm'en-tī'na, Clĕm'en-tĭne. [Lat.] Mild; gentle.
Cŏn'stançe. [Lat.] Firm; constant.
Cō'ra. [Gr.] Maiden; — another form of CORINNA.
Cor-dē'li-a (*or* -deel'ya). [Lat.] Warm-hearted.
Co-rĭn'na. [Gr.] Maiden.
Cor-nē'li-a (*or* -neel'ya). [Lat.] Feminine of CORNELIUS. [Mt. Cynthus.
Çÿn'thi-a. [Gr.] Belonging to

D.

Dĕb'o-rah. [Heb.] A bee.
Dē'li-a (*or* deel'ya). [Gr.] Of Delos.
Dī-ăn'a. [Lat.] Goddess.
Dī'nah. [Heb.] Judged.
Dō'ra. [Gr.] A contraction of DOROTHEA.
Dôr'cas. [Gr.] A gazelle.
Do-rĭn'da. [Gr.] Same as DOROTHEA.

Dŏr'o-thē'à, } [Gr.] The gift
Dŏr'o-thy. } of God.

E.

Ē'dith. [O. H. Ger.] Happiness; *otherwise*, rich gift.
Ĕd'nà. [Heb.] Pleasure.
Ĕl'e-a-nor, } [Gr.] Light;—
Ĕl'i-nor. } the same as HELEN.
E-lĭs'a-bĕth, } [Heb.] Worshiper of God;
E-lĭz'a-bĕth, } consecrated to
E-lī'zà. } God. [of ELEANOR.
Ĕl'là. [Gr.] A contraction
Ĕl'len. [Gr.] A diminutive of ELEANOR.
El-vī'rà. [Lat.] White.
Ĕm'e-lĭne, } [O. H. Ger.]
Ĕm'me-lĭne. } Energetic; industrious.
Ĕm'i-ly. [O. H. Ger.] Same as EMELINE.
Ĕm'mà. [O. H. Ger.] Same as EMELINE.
Ĕr'nes-tĭne. [Ger.] Feminine and dim. of ERNEST.
Ĕs'ther (ĕs'ter). [Per.] A star; good fortune.
Ĕth'el. [O. H. Ger.] Noble; of noble birth;—the same as ADELA.
Ĕth'e-lĭnd, } [Teut.] Noble
Ĕth'e-lĭn'da. } snake.
Eū-dō'rà. [Gr.] Good gift.
Eū-ġē'ni-à. [Gr.] Feminine of EUGENE.
Eū-ġē'nĭe [Gr.] Same as EUGENIA. [Fr. form.]
Eū'nĭçe. [Gr.] Happy victory. [report.
Eū-phē'mi-à. [Gr.] Of good
Ē'và. [Heb.] Life.
E-văn'ġe-lĭne. [Gr.] Bringing glad news.
Ēve. [Heb.] Same as EVA.
Ĕv'e-lī'nà, } [Heb.] Diminu-
Ĕv'e-lĭne. } tive of EVA. [It. form.]

F.

Făn'ny. [Ger.] A diminutive of FRANCES.
Faus-tī'nà. [Lat.] Lucky.
Fe-lĭc'i-à (fe-lĭsh'ĭ-à). [Lat.] Happiness.
Fī-dē'li-à (*or* -deel'yà). [Lat.] Faithful.
Flō'rà. [Lat.] Flowers.
Flŏr'ençe. [Lat.] Blooming; flourishing. [FRANCIS.
Frăn'çes. [Ger.] Feminine of
Frĕd'er-ī'cà. [O. H. Ger.] Feminine of FREDERICK.

G.

Ġeôr'ġi-ăn'à, } [Gr.] Femi-
Ġeôr-ġĭ'nà. } nine of GEORGE. [GERALD.
Ġĕr'al-dĭne. Feminine of
Ġĕr'trude. [O. H. Ger.] Spear-maiden. [heroine.
Grĭ-sĕl'dà. [Teut.] Stone-

H.

Hăn'nah. [Heb.] The same as ANNA.
Hăr'ri-et, } [O. H. Ger.] Fem-
Hăr'ri-ot. } inine and diminutive of HENRY.
Hĕl'en, }
Hĕl'e-nà. } [Gr.] Light.
Hĕn'ri-ĕt'tà. [O. H. Ger.] Feminine and diminutive of HENRY. [Fr. form.]
Hĕph'zi-bah. [Heb.] My delight is in her.
Hĕs'ter, } [Per.]
Hĕs'ther (hĕs'ter). } The same as ESTHER.
Hĭ-lā'ri-à. [Lat.] Feminine of HILARY.
Ho-nō'rà, } [Lat.] Honor-
Ho-nō'ri-à. } able.
Hor-tĕn'si-à (hor-tĕn'shĭ-à). [Lat.] A lady gardener.
Hŭl'dah. [Heb.] A weasel.

I.

Ī'dà. [O. H. Ger.] Godlike.
Ī'nez. [Gr.] Same as AGNES. [Portuguese form.]
I-rē'ne. [Gr.] Peaceful.
Ĭs'a-bĕl, } [Heb.] The same
Ĭs'a-bĕl'là. } as ELIZABETH.

J.

Jāne. [Heb.] Feminine of JOHN;—same as JOANNA.
Ja-nĕt' (*in Scot. & U. S.*), Jăn'et (*in Eng.*). [Heb.] Dim. of JANE.
Jăq'ue-lĭne. [Heb.] Feminine of JAMES. [Fr. form.]
Jeān, } [Heb.] Same
Jēanne, } as JANE or
Jēan-nĕtte'. } JOAN. [Fr. forms.]
Je-mī'mà. [Heb.] A dove.
Je-ru'shà. [Heb.] Possessed; married.
Jōan (jōn), } [Heb.] Femi-
Jo-ăn'nà, } nine of JOHN.
Jo-hăn'nà. }
Jo-sē'phà, } [Heb.] Femi-
Jō'se-phĭne. } nine of JOSEPH.
Joyçe. [Lat.] Sportive.
Jū'dith. [Heb.] Praised.
Jūl'i-à (*or* jūl'yà). [Lat.] Feminine of JULIUS.
Jū'li-ăn'nà. [Lat.] Feminine of JULIAN.
Jū'li-ĕt. [Lat.] Diminutive of JULIA. [Fr. form.]
Jus-tī'nà. [Lat.] Feminine of JUSTIN.

K.

Kăth'a-rĭne, } [Gr.] The
Kăth'er-ĭne. } same as CATHARINE.
Ke-tū'rah. [Heb.] Incense.
Ke-zī'ah. [Heb.] Cassia.

L.

Lạu'rà. [Lat.] A laurel.
Lạu-rĭn'dà. [Lat.] A variation of LAURA.
La-vĭn'i-à. [Lat.] Of Latium.
Lē'o-nō'rà. [Gr.] The same as ELEANOR.
Le-tĭ'ti-à (le-tĭsh'ĭ-à). [Lat.] Happiness. [LETITIA.
Lĕt'tĭçe. A corruption of
Lĭl'i-an, } [Lat.] Lily.
Lĭl'ly. }
Lō'is. [Gr.] Good; desirable.
Lọu-ï'ṣà, } [O. H. Ger.] Fem-
Lọu-ïse'. } inine of LOUIS.
Lū'ci-à (-shĭ-à). [Lat.] Same as LUCY. [It. form.]
Lu-çĭn'dà. [Lat.] Same as LUCY.
Lu-crē'ti-à (-krē'shĭ-). [Lat.] Gain; *otherwise*, light.

Lū'çy. [Lat.] Feminine of LUCIUS.
Lȳd'i-à. [Gr.] A native of Lydia, in Asia Minor.

M.

Mā'bel. [Lat.] A contraction of AMABEL.
Măd'e-līne. [Heb.] Same as MAGDALENE. [Fr. form.]
Măg'da-lēne (*properly* măg'-da-lē'ne). [Heb.] Belonging to Magdala.
Mar-çĕl'là. [Lat.] Feminine of MARCELLUS.
Mär'ci-à (-shĭ-). Feminine of MARCIUS.
Mär'ga-ret. [Gr.] A pearl.
Ma-rī'à. [Heb.] The same as MARY. [Lat. form.]
Mā'ri-ănne'. [Heb.] A compound of MARY and ANNE.
Măr'i-on. [Heb.] A French form of MARY.
Mär'thà. [Heb.] The ruler of the house; *otherwise*, sorrowful; melancholy
Mā'ry. [Heb.] Bitter; *otherwise*, their rebellion; *or* star of the sea.
Ma-thĭl'dà (-tĭl'-), Ma-tĭl'dà. [O. H. Ger.] Mighty battle-maid.
Maud. A contraction of MATHILDA, or of MAGDALENE.
Māy. The month of MAY, or a diminutive of MARY.
Mė-hĕt'a-bel, Me-hĭt'a-ble. [Heb.] Benefited of God.
Mĕl'i-çent. [Lat.] Sweet singer; *otherwise* [Teut.], work-strength.
Me-lĭs'sà. [Gr.] A bee.
Mĭl'dred. [Ger.] Mild threatener.
Mĭ-răn'dà. [Lat.] Admirable.
Mĭr'i-am. [Heb.] Same as MARY. [or laments.
Mȳ'rà. [Gr.] She who weeps

N.

Năn'çy. A familiar form of ANNE.
Nō'rà. A contraction of HONORA, and of LEONORA.

O.

Oc-tā'vi-à. [Lat.] Feminine of OCTAVIUS.
Ŏl'īve, O-lĭv'i-à. [Lat.] An olive.
O-phē'li-à (*or* o-feel'yà). [Gr.] Serpent.
O-lȳm'pi-à. [Gr.] Heavenly.

P.

Pạu-lī'nà, Pạu-līne'. [Lat.] Feminine of PAULINUS.
Pe-nĕl'o-pe. [Gr.] A weaver.
Phē'be. [Gr.] The same as PHŒBE. [of PHILIP.
Phĭ-lĭp'pà. [Gr.] Feminine
Phœ'be. [Gr.] Pure; radiant. [bough.
Phȳl'lis. [Gr.] A green
Pŏl'ly. [Eng.] A variation of MOLLY, from MARY. [old.
Pris-çil'là. [Lat.] Somewhat

R.

Rā'chel. [Heb.] A ewe
Re-bĕc'cà, Re-bĕk'ah. [Heb.] Of enchanting beauty.
Rhō'dà (rō'dà). [Gr.] A rose.
Rō'ṣà. [Lat.] A rose.
Rŏṣ'a-bĕl, Rŏṣ'a-bĕl'là. [Lat.] A fair rose.
Ro-ṣā'li-à, Rŏṣ'a-lie. [Lat.] Little and blooming rose. [Fr. and It. forms.]
Rŏṣ'a-lĭnd. [Lat.] Beautiful as a rose.
Rŏs'a-mond. [Teut.] Horse-protection; *i. e.*, famous protection. [day.
Rox-ăn'à. [Per.] Dawn of
Ruth. [Heb.] Beauty.

S.

Sa-bī'nà. [Lat.] A Sabine woman
Sa-lōme' (*properly* sa-lō'me). [Heb.] Peaceful.
Sā'rà, Sā'rah. [Heb.] A princess.
Se-lī'nà. [Gr.] Parsley; *otherwise*, moon.
Se-rē'nà. [Lat.] Feminine of SERENUS or SERENO.
Sīb'yl, Sĭ-bȳl'là. [Gr.] A prophetess.
So-phī'à. [Gr.] Wisdom.
So-phrō'ni-à. [Gr.] Of a sound mind.
Stĕl'là. [Lat.] A star.
Stĕph'a-nà. [Gr.] Feminine of STEPHEN.
Sū'ṣan, Su-ṣăn'nà, Su-ṣăn'nah. [Heb.] A lily.

T.

Tăb'i-thà. [Syr.] A gazelle.
Thē'o-dō'rà. [Gr.] Feminine of THEODORE.
Thē'o-dō'ṣi-à (-dō'zhĭ-à). [Gr.] Gift of God.
The-rē'sà. [Gr.] Carrying ears of corn.
Thŏm'a-sà (tŏm'-), Thŏm'a-ṣine. [Heb.] Feminine of THOMAS.
Trȳ-phē'nà. [Gr.] Delicate; luxurious. [ous; dainty.
Trȳ-phō'ṣà. [Gr.] Luxuri-

U.

Ūl'ri-cà. [O. H. Ger.] Rich.
U-rā'ni-à. [Gr.] Heavenly; — name of one of the Muses.
Ûr'su-là. [Lat.] She-bear.

V.

Va-lē'ri-à. [Lat.] Feminine of VALERIUS.
Vic-tō'ri-à. [Lat.] Victory; feminine of VICTOR.
Vī'o-là. [Lat.] A violet.
Vir-ġĭn'i-à. [Lat.] Virgin; pure.
Vĭv'i-an. [Lat.] Lively.

W.

Wĭl'hel-mī'nà. [O. H. Ger.] Feminine of WILHELM, German of *William*.
Wĭn'i-frĕd. [Teut.] A lover of peace.

Z.

Ze-nō'bi-à. [Gr.] Having life from Jupiter.

ABBREVIATIONS.

(See page xii.)

A.

a., or @. (*Ad.*) To *or* at.
ā., or *āā.* (*Ana.*, Gr. *ἀνὰ.*) *In med.*, Of each the same quantity.
A. A. G. Assistant Adjutant General.
A. A. S. (*Academiæ Americanæ Socius.*) Fellow of the American Academy.
A. B. (*Artium Baccalaureus.*) Bachelor of Arts.
A. B. C. F. M. American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.
Abp. Archbishop.
A. C. (*Ante Christum.*) Before Christ.
Acc. or *Acct.* Account.
Act., or *act.* Active.
A. D. (*Anno Domini.*) In the year of our Lord.
Ad lib. (*Ad libitum.*) At pleasure.
Adm. Admiral.
Admr. Administrator.
Admx. Administratrix.
Æ., or *Æt.* (*Ætatis.*) Of age; aged.
Al., or *Ala.* Alabama.
A. M. (*Artium Magister.*) Master of Arts. — (*Ante Meridiem.*) Before noon.
Amer. American.
Amt. Amount.
Anon. Anonymous.
Ans. Answer.
Apr. April.
Ark. Arkansas.
Asst. Assistant.
A. U. C. (*Ab Urbe Conditâ.*) In the year from the building of the city, *i. e.*, Rome.
Aug. August
Av. Avenue.

B.

b. born.
B. A. British America; Bachelor of Arts.
Bart., or *Bt.* Baronet.
Bbl. Barrel, barrels.
B. C. Before Christ. [Law.
B. C. L. Bachelor of Civil
B. D. Bachelor of Divinity.
Bd. Bond; Bound.
Bk. Bank; Book.
B. L. Bachelor of Laws.
Bl. Barrel.
Bp. Bishop.
Br., or *Bro.* Brother.
Brig. Brigade; Brigadier.
Brig.-Gen. Brigadier-General.
Brit. Britain; British.

C.

C. (*Centum.*) A hundred; Cent.
Cal. California; — (*Calendæ.*) Calends.
Cant. Canticles.
Capt. Captain.
Cat. Catalogue.
Cath. Catholic.
C. A. S. (*Connecticuttensis Academiæ Sociæ.*) Fellow of the Connecticut Academy.
C. C. P. Court of Common Pleas.
C. E. Canada East; Civil Engineer.
Cent. (*Centum.*) A hundred.
Cf. or *cf.* (*Confer.*) Compare.
C. H. Court-House; Custom-House.
Ch. Church; Chapter.
Chap. Chapter.
Chron. Chronicles.
C. J. Chief Justice.
Cld. or *cld.* Cleared.
C. M. Common Meter.
Co. Company; County.
C. O. D. Cash (or Collect) on Delivery.
Col. Colonel; Colossians.
Coll. College; Collector.
Comp. Compare; Comparative; Compound.
Con. (*Contra.*) Against; In opposition.
Con., or *Cr.* Contra; Credit.
Conn., *Con.*, or *Ct.* Connecticut.
Const. Constable; Constitution.
Cor. Corinthians.
Cor. Mem. Corresponding Member.
Cor. Sec. Corresponding Secretary.
Cos. Cosine.
C. P. Court of Probate; Common Pleas.
Cr. Credit; Creditor.
Crim. Con. Criminal Conversation, *or* Adultery.
C. S. Court of Sessions. — (*Custos Sigilli.*) Keeper of the Seal.
Ct. Connecticut; Count; Court.
Ct., or *ct.* Cent. — (*Centum.*) [A hundred.
Cts., or *cts.* Cents.
C. W. Canada West.
Cwt., or *cwt.* (Lat. *Centum*, a hundred, and English *weight.*) A hundred weight.
Cyc. Cyclopædia.

D.

D., or *d.* (*Denarius* or *denarii.*) A penny, *or* pence.
Dan. Danish; Daniel.
D. C. District of Columbia. — (*Da Capo.*) Again, *or* From the beginning.
D. C. L. Doctor of Civil (*or* Canon) Law.
D. D. (*Divinitatis Doctor.*) Doctor of Divinity
Dea. Deacon.
Dec. December.
Deft., or *deft.* Defendant.
Del. Delaware; Delegate.
Del. (*Delineavit.*) He (or she) drew it; — prefixed to the draughtsman's name.
Dep. Deputy; Department.
Dept. Department; Deponent.
Deut. Deuteronomy.
Dft., or *dft.* Defendant.
D. G. (*Dei Gratiâ.*) By the grace of God.

Dict. Dictionary.
D. M. Doctor of Music.
Do., or *do.* (*Ditto.*) The same.
Dols., or *dols.* Dollars.
Doz., or *doz.* Dozen.
Dr. Debtor; Doctor; Dram.
Dwt. (Lat. *Denarius* and English *weight.*) Pennyweight.

E.

E. East; Earl.
Eccl., or *Eccles.* Ecclesiastes; Ecclesiastical.
Ecclus. Ecclesiasticus.
Ed. Editor; Edition.
E. E. Errors excepted; Ells English.
e. g. (*exempli gratiâ.*) For example.
E. I. East Indies, *or* East India.
E. I. C. East India Company.
E. Lon. East longitude.
E. N. E. East-North-East.
Eng. England; English.
Eph. Ephesians; Ephraim.
Esd. Esdras.
E. S. E. East-South-East.
Esq., or *Esqr.* Esquire.
Esth. Esther.
et al. (*et alibi.*) And elsewhere.—(*et alii*, or *aliæ.*) And others.
Etc., *etc.*, or *&c.* (*Et cæteri*, *cæteræ*, or *cætera.*) And others; and so forth; and the like.
et seq. (*et sequentes*, or *et sequentia.*) And the following.
Ex. Example; Exodus.
Exec., or *Exr.* Executor.
Execx. Executrix.
Exod. Exodus.
Ez., or *Exr.* Ezra.
Ezek. Ezekiel.

F.

Fahr. Fahrenheit.
F. A. S. Fellow of the Society of Arts.
Feb. February.
Fec., or *fec.* (*Fecit.*) He (or she) did it.
Flor. Florida.
Fo., or *Fol.* Folio.
Fr. France; French.
F. R. G. S. Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.
Fri. Friday.
F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal Society.
F. R. S. E. Fellow of the Royal Society, Edinburgh.
F. R. S. L. Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature.
F. S. A. Fellow of the Society of Arts.
Ft., or *ft.* Foot, feet; Fort.

G.

Ga. Georgia.
Gal. Galatians.
Gal., or *gal.* Gallon, gallons.
G. B. Great Britain.
G. C. B. Grand Cross of the Bath.
Gen. Genesis; General.
Gent Gentleman.
Geog. Geography.
Gov. Governor.
Gr. Greek; Gross.
Gr., or *gr.* Grain, grains.

H.

H., or *h.* Hour, hours.
Hab. Habakkuk.
Hag. Haggai.
H. B. M. His (or Her) Britannic Majesty.
Hebr. Hebrew; Hebrews.
H. E. I. C. Honorable East India Company.
Hhd., or *hhd.* Hogshead.
H. I. H. His (or Her) Imperial Highness.
H. M. S. His (or Her) Majesty's Steamer, Ship, *or* Service.
Hon. Honorable.
Hos. Hosea.
H. R. House of Representatives.
H. R. E. Holy Roman Empire.
H. R. H. His (or Her) Royal Highness.
Hund. Hundred.

I.

Ia. Indiana.
Ib., *Ibid.* (*Ibidem.*) In the same place.
Id. (*Idem.*) The same.
I. e., or *i. e.* (*Id est.*) That is.
I. H. S. (*Iesus* [or *Jesus*] *Hominum Salvator.*) Jesus the Savior of Men.
Ill. Illinois.
In. Inch, inches.
Ind. Indiana.
incog. (*incognito.*) Unknown.
In lim. (*In limine.*) At the outset.
I. N. R. I. (*Iesus* [or *Jesus*] *Nazarenus, Rex Iudæorum* [or *Judæorum*].) Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews.
inst. Instant.
Io. Iowa.
I. O. O. F. Independent Order of Odd Fellows.
i. q. (*idem quod.*) The same as.
Is., or *Isa.* Isaiah.
It., or *Ital.* Italian; Italic.

J.

J. Judge.
J. A. Judge Advocate.
Jan. January
J. C. JESUS CHRIST.
J. C. D. (*Juris Civilis Doctor.*) Doctor of Civil Law.
J. D. (*Jurum Doctor.*) Doctor of Laws.
Jer. Jeremiah.
J. P. Justice of the Peace.
J. Prob. Judge of Probate.
Jr., or *jr.* Junior.
J. U. D. (*Juris Utriusque Doctor.*) Doctor of Both Laws (*i. e.*, the Canon and the Civil Law.)
Jud. Judith.
Judg. Judges.
Jun., *Junr.* Junior.

K.

K. King.
Kan. Kansas.
K. C. King's Council.
K. C. B. Knight Commander of the Bath.
Ken., or *Ky.* Kentucky.
K. G. C. Knight of the Grand Cross.
Ki. Kings.
Knt., or *Kt.* Knight.
Ky. Kentucky.

L.

L. Lady; Latin; Lord.

L., *lb.*, or ℔. (*Libra.*) A pound, in weight.
L., *l.*, or £. A pound sterling.
La. Louisiana.
Lam. Lamentations.
Lat. Latin.
Lat., or *lat.* Latitude.
Lb., *lb.*, or ℔. (*Libra.*) A pound in weight.
L. C. Lower Canada.
l. c. Lower case. — (*loco citato.*) In the place before cited.
L. C. J. Lord Chief Justice.
Ld. Lord.
Lea., or *lea.* League.
Lev. Leviticus.
L. I. Long Island.
Lieut., or *Lt.* Lieutenant.
LL.B. (*Legum Baccalaureus.*) Bachelor of Laws.

☞ The initial letter is doubled to signify the plural.

LL.D. (*Legum Doctor.*) Doctor of Laws.
Lon., *Long.* Longitude.
Lou., or *La.* Louisiana.
Lp., or *Ldp.* Lordship.
L. S. (*Locus Sigilli.*) Place of the Seal.
L. S. D., or *l. s. d.* (*Libra, Solidi, Denarii.*) Pounds, Shillings, Pence.
Lt. Lieutenant.

M.

M. Marquis; Monsieur. — (*Mille.*) Thousand. — (*Meridies.*) Meridian, or noon.
M., or *m.* Mile, miles.
M. A. Master of Arts.
Mac., or *Macc.* Maccabees.
Maj. Major.
Maj.-Gen. Major-General.
Mal. Malachi.
Mar. March.
Mass., or *Ms.* Massachusetts.
Matt. Matthew.
M. B. (*Medicinæ Baccalaureus.*) Bachelor of Medicine.
M. C. Member of Congress.
M. D. (*Medicinæ Doctor.*) Doctor of Medicine.
Md. Maryland.
Mdlle. Mademoiselle.
M. E. Methodist Episcopal.
Me. Maine.
Mem. Memorandum.
Messrs., or *MM.* (*Messieurs.*) Gentlemen; Sirs.
Meth. Methodist.
Mi. Mississippi.
Mic. Micah.
Mich. Michigan.
Min., or *min.* Minute, minutes.
Minn. Minnesota.
Miss. Mississippi.
Mlle. Mademoiselle.
MM. Their Majésties.—(*Messieurs.*) Gentlemen. See *LL.B.*
Mme. Madame.
Mo. Missouri.
Mo., or *mo.* Month.
Mon. Monday.
Mons. Monsieur, *or* Sir.
Mos., or *mos.* Months.
M. P. Member of Parliament.
Mr. Master, *or* Mister.
M. R. I. Member of the Royal Institution.
Mrs. Mistress, *or* Missis.
MS. Manuscript.
MSS. Manuscripts.
Mt. Mount, *or* Mountain.
Mus. D., *Mus. Doc.*, or *Mus Doct.* Doctor of Music.

N.

N North.
N., or *n.* Noun; Neuter.
N. A. North America.
Nah. Nahum.
Naut. Nautical.
N. B. New Brunswick. — (*Nota Bene.*) Note well, *or* take notice.
N. C. North Carolina.
N. E. North-East; New England.
Neb. Nebraska
Neh. Nehemiah.
Nem. Con. (*Nemine Contradicente.*) No one contradicting; unanimously.
Nem. Diss. (*Nemine Dissentiente.*) No one dissenting.
Neut., or *neut.* Neuter.
N. F. Newfoundland.
N. H. New Hampshire.
N. J. New Jersey.
N. Lat. North Latitude.
N. N. E. North-North-East.
N. N. W. North-North-West.
No., or *no.* (*Numero.*) Number
Non Pros., or *Non pros.* (*Non Prosequitur*). He does not prosecute; — a judgment entered against the plaintiff when he does not appear to prosecute.
Non seq., or *non seq.* (*Non sequitur.*) It does not follow.
Nos., or *nos.* Numbers.
Nov. November.
N. P. New Providence; Notary Public.
N. S. Nova Scotia; New Style (since 1752).
N. T. New Testament.
Num., or *Numb.* Numbers.
N. W. North-West.
N. Y. New York.

O.

O. Ohio.
Ob., or *ob.* (*Obiit.*) Died.
Obad. Obadiah.
Obt., or *Obdt.* Obedient.
Oct. October.
Olym. Olympiad.
Or. Oregon.
O. S. Old Style (previous to 1752).
O. T. Old Testament.
Oz., or *oz* Ounce, or ounces.

☞ The *z* is here used to represent the character ȝ, anciently an abbreviation for terminations.

P.

P., or *p.* Page; Part; Pipe.
Pa. Pennsylvania.
Pass., or *pass.* Passive.
Pd. Paid.
P. E. I. Prince Edward Island.
Penn. Pennsylvania.
Per an., or *per an.* (*Per annum.*) By the year.
Per cent., *per cent.*, *Per ct.*, or *per ct.* (*Per centum.*) By the hundred.
Ph. D. (*Philosophiæ Doctor.*) Doctor of Philosophy.
Phil. Philippians; Philemon.
Phila. Philadelphia.
Pinx., or *Pxt.* (*Pinxit.*) He (or she) painted it.
Pk., or *pk.* Peck.
Plff. Plaintiff.

P. M. Post-Master.—(*Post Meridiem.*) Afternoon.
P. O. Post-Office.
Pos., *pos.*, *Poss.*, or *poss.* Possessive.
pp. Pages. See *LL.B.*
Pph., or *pph.* Pamphlet.
Pres. President.
Prof. Professor.
Pro tem., or *pro tem.* (*Pro tempore.*) For the time being.
Prov. Proverbs.
Prox. (*Proximo.*) Next.
P. S. (*Post scriptum.*) Post-script.
Ps., Psalm, *or* Psalms.
Pt. Pint; Point; Port.
Pwt., or *pwt.* Pennyweight.

Q.

Q. Question. [tion; Queen.
Q., or *Qu.* Query; Ques-
Q. C. Queen's Council.
Q. d. (*Quasi dicat.*) As if he should say.
Q. E. D. (*Quod Erat Demonstrandum.*) Which was to be demonstrated.
Q. M. G. Quartermaster-General.
Qr., or *qr.* Quarter (28 pounds); Farthing; Quire.
Qt., or *qt.* Quart; Quantity.
Q. v., or *q. v.* (*Quod vide.*) Which see.
Qy. Query.

R.

R. A. Royal Academy, *or* Academician.
R. E. Royal Engineers.
Rec. Sec. Recording Secretary.
Rev. Revelation; Revolution; Review; Revenue; Reverend.
R. I. Rhode Island.
R. N. Royal Navy.
Rom. Roman; Romans.
Rom. Cath. Roman Catholic.
R. R. Railroad.
Rt. Hon. Right Honorable.
Rt. Rev. Right Reverend.

S.

S. South; Shilling.
S. A. South America.
Sam. Samuel.
Sat. Saturday.
S. C. South Carolina.
Sc., or *Sculp.* (*Sculpsit.*) He (or she) engraved it.
Sch., or *Schr.* Schooner.
Scil., or *Sc.* (*Scilicet.*) To wit; namely.
S. E. South-East.
Sec. Secretary.
Sec., or *sec.* Second; Section.
Sen. Senate; Senator; Senior.
Sep., or *Sept.* September.
Serv., or *Servt.* Servant.
S. H. S. (*Societatis Historiæ Socius.*) Fellow of the Historical Society.
S. J. C. Supreme Judicial Court.
S. Lat. South Latitude.
Sld., or *sld.* Sailed.
S. M. Short Meter.
Soc. Society.
Sq. ft., or *sq. ft.* Square feet.
Sq. in., or *sq. in.* Square inches.
Sq. m., or *sq. m.* Square miles.
SS., or *ss.* (*Scilicet.*) Namely.—(*Semis.*) Half.
S. S. E. South-South-East.
S. S. W. South-South-West.
St. Saint; Street; Strait.
S. T. D. (*Sacræ Theologiæ Doctor.*) Doctor of Divinity.
S. T. P. (*Sacræ Theologiæ Professor.*) Professor of Theology.
Su., or *Sun.* Sunday.
Subj., or *subj.* Subjunctive.
Supt. Superintendent.
Surg. Surgeon; Surgery.
S. W. South-West.

T.

Ten., or *Tenn.* Tennessee.
Tex. Texas.
Thess. Thessalonians.
Thurs. Thursday.
Tim. Timothy.
Tit. Titus.
Tr. Transpose.
Tu., or *Tues.* Tuesday.

U.

U. C. Upper Canada.
Ult., or *ult.* (*Ultimo.*) Last, *or* of the last month.
U. S. United States.
U. S. A. United States of America; United States Army.
U. S. M. United States Mail; United States Marine.
U. S. N. United States Navy.
U. S. V. United States Volunteers.
U. T. Utah Territory.

V.

V. Verb; Verse.
V. a., or *v. a.* Verb active.
Va. Virginia.
Vice Pres. Vice President.
Vid., or *vid.* (*Vide.*) See.
Vis., or *Visc.* Viscount.
Viz., or *viz.* (*Videlicet.*) Namely; To wit. [See *Note* under *Oz.*]
V. n., or *v. n.* Verb neuter.
Vol., or *vol.* Volume.
V. R. (*Victoria Regina.*) Queen Victoria.
Vs., or *vs.* (*Versus.*) Against, *or* In opposition.
Vt. Vermont.

W.

W. West; Welsh.
Wed. Wednesday.
W. I. West Indies.
Wis., or *Wisc.* Wisconsin.
W. Lon. West Longitude.
W. Va. West Virginia.
W. N. W. West-North-West.
W. S. W. West-South-West.
Wt., or *wt.* Weight.

X.

X., or *Xt.* Christ.
Xmas. Christmas.

Y.

Yd., or *yd.* Yard.
Ye, or *ye*. The.

☞ The *y* in this abbreviation is a corrupt representation of the Anglo-Saxon þ, or *th*, introduced at the time when the Anglo-Saxon alphabet was superseded by the Old English or Black Letter, in which ȝ (*y*) bore a considerable resemblance in form to þ.

Z.

Zach. Zachary.
Zech. Zechariah.
Zeph. Zephaniah.
Zoöl. Zoölogy.

WORDS, PHRASES, PROVERBS, ETC.,

FROM

THE GREEK, THE LATIN, AND MODERN FOREIGN LANGUAGES,

RENDERED INTO ENGLISH.

NOTE. — *L.* Latin; *Fr.* French; *It.* Italian; *Sp.* Spanish; *Gr.* Greek.

A.

À la Française. [Fr.] After the French mode; — *la mode*, in fashion; — *l'Anglaise*, after the English fashion

A fortiori. [L.] With stronger reason; — *mensâ et thoro*, from bed and board; — *posteriori*, from the effect to the cause; — *priori*, from the cause to the effect; — *vinculo matrimonii*, from the tie of marriage.

Abandon. [Fr.] Disregard of self, or of appearances.

Ab extra. [L.] From without; — *initio*, from the beginning; — *intra*, from within; — *uno disce omnes*, from one learn all; from a single instance infer the whole.

Ad eundem (sc *gradum*). [L.] To the same degree; — *hominem*, to the man; that is, to his interests and passions; — *infinitum*, to infinity; — *interim*, in the mean while; — *libitum*, at pleasure; — *nauseam*, to disgust.

Adscriptus glebæ. [L.] Belonging or attached to the soil.

Agenda. [L.] Things to be done.

Alere flammam. [L.] To feed the flame.

Alis volat propriis. [L.] She flies with her own wings; — motto of Oregon.

Allons. [Fr.] Let us go; come.

Alma mater. [L.] A fostering mother.

Alter ego. [L.] Another self.

Amende honorable. [Fr.] Satisfactory apology.

Amour propre. [Fr.] Self-love; vanity.

Anglicè. [L.] According to the English manner.

Anno ætatis suæ. [L.] In the year of his or her age; — *Christi*, in the year of Christ; — *Domini*, in the year of our Lord; — *mundi*, in the year of the world; — *urbis conditæ*, in the year the city (Rome) was built.

Ante bellum. [L.] Before the war; — *meridiem*, before noon.

Appui. [Fr.] Point of support.

Aqua vitæ. [L.] Brandy; spirit; alcohol.

Arbiter elegantiarum [L.] An umpire in matters of taste

Argumentum ad hominem. [L.] An argument deriving its force from the situation of the person to whom it is addressed.

Atélier. [Fr.] A workshop, or [artist's room.

Au contraire. [Fr.] On the contrary; — *fait*, well instructed; expert; — *revoir*, adieu until we meet again.

B.

Bas bleu. [Fr.] A blue-stocking.

Beau monde. [Fr.] The fashionable world.

Beaux esprits. [Fr.] Gay spirits; men of wit. [mind.

Bel esprit. [Fr.] A brilliant

Ben trovato. [It.] Well found; a happy invention.

Bête noir. [Fr.] A bugbear.

Bijou. [Fr.] A jewel.

Billetdoux. [Fr.] A love-letter.

Bizarre. [Fr.] Odd; fantastic.

Blasé. [Fr.] Pallid; surfeited; rendered incapable of continued enjoyment.

Bona fide. [L.] In good faith.

Bon bon. [Fr.] A sugar-plum; — *jour*, good day; good morning; — *soir*, good evening.

Bonhomie. [Fr.] Good-natured simplicity.

Boulevard. [Fr.] A public walk or street occupying the site of demolished fortifications.

Bouleversement. [Fr.] An overturning; subversion.

Bourgeois. [Fr.] A man of middle rank in society.

Bourgeoisie. [Fr.] Middle classes of society; traders.

Brochure. [Fr.] A pamphlet.

Brusque. [Fr.] Rude; blunt.

Brutum fulmen. [L.] A harmless thunderbolt.

C.

Cacoëthes loquendi. [L.] A rage for speaking; — *scribendi*, an itch for scribbling.

Cæteris paribus [L.] Other things being equal.

Café. [Fr.] A coffee-house.

Calèche. [Fr.] A half-coach or calash

Canaille. [Fr.] The rabble.

Cantatrice. [It.] A female professional singer.

Caput mortuum. [L.] The worthless remains.

Casus belli. [L.] That which involves or justifies war.

Catalogue raisonné. [Fr.] A

catalogue of books arranged according to their subjects.

Caveat emptor. [L.] Let the buyer beware.

Chapeau bas. [Fr.] Hats off; —*bras*, a military cocked hat.

Chargé d'affaires. [Fr.] An inferior diplomatic representative at a foreign court.

Charivari. [Fr.] A mock serenade of discordant music.

Châteaux en Espagne. [Fr.] Castles in Spain, the land of romance; castles in the air.

Chef-d'œuvre. [Fr.] A masterpiece.

Chère amie. [Fr.] A dear friend; a mistress.

Chevalier d'industrie. [Fr.] One who lives by persevering fraud.

Ci-devant. [Fr.] Formerly; former.

Circa, or *Circiter.* [L.] About.

Citoyen. [Fr.] A citizen; a burgher.

Coiffeur. [Fr.] A hair-dresser.

Comme il faut. [Fr.] As it should be.

Compos mentis. [L.] Of a sound mind.

Con amore. [It.] With love; earnestly.

Confrère. [Fr.] A brother; an associate

Congé d'élire. [Fr.] A leave to elect.

Contretemps. [Fr.] An awkward mishap or accident.

Conversazione. [It.] A meeting of company for conversation.

Cordon sanitaire. [Fr.] A line of troops to prevent the spreading of pestilence.

Corps diplomatique. [Fr.] A diplomatic body.

Corpus delicti. [L.] The substance or foundation of the offense.

Corrigenda. [L.] Typographical errors to be corrected.

Coup d'état. [Fr.] A stroke of policy in public affairs; —*de grace*, a finishing stroke; —*de main*, a sudden enterprise or effort; — *de soleil*, a stroke of the sun.

Crescite, et multiplicamini. [L.] Grow, or increase, and multiply; — the motto of Maryland.

Crevasse. [Fr.] A deep crevice; a breach.

Crimen læsæ majestatis. [L.] High treason.

Crux criticorum. [L.] The puzzle of critics; — *mathematicorum*, the puzzle of mathematicians.

Cui bono? [L.] For whose benefit? *Colloquially, but erroneously*, of what use?

Cuisine. [Fr.] A kitchen; cookery.

Cum grano salis. [L.] With a grain of salt; with some allowance; — *privilegio*, with privilege.

Currente calamo. [L.] With a running or rapid pen.

Custos rotulorum. [L.] Keeper of the rolls.

D.

De gustibus non est disputandum. [L.] There is no disputing about tastes; — *jure*, from the law; by right; — *mortuis nil nisi bonum*, say nothing but good of the dead; — *novo*, anew; — *profundis*, out of the depths.

De trop. [Fr.] Too much, or too many; not wanted.

Dei gratiâ. [L.] By the grace of God.

Demi-monde. [Fr.] Disreputable female society; abandoned women.

Deo gratias. [L.] Thanks to God; —*volente*, God willing.

Dernier ressort. [Fr.] A last resource.

Deus ex machina. [L.] A god coming down from the staging (of a theater); an unexpected and fortunate occurrence.

Dies iræ. [L.] Day of wrath; — *non*, a day on which judges do not sit.

Dieu défend le droit. [Fr.] God defends the right; — *et mon droit*, God and my right.

Dirigo. [L.] I direct or guide; — the motto of Maine.

Disjecta membra. [L.] Scattered limbs or remains.

Distingué. [Fr.] Distinguished; eminent.

Distrait. [Fr.] Absent in thought.

Dolce far niente. [It.] Sweet doing-nothing; sweet idleness.

Dominus vobiscum. [L.] The Lord be with you.

Double entente. [Fr.] Double meaning; a play on words.

Douceur. [Fr.] A bribe.

Dramatis personæ. [L.] Characters represented in a drama.

Dulce et decorum est pro patriâ mori. [L.] It is sweet and honorable to die for one's country.

Dum vivimus, vivamus. [L.] While we live, let us live.

Durante beneplacito. [L.] During good pleasure; — *vitâ*, during life.

E.

Eau de vie. [Fr.] Water of life; brandy.

Ecce homo. [L.] Behold the man; — applied specifically to any picture representing the Savior given up to the people by Pilate, and wearing the crown of thorns.

E pluribus unum. [L.] One out of many; one composed of many; — the motto of the United States.

Editio princeps. [L.] The first edition.

Égalité. [Fr.] Equality.

Élève. [Fr.] A pupil; a foster child.

Élite. [Fr.] A choice or select body of persons.

Éloge. [Fr.] A funeral oration.

Émeute. [Fr.] A riot; a mob.

Employé. [Fr.] One who is employed.

En arrière. [Fr.] In the rear; — *famille*, in a domestic state; — *passant*, in passing; by the way; — *rapport*, in a condition or relation of sympathy; in a condition to admit of free communication; — *route*, on the way.

Enceinte. [Fr.] Pregnant.
Enfans perdus. [Fr.] Lost children; a forlorn hope.
Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem. [L.] With the sword she seeks quiet peace under liberty; — the motto of Massachusetts.
Entente cordiale. [Fr.] Evidences of good will, exchanged by the chief persons of two states. [ourselves.
Entre nous. [Fr.] Between
Entrée. [Fr.] Entry; first course at table.
Entrepôt. [Fr.] A bonded warehouse; a free port.
Ergo. [L.] Therefore.
Esprit de corps. [Fr.] The animating spirit of a collective body. [perpetual.
Esto perpetua. [L.] Let it be
Et cum spiritu tuo. [L.] And with thy spirit; — *id genus omne*, and every thing of the sort; — *sic de similibus*, and so of the like; — *tu, Brute!* and thou also, Brutus!
Eureka (εὕρηκα, hū-rē′ka.) [Gr.] I have found it; — the motto of California.
Ex animo. [L.] Heartily; — *cathedrâ*, from the bench; with high authority; — *officio*, by virtue of his office; — *parte*, on one side only; — *pede Herculem*, we recognize a Hercules from the size of the foot; that is, we judge of the whole from the specimen; — *post facto*, after the deed is done.
Excelsior. [L.] Higher; more elevated; — the motto of New York.
Excerpta. [L.] Extracts.
Exempli gratiâ. [L.] By way of example.
Exeunt omnes. [L.] All go out.
Exposé. [Fr.] An exposition.

F.

Facile princeps. [L.] Evidently pre-eminent; the admitted chief.
Faubourg. [Fr.] A suburb.
Fauteuil. [Fr.] An easy chair.
Faux pas. [Fr.] A false step.
Fecit. [L.] He made it.
Femme couverte. [Fr.] A married woman; — *de chambre*, a chambermaid.
Festina lentè. [L.] Hasten slowly. [festival.
Fête champêtre. [Fr.] A rural
Feu de joie. [Fr.] A firing of guns in token of joy; a bonfire.
Feuilleton. [Fr.] Bottom part of a French newspaper, separated by a line from the rest, and devoted to light literature, criticism, &c.
Fiacre. [Fr.] A hack.
Fidei defensor. [L.] Defender of the faith.
Fille de chambre. [Fr.] A chambermaid; — *de joie*, a prostitute.
Flagrante bello. [L.] During hostilities; — *delicto*, in the commission of the crime.
Fortiter in re. [L.] With firmness in acting.
Friseur. [Fr.] A hair-dresser.
Fuit Ilium. [L.] Troy *has* been.
Fusillade. [Fr.] A simultaneous discharge of fire-arms.

G.

Gallicè. [L.] In French.
Garçon. [Fr.] A boy, or a waiter.
Garde du corps. [Fr.] A body guard; — *mobile*, a guard liable to general service.
Genius loci. [L.] The genius of the place. [police.
Gens d'armes. [Fr.] Armed
Gloria in excelsis. [L.] Glory to God in the highest; — *Patri*, glory be to the Father.
Γνῶθι σεαυτόν (*Gnothi seauton*). [Gr.] Know thyself.

H.

Haud passibus æquis. [L.] Not with equal steps.
Haut gout. [Fr.] High flavor; fine or elegant taste.
Haute nouveauté. [Fr.] A great novelty.
Hic et ubique. [L.] Here and everywhere; — *jacet*, here lies; — *labor, hoc opus est*, this is labor, this is work.
Hoc age. [L.] Do this; — *anno*, in this year; — *loco*, in this place; — *tempore*, at this time.
Honi soit qui mal y pense. [Fr.] Shame on him who evil thinks.
Hora è sempre. [It.] It is always time.
Hors de combat. [Fr.] Out of condition to fight.
Humanum est errare. [L.] To err is human.

I.

Ich dien. [German.] I serve.
Id est. [L.] That is; — *genus omne*, all of that sort.
Imprimatur. [L.] Let it be printed; — a license to print a book, &c.
Improvvisatore. [It.] An impromptu poet.
Improvvisatrice. [It.] An impromptu poetess.
In æternum. [L.] Forever; — *articulo mortis*, at the point of death; — *commendam*, in trust; — *curiâ*, in the court; — *equilibrio*, in equilibrium; — *esse*, in being; — *extremis*, at the point of death; — *flagrante delicto*, taken in the fact; — *formâ pauperis*, as a poor man; — *foro conscientiæ*, before the tribunal of conscience; — *futuro*, in future; henceforth; — *hoc signo vinces*, in this sign, or under this standard, thou shalt conquer; — *limine*, at the threshold; — *loco*, in the proper place; — *loco parentis*, in the place of a parent; — *medias res*, into the midst of things, or affairs; — *medio tutissimus ibis*, you will go most safely in the middle; — *memoriam*, in memory; — *nubibus*, in the clouds; — *perpetuum*, forever; — *posse*, in possible existence; — *propriâ personâ*, in person; — *puris naturalibus*, quite naked; — *re*, in the matter of; — *rem*,

against the thing; — *sæculâ sæculorum*, for ages on ages; — *situ*, in its original situation; — *statu quo*, in the former state; — *terrorem*, as a warning; — *toto*, in the whole; entirely; — *totidem verbis*, in so many words; — *transitu*, on the passage; — *usum Delphini*, for the use of the Dauphin; — *utrumque paratus*, prepared for either event; — *vacuo*, in empty space; — *verba magistri jurare*, to swear to, or by, the words of another; to adopt opinions on the authority of another; — *vino veritas*, there is truth in wine.

Infanta. [Sp.] A princess of the blood royal in Spain and Portugal.

Infante. [Sp.] Any son of the king, except the eldest, or heir apparent.

Insouciance. [Fr.] Indifference; carelessness.

Inter alia. [L.] Among other things; — *nos*, between ourselves.

Invitâ Minervâ. [L.] Without genius.

Ipse dixit. [L.] He himself said it.

Ipsissima verba. [L.] The very words.

Ipso facto. [L.] In the fact itself; — *jure*, by the law itself.

J.

Je ne sais quoi. [Fr.] I know not what.

Jeu de mots. [Fr.] A play on words; a pun; — *d'esprit*, a witticism.

Jupiter tonans. [L.] Jupiter the thunderer.

Jure divino. [L.] By divine law; — *humano*, by human law.

Jus civile. [L.] Civil law; — *divinum*, divine law; — *et norma loquendi*, the law and rule of speech; — *gentium*, law of nations.

Juste milieu. [Fr.] The golden mean.

L.

Labor ipse voluptas. [L.] Labor itself is pleasure; — *omnia vincit*, labor conquers every thing.

Laissez faire. [Fr.] Let alone.

Lapsus linguæ. [L.] A slip of the tongue.

Laus Deo. [L.] Praise to God.

Le beau monde. [Fr.] The fashionable world; — *diable boiteux*, the lame devil; — *roi le veut*, the king wills it; — *roi s'avisera*, the king will consider or deliberate.

Lèse majesté. [Fr.] High treason.

L'étoile du nord. [Fr.] The star of the north; — the motto of Minnesota.

Lettre de cachet. [Fr.] A sealed letter; a royal warrant.

Lex non scripta. [L.] The common law; — *scripta*, statute law; — *talionis*, the law of retaliation.

Liaison. [Fr.] An alliance; an illicit connection.

Lite pendente. [L.] During trial.

Loco citato. [L.] In the place cited.

Locum tenens. [L.] A deputy or substitute; a proxy.

Locus in quo. [L.] The place in which; — *sigilli*, place of the seal.

Longo intervallo. [L.] By or with long interval.

Lucus à non lucendo. [L.] A *jeu d'esprit* in etymology, which, assuming that *lucus*, a dark wood or grove, is derived from the verb *lucere*, to shine, supposes it must be *à non lucendo*, from its not being light.

Lusus naturæ. [L.] A sport or freak of nature.

M.

Macte virtute. [L.] Proceed in virtue.

Ma foi. [Fr.] Upon my faith.

Magnum opus. [L.] A great work.

Magnus Apollo [L.] Great Apollo; one of high authority.

Maître de hôtel. [Fr.] A house-steward.

Mal à propos [Fr.] Ill-timed.

Malgré nous. [Fr.] In spite of us.

Malum in se. [L.] Bad in itself.

Mare clausum. [L.] A closed sea; a bay.

Matériel. [Fr.] Materials or instruments employed; opposed to *personnel*.

Mauvais goût. [Fr.] Bad taste; — *honte*, false modesty.

Me judice. [L.] I being judge.

Mélange. [Fr.] A medley.

Mêlée. [Fr.] A hand-to-hand fight; a riot.

Memento mori. [L.] Remember death.

Memorabilia. [L.] Things to be remembered.

Mens sana in corpore sano. [L.] A sound mind in a sound body.

Mésalliance. [Fr.] Improper association; marriage with one of lower station.

Meum et tuum. [L.] Mine and thine.

Mirabile dictu. [L.] Wonderful to be told; — *visu*, wonderful to be seen.

Mittimus. [L.] We send; — a writ to commit an offender to prison.

Modus operandi. [L.] Manner of operation.

Montani semper liberi. [L.] Mountaineers are always freemen; — the motto of West Virginia.

Monumentum ære perennius. [L.] A monument more durable than brass.

Multum in parvo. [L.] Much in little.

Mutatis mutandis. [L.] The necessary changes being made.

Mutato nomine. [L.] The name being changed.

N.

Naïve. [Fr.] Having native or unaffected simplicity.

Naïveté. [Fr.] Native simplicity.
Ne plus ultra. [L.] Nothing further; — *quid nimis*, not any thing too much or too far; — *sutor ultra crepidam*, let not the shoemaker go beyond his last.
Née. [Fr.] Born; as, Madame de Staël, *née* (that is, whose maiden name was) Necker.
Negligée. [Fr.] An easy, unceremonious attire; undress.
Nemine contradicente. [L.] No one speaking in opposition; — *dissentiente*, no one dissenting.
Nemo me impune lacessit. [L.] No one wounds me with impunity; — the motto of Scotland.
Nil admirari. [L.] To wonder at nothing; — *desperandum*, never despair.
N'importe. [Fr.] It matters not.
Noblesse oblige. [Fr.] Rank imposes obligation; much is rightly expected of one of high birth or station.
Nolens volens. [L.] Whether he will or not.
Noli me tangere. [L.] Don't touch me.
Nolle prosequi. [L.] To be unwilling to proceed.
Nom de plume. [Fr.] A pen name; an assumed title; — *de guerre*, a war name; a traveling title; a pseudonym.
Non compos mentis. [L.] Not in sound mind; — *est inventus*, he has not been found; — *obstante*, notwithstanding; — *omnis moriar*, I shall not wholly die; — *sequitur*, it does not follow; an unwarranted conclusion.
Nosce teipsum. [L.] Know thyself.
Nota bene. [L.] Mark well.
N'oubliez pas. [Fr.] Don't forget.
Nous verrons. [Fr.] We shall see.
Novus homo. [L.] A new man.
Nuance. [Fr.] Shade; gradation; tint.
Nudum pactum. [L.] A contract made without any consideration, and therefore void.
Nunc aut nunquam. [L.] Now or never.

O.

Obiit. [L.] He, or she, died.
Obsta principiis. [L.] Resist the first beginnings.
Odium theologicum. [L.] The hatred of theologians.
Ohe! jam satis. [L.] O, now there is enough.
Οἱ πολλοί (Hoi polloi). [Gr.] The many; the rabble.
Omnia vincit amor. [L.] Love conquers all things; — *vincit labor*, labor overcomes all things.
On dit. [Fr.] They say; flying rumor.
Onus probandi. [L.] The burden of proving.
Ora e sempre. [It.] Now and always.
Ora pro nobis. [L.] Pray for us.
Ore rotundo. [L.] With round, full voice.
O! si sic omnia. [L.] O that he had always done or spoken thus
O tempora! O mores! [L.] O the times! O the manners!
Otium cum dignitate. [L.] Ease with dignity; dignified leisure.
Oubliette. [Fr.] Dungeon of a castle.
Oui dire. [Fr.] Hearsay.
Ouvrier. [Fr.] A workman; an artisan.

P.

Papier mâchée. [Fr.] Chewed or mashed paper; a hard substance made of a pulp from rags or paper.
Par exemple. [Fr.] For example; — *excellence*, by way of eminence.
Pari passu. [L.] With equal pace.
Par nobile fratrum. [L.] A noble pair of brothers; two just alike.
Parole d'honneur. [Fr.] Word of honor.
Particeps criminis. [L.] An accomplice.
Parvenu. [Fr.] An upstart; one newly risen into notice.
Pas à pas. [Fr.] Step by step.
Passé. [Fr.] Past; out of use; faded; worn out.
Passe-partout. [Fr.] A master-key.
Pâte de foie gras. [Fr.] Goose-liver pie.
Paterfamilias. [L.] The father of a family.
Pater noster. [L.] Our Father; the Lord's prayer; — *patriæ*, father of his country.
Patois [Fr.] Dialect of the lower classes.
Patres conscripti. [L.] Conscript fathers; the Roman senators.
Peccavi. [L.] I have sinned.
Peine forte et dure. [Fr.] Strong and severe punishment.
Penchant. [Fr.] Inclination; liking.
Pendente lite. [L.] Pending the suit.
Pensée. [Fr.] Thought.
Per annum. [L.] By the year; — *capita*, by the head. *centum*, by the hundred; — *contra*, contrariwise; — *se*, by itself considered.
Perdu. [Fr.] Lost.
Personnel. [Fr.] Body of persons employed in some public service.
Petitio principii. [L.] A begging of the question,
Petit maître. [Fr.] A dandy; a coxcomb.
Peu de chose. [Fr.] A trifle.
Pirouette. [Fr.] A whirl on the toes, as in dancing.
Pis aller. [Fr.] The last shift.
Più. [It.] More.
Pleno jure. [L.] With full authority.
Plexus. [L.] A net-work; web.
Poco à poco. [It.] Little by little.
Poeta nascitur, non fit. [L.] The poet is born, not made.
Point d'appui. [Fr.] Point of support; prop.
Pons asinorum. [L.] Bridge of asses.
Post mortem. [L.] After death; — *obitum*, after death.
Pot-pourri. [Fr.] A hotch-potch; a medley.

Preux chevalier. [Fr.] A brave knight.
Prima facie. [L.] On the first view.
Primus inter pares. [L.] Chief among equals.
Principia, non homines. [L.] Principles, not men.
Pro aris et focis. [L.] For our altars and firesides; — *bono publico*, for the public good; — *et con*, for and against; — *formâ*, for the sake of form; — *hâc vice*, for this turn or occasion; — *ratâ*, in proportion; — *tempore*, for the time.
Procès verbal. [Fr.] A written statement.
Profanum vulgus. [L.] The profane vulgar.
Proh pudor. [L.] O, for shame.
Propria quæ maribus. [L.] Those things which are appropriate or peculiar to men, or to husbands.
Punica fides. [L.] Punic faith; treachery.

Q.

Quantum libet. [L.] As much as you please; — *meruit*, as much as he deserved; — *mutatus ab illo!* how changed from what he was!; — *sufficit*, a sufficient quantity; — *vis*, as much as you will.
Quasi. [L.] As if; in a manner.
Quelque chose. [Fr.] A trifle; something; any thing.
Quid pro quo. [L.] One thing for another; an equivalent; — *rides?* why do you laugh?
Qui facit per alium, facit per se. [L.] He who does a thing by the agency of another, does it himself.
Quis custodiet ipsos custodes? [L.] Who shall guard the guards themselves?
Qui tam? [L.] Who as well?
Qui transtulit, sustinet. [L.] He who transplanted, still sustains; — the motto of Connecticut.
Qui vive? [Fr.] Who goes there? — hence, on the *qui vive*, on the alert.
Quo animo? [L.] With what mind or intention? — *jure?* By what right?
Quod erat demonstrandum. [L.] Which was to be demonstrated; — *vide*, which see.

R.

Rara avis. [L.] A rare bird.
Recueil. [Fr.] Collection.
Reductio ad absurdum. [L.] A reducing a position to an absurdity.
Regnant populi. [L.] The people rule; — the motto of Arkansas. [Properly, *Regnat populus.*]
Religio loci. [L.] The religious spirit of the place.
Renommée. [Fr.] Renown; fame.
Requiescat in pace. [L.] May he rest in peace.
Res angusta domi. [L.] Narrow circumstances at home; poverty.
Respice finem. [L.] Look to the end.
Résumé. [Fr.] A summing up; recapitulation.
Resurgam. [L.] I shall rise again.
Revenons à nos moutons. [Fr.] Let us return to our sheep; let us return to our subject.
Rifacimento. [It.] Renewal; re-establishment.
Robe de chambre. [Fr.] A dressing-gown or morning-gown.
Rouleau. [Fr.] A little roll.
Rudis indigesta moles. [L.] A rude and undigested mass.
Ruse de guerre. [Fr.] A stratagem of war.
Rus in urbe. [L.] The country in town.

S.

Salle. [Fr.] A hall.
Salon. [Fr.] An apartment for company; a fashionable party; or fashionable society.
Salus populi suprema est lex. [L.] The welfare of the people is the supreme law; — the motto of Missouri.
Sanctum sanctorum. [L.] Holy of holies.
Sans cérémonie. [Fr.] Without ceremony; — *peur et sans reproche*, without fear and without reproach.
Sauve qui peut. [Fr.] Save himself who can.
Savoir faire. [Fr.] Ability; — *vivre*, good breeding.
Scandalum magnatum. [L.] Defamatory speech or writing to the injury of persons of dignity.
Scire facias. [L.] Cause it to be known.
Séance. [Fr.] A sitting or session.
Secundem artem. [L.] According to rule; — *naturam*, according to the course of nature.
Semper felix. [L.] Always fortunate; — *fidelis*, always faithful; — *idem*, always the same; — *paratus*, always ready.
Senatûs consultum. [L.] A decree of the Senate.
Se non è vero, è ben trovato. [It.] If not true, it is well feigned.
Sesquipedalia verba. [L.] Words a foot and a half long.
Sic itur ad astra. [L.] Such is the way to immortality; — *passim*, so everywhere; — *semper tyrannis*, ever so to tyrants, — the motto of Virginia; — *transit gloria mundi*, so passes away earthly glory; — *vos non vobis*, thus you do not labor for yourselves.
Sicut ante. [L.] As before; — *patribus, sit Deus nobis*, as God was with our fathers, so may he be with us.
Similia similibus curantur. [L.] Like things are cured by like.
Si monumentum quæris, circumspice. [L.] If you seek his monument, look around.
Simplex munditiis. [L.] Of simple elegance.
Sine curâ. [L.] Without

charge or care; — *die*, without a day appointed; — *qua non*, an indispensable condition.

Si quæris peninsulam amœnam, circumspice. [L.] If thou seekest a beautiful peninsula, behold it here; — the motto of Michigan.

Sit tibi terra levis. [L.] May the earth lie lightly upon thee.

Soi-disant. [Fr.] Self-styled.

Soubrette. [Fr.] An intriguing woman.

Stans pede in uno. [L.] Standing on one foot.

Stat magni nominis umbra. [L.] He stands the shadow of a mighty name.

Statu quo. [L.] The state in which.

Stet. [L.] Let it stand.

Suaviter in modo, fortiter in re. [L.] Gentle in manners, but resolute in deed

Sub judice. [L.] Under consideration; — *rosâ*, under the rose; privately.

Sui generis. [L.] Of its own kind.

Summum bonum. [L.] The chief good.

Suum cuique. [L.] Let each have his own.

T.

Tabula rasa. [L.] A smooth or blank tablet.

Tapis. [Fr.] Cover of a council-table; hence, *to be on the tapis* is to be under consideration.

Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis. [L.] The times are changed, and we are changed with them.

Tempus fugit. [L.] Time flies.

Terræ filius. [L.] A son of the earth; that is, a human being; — *firma*, solid earth; a safe footing; — *incognita*, an unknown country.

Tertium quid. [L.] A third something; a nondescript.

Tiers-état. [Fr.] The third estate; commons or commonalty.

Τὸ καλόν (*To kalon*). [Gr.] The beautiful; the chief good.

Totidem verbis. [L.] In just so many words.

Toties quoties. [L.] As often as.

Toto cœlo. [L.] By the whole heavens; diametrically opposite.

Tout-à-fait. [Fr.] Entirely; — *au contraire*, on the contrary; — *ensemble*, the whole taken together.

U.

Uberrima fides. [L.] Superabounding faith.

Ubi supra. [L.] Where above mentioned.

Ultima ratio regum. [L.] The last argument of kings; war; — *Thule*, utmost limit.

Unà voce. [L.] With one voice.

Uno animo. [L.] With one mind; unanimously.

Usque ad aras. [L.] To the very altars; — *ad nauseam*, to disgust.

Utile dulci. [L.] The useful with the pleasant.

Ut infra. [L.] As below; — *supra*, as above stated.

Uti possidetis. [L.] As you possess; state of present possession.

V.

Vade mecum. [L.] Go with me; a constant companion.

Væ victis. [L.] Woe to the vanquished.

Vale. [L.] Farewell.

Valet de chambre. [Fr.] An attendant; a footman.

Veni, vidi, vici. [L.] I came, I saw, I conquered.

Verbatim et literatim. [L.] Word for word and letter for letter.

Verbum sat sapienti. [L.] A word is enough for a wise man.

Vetturo. [It.] A hack.

Vetturino. [It.] A hackman.

Vexata quæstio. [L.] A disputed question.

Viâ. [L.] By the way of.

Via media. [L.] A middle course.

Vicè. [L.] In the place of; — *versâ*, the terms being exchanged.

Vide ut supra. [L.] See what is stated above.

Vi et armis. [L.] By force and arms; by main force.

Vincit amor patriæ. [L.] Love of country prevails; — *omnia veritas*, truth conquers all things.

Vis à vis. [Fr.] Opposite; facing.

Vis a tergo. [L.] A propelling force from behind; — *inertiæ*, the power of inertia; resistance; — *vitæ*, the vigor of life.

Vitam impendere vero. [L.] To stake one's life for the truth.

Vivat regina. [L.] Long live the queen; — *rex*, long live the king.

Vivâ voce. [L.] By the living voice; by oral testimony.

Vive la république. [Fr.] Long live the republic; — *la bagatelle!* success to trifling; — *le roi*, long live the king.

Voilà. [Fr.] Behold; there is, *or* there are.

Vox, et præterea nihil. [L.] A voice, and nothing more; — *populi, vox Dei*, the voice of the people is the voice of God.

Vraisemblance. [Fr.] Appearance of truth.

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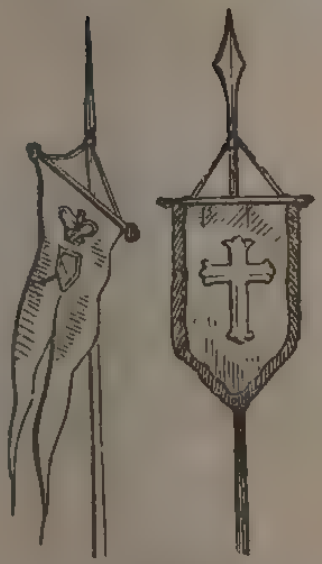
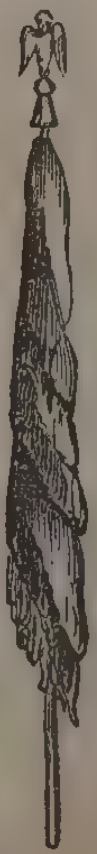
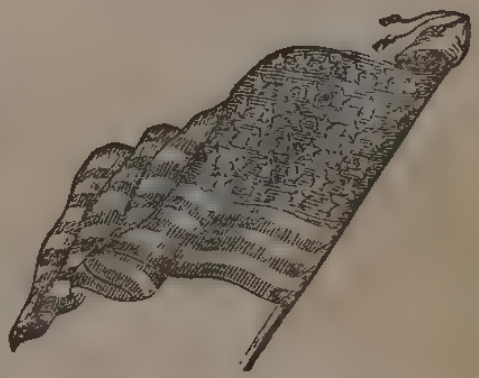


Banners.

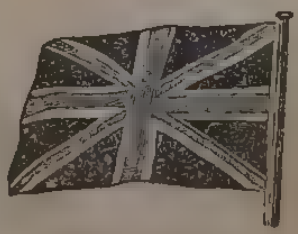


Colors.



Flag.

Mace.



English Jack.

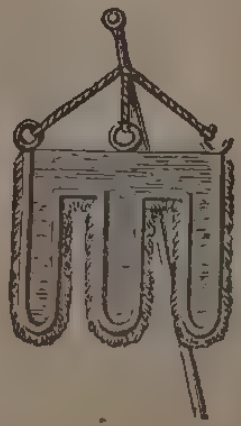
American Jack.

Coronet (of a Duke.)

Crown.

Crescent.

Device.



Ecclesiastical Gonfalon.

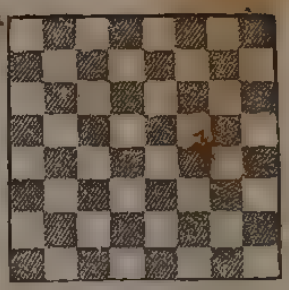
Oriflamme.

GAMES, AMUSEMENTS, &c.

Battledoor and Shuttlecock.

Dice.

Dominos.

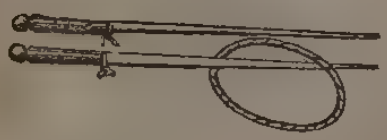


Draughts or Checkers.

Fandango.

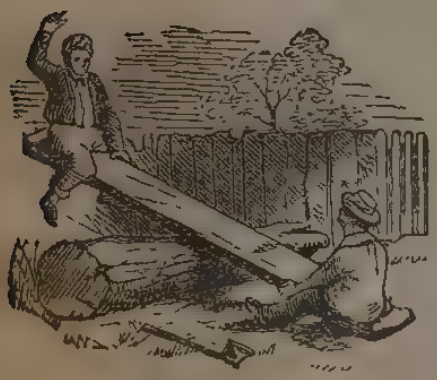
Dumb-bell.

Foil.



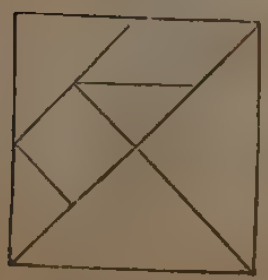
Grace Hoop and Sticks.

Leap-frog.



See-saw.

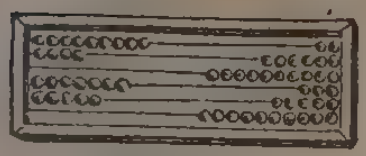
Stilts.



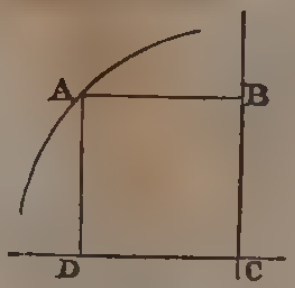
Tangram.

Tennis. Ball, Bat, and Court.

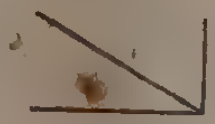
MATHEMATICS, — INCLUDING GEOMETRY, CONIC SECTIONS, &c.



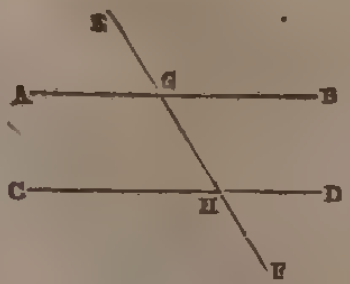
Abacus.



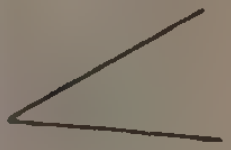
Abscissa.



Acute Angle.

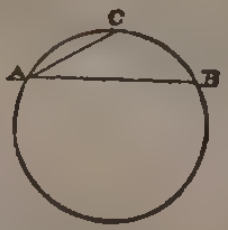


Alternate Angles.



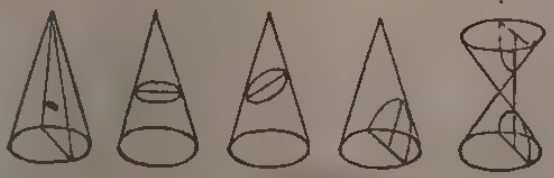
Angle.

Arc.



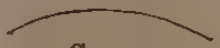
Chord
A C, A B, chords.

Circle.

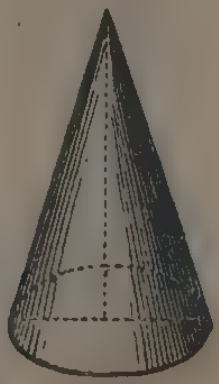


Conic Sections.

Conoid.

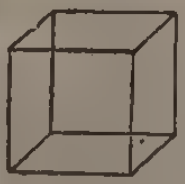


Curve.



Cone.

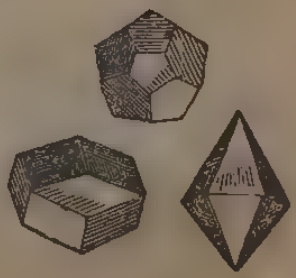
Cylinder.



Cube.

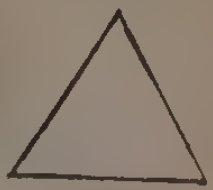
Diamond.

Diameter.



Dodecahedrons.

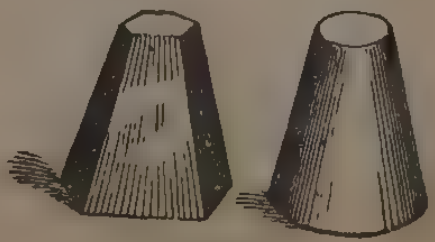
Ellipse.



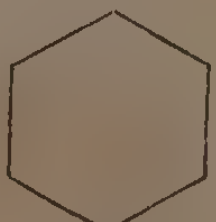
Equilateral Triangle.

Diagram.

Epicycloid.

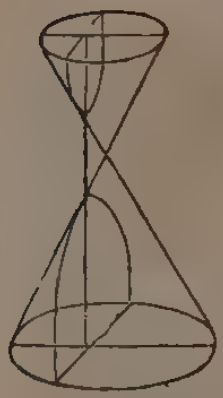


Frustums.

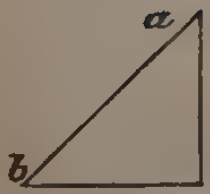


Hexagon.

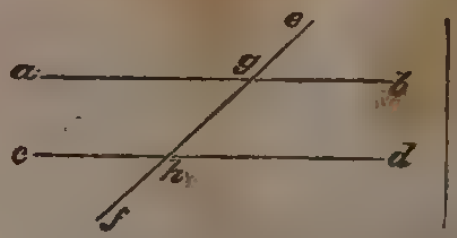
MATHEMATICS, GEOMETRY, &c. — Continued.



Hyperbola.



a b, Hypotenuse.



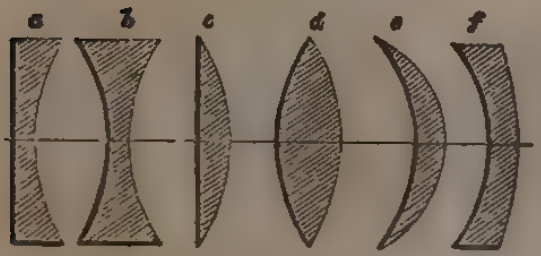
Interior Angle.

a g h, *b g h*, *g h c*, *g h d*, interior angles; *e g a*, *e g b*, *f h c*, *f h d*, exterior angles.

Isosceles triangle.

2	7	6
9	5	1
4	3	8

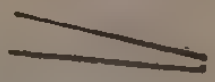
Magic Square.



Lenses.

a, plano-concave; *b*, double concave; *c*, plano-convex; *d*, double-convex; *e*, meniscus; *f*, concavo-convex.

Obtuse Angle.



Oblique Lines.

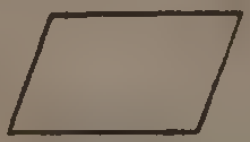
Octahedon.

Parabola.

Octagon.

Oval.

Ovoid.



Parallelogram.

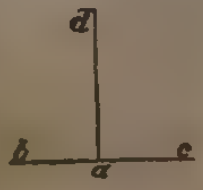
Parallel Lines.

Pentagon.

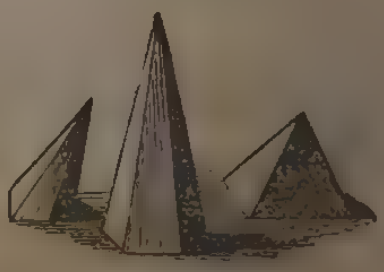
Parallelopiped.

Node.

Quadrangle.



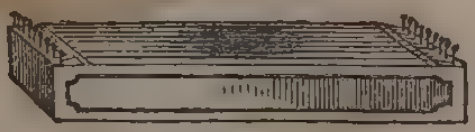
a d, Perpendicular.



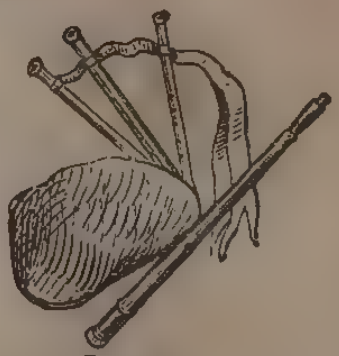
Pyramids.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

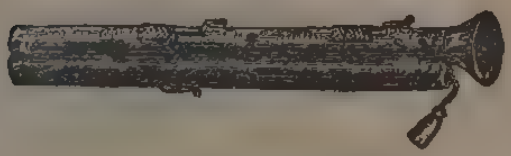
Accordion.



Æolian Harp.

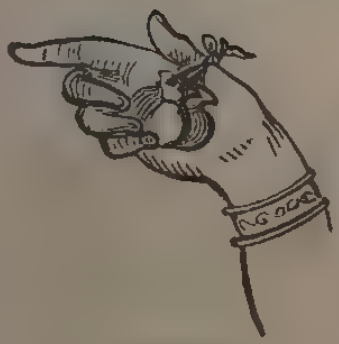


Bagpipe.



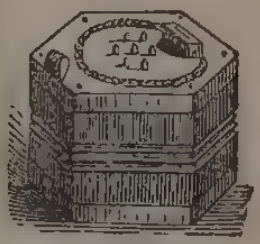
Bassoon.

Huntsman's Bugle.



Castanet.

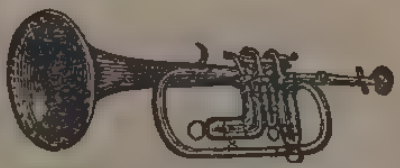
Hunting-horn.



Concertina.

Lyre.

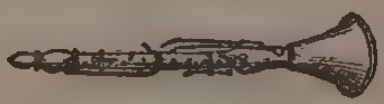
Clarion.



Cornet-a-piston.

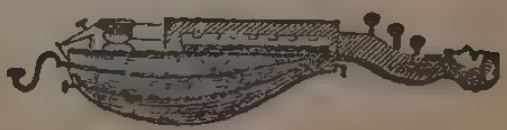
Cymbals.

Drum.



Clarionet.

Flageolet.



Hurdy-gurdy.

Flute.

Hautboy.

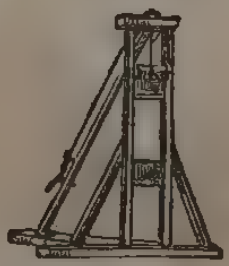
Violin.

Guitar.

PUNISHMENT, MODES OF.

Bastinado.

Ducking-stool.



Maiden.

Guillotine.

Tread-mill.

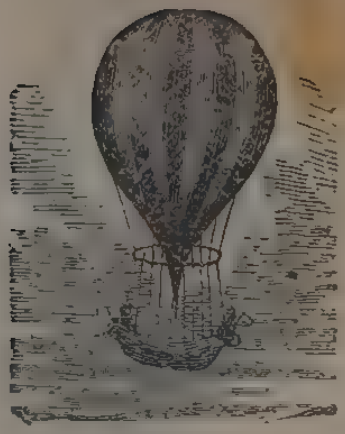
Pillory.

Stocks.

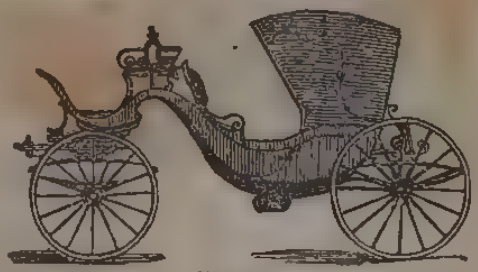
VEHICLES FOR LAND AND AËRIAL LOCOMOTION.

English Barouche.

Berlin.



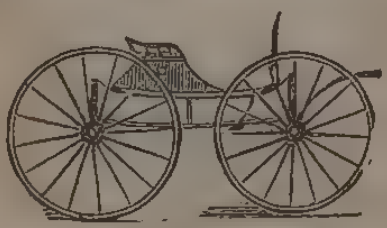
Balloon.



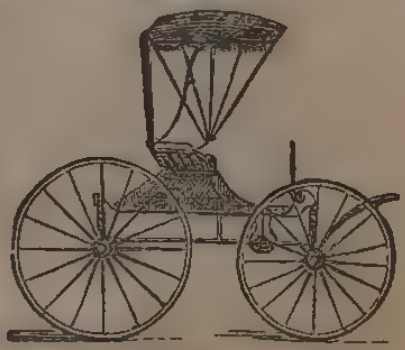
Brett.

Break.

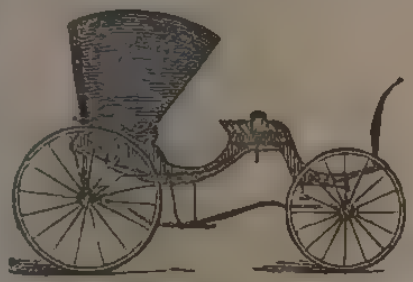
Britzska.



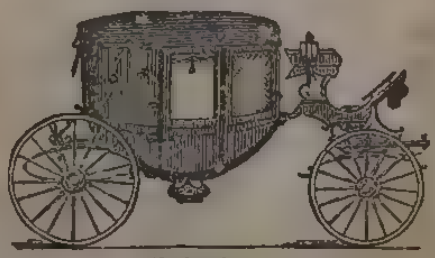
Buggy.



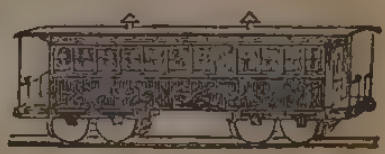
Top Buggy.



Cabriolet.

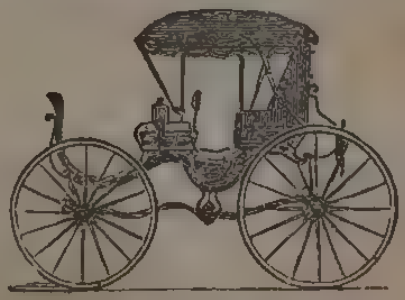


Calash.

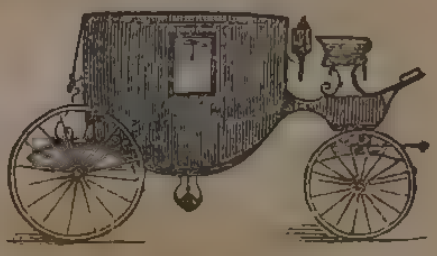


Railway Car.

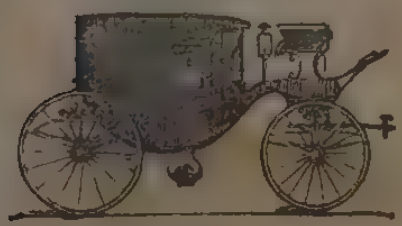
Chaise.



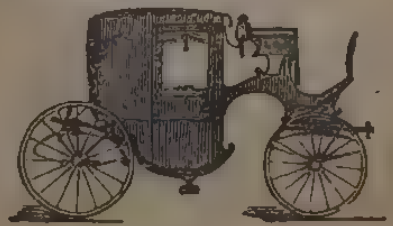
Chariotee.



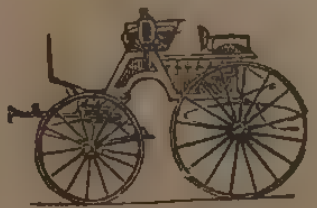
Coach.



Clarence.



Coupé.

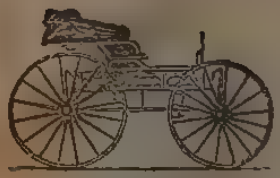


Dog-cart.

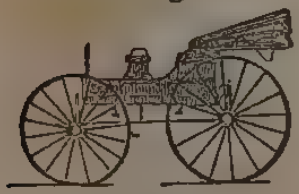
VEHICLES, &c. — Continued.

Gig.

Gladstone.



Jump-seat.
One-seat form.



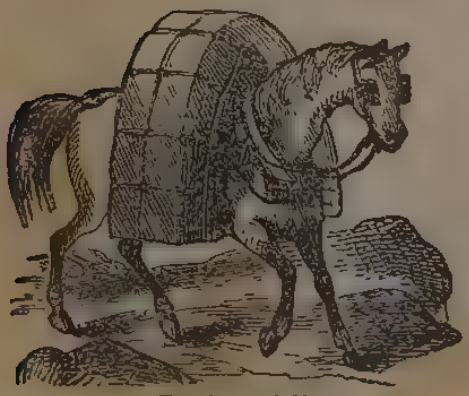
Jump-seat.
Two-seat form.

Landau.

Stanhope.

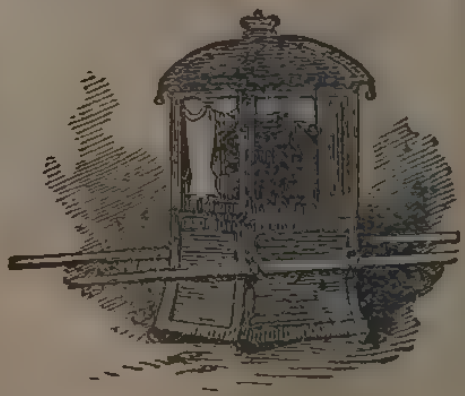
Kibitka.

Palanquin.

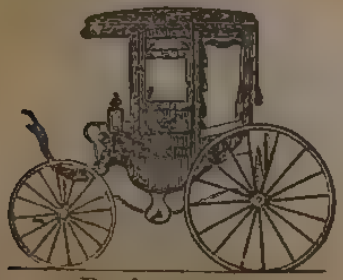


Pack-saddle.

Parachute.



Sedan.



Rockaway.

Skeleton Sulky.

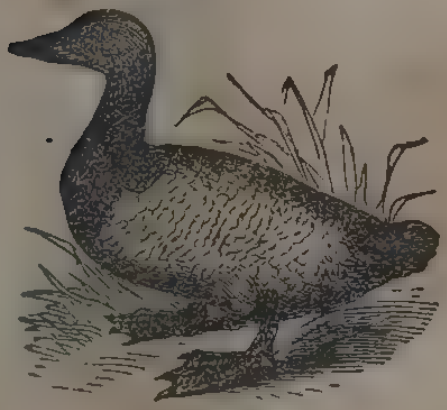
Laplander's Sledge.

ANIMALS — BIRDS.

Bobolink, or Rice-bird.

Blackcock.

Canary-bird.



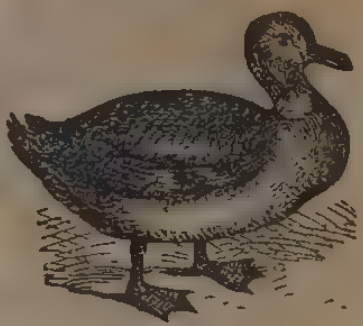
Canvas-back.

Chaffinch.

Cormorant.

Cockatoo.

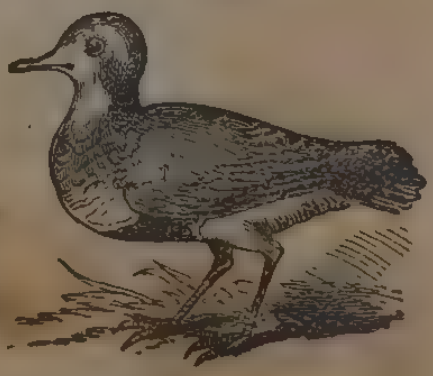
Coot.



Duck.

Corn-crake.

Dove.



Dotterel

ANIMALS — BEASTS.

Ape.

Armadillo.

Aurochs.

Ass.

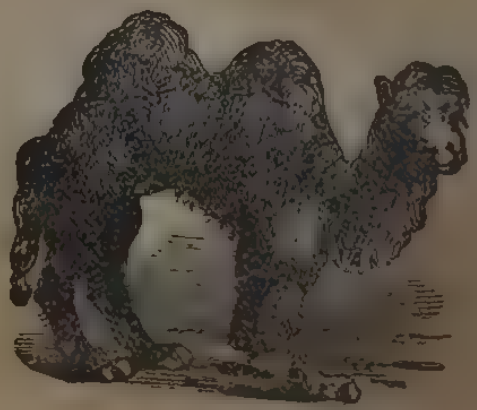
Black Bear.

Baboon.

White Bear.

Indian Badger.

Fallow Deer.



Bactrian Camel.

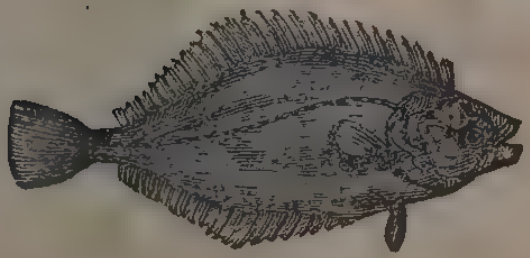
ANIMALS — FISHES.

Angler, or Sea-devil.

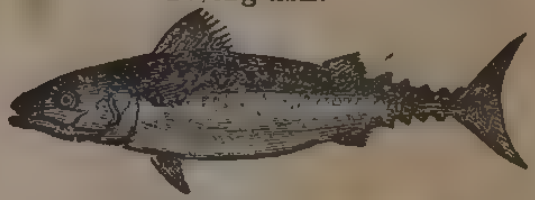
Bellows-fish.

Cod-fish.

Flying-fish.

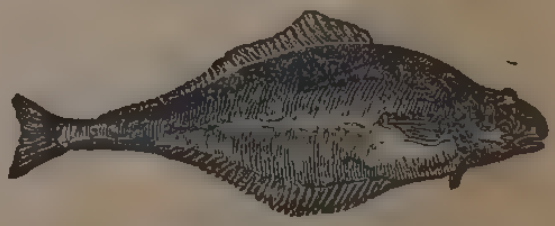


Flounder.

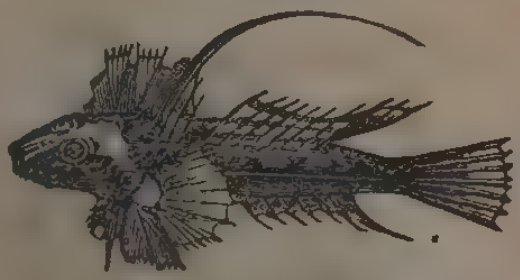


Mackerel.

Haddock.



Halibut.



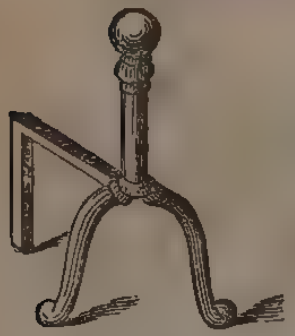
Sculpin.

Salmon.

Saw-fish.

Sword-fish.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.—UTENSILS, FURNITURE, &c.



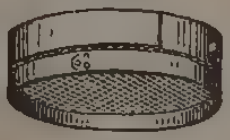
Andiron.

Beaker.

Buffet.

Candelabrum.

Colander.



Sieve.

Extinguisher.

Console table.

Spit.

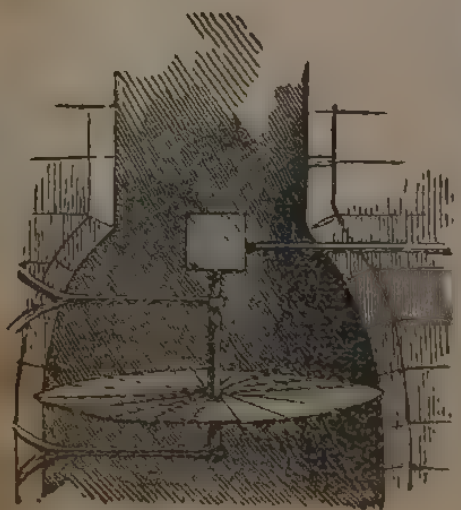
Distaff.

Ewer.

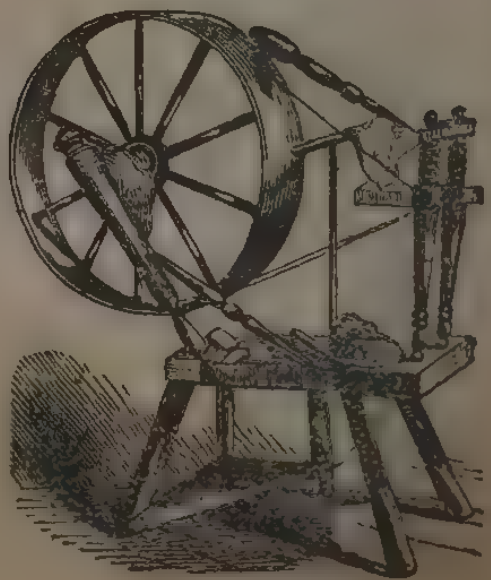
Caster.

Go-cart.

Gong.



Smoke-jack.



Spinning-wheel.

Rendez-moi mon cher ami ce
Rendez-moi le Roi
Le grand Roi
Roi